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Printed for the use of the Foreign Office.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Further Correspondence respecting Turkey.

PART XXVI.

[T 7854/965/374] No. 1.

Mr. Ogilvie-Forbes to Sir John Simon.—(Received July 10.)

(No. 407.)

Sir, *Bagdad, June 27, 1933.*

WITH reference to Sir George Clerk's despatch No. 224 of the 4th July, 1932, I have the honour to inform you that the ratifications of the Turco-Iraqi Extradition Treaty, signed at Angora on the 9th January, 1932, and of the Convention d'Etablissement, signed on the same day, were exchanged on the 21st June last by the Iraqi Prime Minister and the Turkish Plenipotentiary at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Bagdad.

2. I am sending a copy of this despatch to His Majesty's Embassy at Istanbul.

I have, &c.

GEORGE OGILVIE-FORBES.

[E 3496/83/44] No. 2.

Sir John Simon to Sir G. Clerk (Istanbul).

(No. 4.)

(Telegraphic.) R. *Foreign Office, July 11, 1933.*

MY despatch No. 252 of 29th June: Turkish import restrictions.

Please take early action on lines indicated in Board of Trade letter of 28th June.

[E 3806/1814/44] No. 3.

Sir G. Clerk to Sir John Simon.—(Received July 13.)

(No. 250.)

Sir, *Constantinople, June 30, 1933.*

WITH reference to my despatch No. 240 of the 21st instant, on the subject of the appointment of American economic advisers to the Turkish Government, I have the honour to inform you that Mr. Hines, who has been engaged as a general economic adviser, has now arrived in Turkey. He is at present at Angora, but expects to leave for London in July with the object of getting into personal touch with Celal Bey, the Minister of National Economy, and with the Director-General of the State Bank, who are attending the World Economic Conference.

2. As far as I am aware, the only American specialist still to arrive in this country is Mr. James F. Hodgson, director of the New York office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, who has accepted the offer of the Turkish

Government to be its commercial and industrial adviser, and is expected to take up his duties some time during the summer.

3. The following is a list of the American advisers at present attached to Turkish Government Departments:—

Name.	Adviser on—	Attached to—
Charles Bell	Railways	Ministry of Public Works.
Major Hulse	Aviation	Ministry of National Defence.
Hines	Economic programme ..	Ministry of National Economy.
Major R. Somervill ..	Economic programme	Ministry of National Economy.
Gardner	Agriculture	Ministry of Agriculture.
Van Sicklen ..	Gold (mineral) ..	Ministry of National Economy.
Paige	Mines and minerals	Ministry of National Economy.
Vorfeld	Customs ..	Ministry of Customs and Monopolies.
Clark	Cotton	Ministry of Agriculture.
Dr. Beryl Parker	Kindergarten schools	Ministry of Education.

4. In a conversation with Mr. Shaw, the Chargé d'Affaires of the United States Embassy, Mr. Morgan was informed that the initiative in getting these advisers had been entirely on the Turkish side, and that neither the United States Embassy nor the United States Government had ever made any preliminary suggestion or taken any initial action in the matter. Over a year ago, Ali Rana Bey, the Minister of Customs, had spoken to Dr. Gates, of Robert College, about his wish to engage an American customs adviser, but the matter then seemed to have been dropped until the Turkish Government approached the United States Government direct. The suggestion that other American advisers should come to Turkey was made later to the United States Ambassador, who telegraphed to his Government that Turkey wanted advisers and that first-class men should be selected.

5. Mr. Shaw had no explanation to offer as to the reason for the selection of American advisers, to the exclusion of specialists from other countries, but he considered that the Turkish Government had probably been influenced in their choice by the possibility that, if British advisers, for instance, had been chosen, awkward questions might have been asked by the French and German Governments.

6. For my own part, I am inclined to think that Americans have been chosen for the more important offices largely because the Turks believe that they have no political axe to grind in this country, and that they can with safety be allowed to go everywhere in Turkey without making it part of their duty to observe and make reports to their Government on matters outside their own particular domain. Moreover, the relations between Turkey and the United States have for long been friendly, and the Turks have a genuine regard for American institutions, wherein a number of them have received their education.

7. On the other hand, it is, at first glance, surprising that the Turkish Government should have appointed a comparatively large number of foreign specialists, at high salaries, at a time when money is so scarce. According to the information obtained by the commercial secretary to this Embassy, the total vote in the budget, under the heading of advisers, represents a sum of £T. 921,050, or ·54 per cent. of the total expenditure. It should be borne in mind, however, that this sum includes the salaries of a number of foreigners, other than Americans, the majority of whom are employed as experts, some on short term contracts, in certain branches of public departments, principally in the Ministry of Agriculture. Judging from the salary paid to Mr. Bell, adviser to the State Railways, which is believed to be 25,000 dollars for six months, the share of the American advisers in the vote under the heading of "Specialists" must be very considerable. On the other hand, however, with the exception of the two American specialists for aviation and education, the choice of American advisers has been limited to departments of State directly concerned with economic questions and sources of revenue.

8. The administrative system in such departments as customs and railways is inefficient and costly owing to the useless multiplication of formalities, the duplication of controls, and, in the case of the customs, widespread bribery and corruption amongst minor officials. It is safe to assume, in these circumstances, that the Turkish Government, by the general reorganisation of administrative procedure, the adoption of modern methods in agricultural production and distribution, and the elimination of useless officials, hope to increase the wealth

of the country, augment the yield of direct and indirect taxation, and reduce departmental expenditure; and it is possible that the heavy outlay incurred by the engagement of American advisers will ultimately prove to have been a good investment.

9. I am sending copies of this despatch to His Majesty's Ambassador at Washington and to the Department of Overseas Trade.

I have, &c.
GEORGE R. CLERK.

E 3809/178/44 No. 4.

Sir G. Clerk to Sir John Simon.—(Received July 13.)

(No. 256.)
Sir, *Constantinople, July 6, 1933.*

WITH reference to my despatches Nos. 211 and 221 of the 7th and 12th June last respectively, regarding the prolongation of the Ottoman Bank's concession, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the law approving the agreement signed on the 5th June last between the Ottoman Bank and the Turkish Government.(1) The text of the agreement is incorporated in the law.

2. The principal features of the agreement were set forth in the earlier of my despatches under reference. It may, however, be of interest to note here that in addition to the credits which the bank is to put at the disposal of the Turkish Government, the former is also to make a loan of £T. 1 million to the new Sumer Bank (formerly Bank of Mines and Industries).

3. The remaining sections of the agreement deal with certain taxation immunities, banking operations and administrative measures.

4. I am sending copies of this despatch to His Majesty's Ambassador at Paris and to the Department of Overseas Trade.

I have, &c.
GEORGE R. CLERK.

(1) Not printed.

C 6583/2496/19 No. 5.

Sir P. Ramsay to Sir John Simon.—(Received July 25.)

(No. 278.)
Sir, *Athens, July 18, 1933.*

WITH reference to my despatches Nos. 96 and 182 of the 9th March and the 12th May respectively, regarding relations between Greece and Turkey, I have the honour to inform you that the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs spent a few hours in Athens on the 16th July, on his way back to Angora from attending the World Economic Conference in London. Tevfik Rüştü Bey was met at the Piræus by the Minister of National Economy, who is also Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, as well as by the Turkish Chargé d'Affaires. He subsequently went to M. Pesmazoglou's house at Kifissia, a suburb of Athens, and later proceeded to the Prime Minister's villa in the same suburb, where a small luncheon party was given.

2. I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the French text, as published in the *Messager d'Athènes*, of a communiqué issued to the press concerning Tevfik Rüştü's visit, together with a French translation of statements made to the press by Tevfik Rüştü and M. Tsaldaris respectively after their conversations.(1) I learn that, during these conversations, Tevfik Rüştü was most voluble, and inundated the Greek Ministers with political theories and proposals for a variety of pacts.

3. Tevfik Rüştü's visit has given rise to the usual plethora of flattering articles in the Greek press, filled with praise of the Græco-Turkish *entente*, and urging ever closer collaboration between the two countries. The reception accorded to a Greek naval training ship which is at present visiting Constantinople has given great pleasure, and has also furnished further grounds for eulogies of the Turkish Government.

(1) Not printed.

4. The proposal, which is stated to have been put forward by Tevfik Rüstü Bey, for a pact of all the Powers bordering on the Black Sea, which would take the place of the clause of the Straits Convention, signed at Lausanne in 1923, by which the Dardanelles were demilitarised, has given rise to lengthy comment in the Greek press, and various articles have appeared, urging that Greece should take part in the negotiations for the conclusion of this pact. General Dousmanis, who was Chief of Staff of the Greek army at the beginning of the war, and again on the return of King Constantine in 1920, has published an article in the semi-official *Messager d'Athènes*, which would not have appeared in that paper without the approval of the Greek Government. In this article General Dousmanis warns the Greek Government that it would be most dangerous for Greece if the proposed Black Sea Pact were concluded without their participation, on the ground that, although Greece does not border on the Black Sea, yet events in that region and in the Straits are of vital interest to her, both from the point of view of her commerce and of the possibility that her territory might be utilised, and neutrality violated, in the event of an attack on the Straits in a future war.

5. I have transmitted copy of this despatch to His Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople.

I have, &c.
PATRICK RAMSAY.

E 4131/2596/44 No. 6.

Sir G. Clerk to Sir John Simon.—(Received July 28.)

(No. 271.)

Sir, *Constantinople, July 18, 1933.*

I HAVE the honour to report that the semi-official *Milliyet* recently published an interesting article on Franco-Turkish relations. The writer stated that the World Economic Conference at London had brought Turkey and France much closer together. Tevfik Rüstü Bey, on his return journey to Turkey, had met with a cordial reception in official circles in Paris, and Celal Bey, the Turkish Minister of National Economy, was on the point of regularising commercial relations with France.

2. The article went on to say that Turkey attached great importance to the friendship of France, but pointed out that the tradition of friendship of which the French had been wont to talk now meant something quite different. The Turks were not a nation of jingoes, but they had lately become masters of their political and economic destinies, and they had a passionate regard for their self-respect. The Turkish nation was not hostile to French culture, but was not convinced that, as had been thought before the Great War, the only culture in Western Europe was French culture. Much was also to be learned from Germany, the Anglo-Saxon countries and Scandinavia. The writer concluded by saying that it had been thought necessary to stress these points at a time when a complete understanding with France was about to be realised.

3. I am sending a copy of this despatch to His Majesty's Ambassador in Paris.

I have, &c.
GEORGE R. CLERK

E 4134/83/44 No. 7.

Sir G. Clerk to Sir John Simon.—(Received July 28.)

(No. 275.)

Sir, *Constantinople, July 19, 1933.*

WITH reference to paragraph 4 of the letter from the Board of Trade of the 28th June last, regarding the exemptions from quota restrictions accorded in Turkey to imports from Spain, a copy of which was enclosed in your despatch No. 252 of the 29th June, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a memorandum, prepared by the commercial secretary to His Majesty's Embassy,

on the extent to which Spanish traders are likely to derive practical benefit from the Turco-Spanish Agreement at the expense of traders in the United Kingdom.

2. I am sending a copy of this despatch to His Majesty's Ambassador at Madrid and to the Department of Overseas Trade.

I have, &c.
GEORGE R. CLERK.

Enclosure in No. 7.

Memorandum on the Turco-Spanish Agreement.

ACCORDING to the customs returns for the first five months of the current year (a comparatively short period to serve as a basis upon which any useful deductions can be made as to the extent, if any, to which Spanish traders are likely to derive practical benefit from the Turco-Spanish agreement at the expense of traders in the United Kingdom), Spanish exports to Turkey amounted in value to £T.544,738, as compared to £T.57,844 during the corresponding period of the preceding year.

This increase is mainly derived from exports under the following headings:—

Cotton piece-goods (dyed and printed), grey shirtings and sheetings.

When the Turco-Spanish Treaty came into force in November last, preference was given to printed flannelettes, printed and coloured poplins, batistes (both striped and plain), madapolams, cabots, grey shirtings, canvas and satins of Spanish origin, not because these articles were cheaper than the British product, but simply because they could be imported free of quota restrictions, whereas the United Kingdom product could only be introduced under a quota system, or on a compensation basis, entailing in this latter case payment of a heavy commission by the importer to exporters of Turkish produce representing 25 to 30 per cent.

At a later date, however, these commission rates were greatly reduced with the result that the importer of British products on a compensation basis is now able to obtain export declarations of Turkish produce, endorsed in his name, on a payment of commission representing from 8 to 10 per cent.

This drop in commission, together with the superior quality of the British product and competitive prices, will, it is believed, enable us to maintain our position, in any case for the time being, and, moreover, Spanish manufacturers are fully engaged in supplying their own market and that of Latin America, and are not in any case in a position to grant the same terms as regards credit and delivery as the United Kingdom.

It is, therefore, considered that the concessions granted to Spanish products, such as cotton goods, will not prejudice our trade to any extent, but there are bound to be certain cases in which the facility granted to Spain will react to our detriment.

For instance, a local agent has written to me as follows:—

> "We are the local agents of one of the leading tartaric acid, citric acid, cream of tartar and potassium sodæ tartrate manufacturers in the United Kingdom, and our druggist clients before placing their requirements with our principals are obliged to apply to the Ministry of Public Health at Angora, in accordance with the law, for permit to order the goods, and if this is granted, have to again apply with an invoice certified by the London Chamber of Commerce for permit to import the same goods. Failing this, these chemicals cannot be imported into this country. With Spain, however, the position is very different. Druggists do not have to apply to the public health authorities for the permits referred to above, and simply order the goods, which are allowed into the country free of all quotas, as a result of the trade agreement. It is true that no quotas have been fixed for chemicals, but as the Ministry of Health work on a six monthly budget of £T.1,500,000, which has been allotted to them by the Ministry of National Economy to cover imports of all drugs, pharmaceutical specialities, accessories, &c., druggists when applying for permit to order their requirements sometimes have their applications turned down, and in a number of cases, if their applications are not actually turned down, the quantities they ask for are

considerably reduced. We know of druggists who applied for permit to order 1,000 kilog. of tartaric acid, only received permit for half the quantity. Spanish manufacturers benefit by the agreement in so much that buyers in this market can place their chemical requirements with them without having to worry themselves about obtaining permit from Angora."

Other cases of a similar nature may arise, and, therefore, whilst it is not believed that our trade with this country will be affected to any extent by the Spanish agreement, the position would be grave if other countries, able to compete with us in prices and credits, obtain by special agreements treatment similar to that accorded to Spain.

[E 4135/83/44] No. 8

Sir G. Clerk to Sir John Simon.—(Received July 28.)

(No. 276.)

HIS Majesty's representative in Turkey presents his compliments to His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and has the honour to transmit herewith copy of his note to the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs, dated the 20th July, respecting Turkish import restrictions.

Constantinople, July 20, 1933.

Enclosure in No. 8.

Sir G. Clerk to Tevfik Rüstü Bey.

M. le Ministre, *British Embassy in Turkey, July* 20, 1933.

I HAVE the honour, under instructions from His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to invite your Excellency's attention to the following considerations regarding the restrictions at present in force on the import of goods into Turkey and their relation to trade between Turkey and the United Kingdom.

The Turkish Government is aware that the United Kingdom ranks high among Turkey's export markets, a fact which is clearly demonstrated in the enclosed statement(') taken from the official Turkish trade returns, of the value of Turkish exports to the principal importing countries during the years 1930 and 1931. It is also aware that no restrictions are placed on the importation of Turkish raw or manufactured produce into the United Kingdom, nor on payments to Turkey. His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom consider that these facts, apart from all questions of treaty rights, entitle the commerce of the United Kingdom to receive at the hands of the Turkish Government the most-favoured treatment possible.

For this reason His Majesty's Government observe with concern that certain countries have apparently been granted the right to export raw or manufactured goods to Turkey without restrictions in return for the abatement of restrictions previously imposed on payments to Turkey or on account of the absence of restrictions on the import of Turkish goods. In this connexion, His Majesty's Government have in mind three specific measures recently taken by the Turkish Government, namely:—

1. By virtue of Decree No. 13757 of the 14th January, 1933, the Council of Ministers authorised the entry into Turkey of certain raw and manufactured commodities from the United States of America free of quota restrictions.
2. By virtue of a commercial agreement between Turkey and Greece signed on the 9th May, 1933, the Turkish Government has authorised the entry, free of quota restrictions, of certain raw and manufactured commodities from Greece.

(') Not printed.

3. By virtue of Decree No. 14431 of the 23rd May, 1933, quotas in respect of certain raw and manufactured commodities are allocated to the United States of America, under List M, which bear no relation to the share in these commodities which the United States of America have hitherto enjoyed in Turkey.

   Moreover, the United Kingdom's share of the total allocation falls short of the United Kingdom's share of the total Turkish imports in the corresponding quarters of 1930 and 1931 in the case of the two most important items of United Kingdom trade on the list, namely, items No. 378 (*c*) and 381 (*c*), and also in the case of No. 381 (*b*). A tabular statement showing the position in this respect forms the second enclosure in this note.(')

His Majesty's Government consider that these measures militate against the principle of equity enunciated in the second paragraph of this note. But quite apart from this, they feel obliged to point out that, having regard to article 18 of the Anglo-Turkish Commercial Treaty of 1930, they consider that in respect of every class of commodity which the United Kingdom exports to Turkey, the United Kingdom is entitled to treatment, whether as regards allocation of or exemption from quotas, no less favourable than that accorded to any other country which exports like goods to Turkey. They consider, moreover, that the share of quotas allocated to the United Kingdom for each quarter should in every case bear at least the same ratio to the total permitted imports from all countries as the ratio of United Kingdom imports to total imports during some reasonable basic period before the Turkish quota restrictions were imposed, and, furthermore, that the allocations granted to other countries, including the United States of America and Greece, should not be such as to make impossible the application of the foregoing principle in the granting of allocations to the United Kingdom.

I have the honour to request your Excellency to be so good as to place the considerations set forth in this note before the competent department of the Turkish Government, and I am to express the confident hope of His Majesty's Government that the Turkish Government, recognising its obligations under the Anglo-Turkish Commercial Treaty, will forthwith take the necessary steps to ensure that products from the United Kingdom shall receive treatment no less favourable than that which has been accorded to products from the United States of America and Greece.

I have, &c.
GEORGE R. CLERK.

(') Not printed.

[E 4286/289/44] No. 9.

Lord Tyrrell to Sir John Simon.—(Received August 2.)

(No. 1098 (C).)

Sir, *Paris, July* 31, 1933.

WITH reference to Angora despatch No. 68 of the 27th February, a copy of which was forwarded to this Embassy, I have the honour to acquaint you that a *modus vivendi* has been concluded between France and Turkey, which makes certain changes in the Franco-Turkish Commercial Convention of the 29th August, 1929, and prolongs its application for another six months. The arrangement was signed, on behalf of France by M. Paul-Boncour, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and M. Serre, Minister for Commerce and Industry, and on behalf of Turkey by M. Mahmout Celal Bey, Minister for National Economy, and M. Suat Bey, the Turkish Ambassador.

2. It is stated that under this arrangement both France and Turkey regain their freedom as regards the items in their customs tariffs which were consolidated by the convention of 1929. As regards, however, the products on which the Turkish duties have recently been increased, France retains the benefit of the duties fixed by the convention of 1929. Provision has also been made for mutual facilities respecting commercial exchanges between the two countries, notably by the conclusion of a clearing agreement.

I have, &c.
TYRRELL.

[E 4517/289/44] No. 10.

Sir G. Clerk to Sir John Simon. (Received August 11.)

(No. 293.)

Sir, *Constantinople, August 1, 1933.*

I HAVE the honour to report that a Turco-Swedish Trade Agreement was effected at Angora on the 8th June last by an exchange of letters between the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Swedish Minister. A copy of M. Boheman's letter to Sükrü Kaya Bey is enclosed herein. The agreement, which is valid for one year, entered into force on the 1st July last.

2. I also enclose a memorandum by the commercial secretary to His Majesty's Embassy on the principal features of interest in the agreement. It will be observed that, in Colonel Woods's opinion, His Majesty's Government have grounds for protest as a result of certain concessions granted to Sweden, as indicated in paragraphs (3) and (4) of the memorandum, and I shall be grateful to learn in due course whether you wish me to approach the Turkish Government in the matter.

3. I am sending copies of this despatch to His Majesty's Minister at Stockholm and to the Department of Overseas Trade.

I have, &c.
GEORGE R. CLERK.

Enclosure 1 in No. 10.

M. Boheman to Sükrü Kaya Bey.

M. le Ministre, *Ankara, le 8 juin* 1933.

J'AI l'honneur de vous faire savoir, d'ordre de mon Gouvernement, que ce dernier est d'accord pour faciliter les échanges commerciaux entre les deux pays en se basant sur le principe de la balance nette des paiements.

De part et d'autre, il sera tenu compte à cet effet des dispositions suivantes :

(*a*) Les produits du sol ou de l'industrie turcs, exportés en Suède, n'y étant soumis à aucune restriction de devise ou mesure de contingentement, le présent arrangement recevra les modifications nécessaires au cas où cette situation serait changée. La Suède facilitera notamment le placement sur son territoire du chrome et du tabac turcs.

(*b*) Tout en gardant le bénéfice des avantages assurés aux importations des pays étrangers par décrets de contingentement général, la Suède aura de plus la faculté d'introduire librement en Turquie les produits originaires et en provenance de son sol ou de son industrie, dans les limites prévues sur la nomenclature ci-jointe.

(*c*) Les commandes qui seront passées aux firmes suédoises par les établissements d'État en Turquie seront affranchies de toutes obligations de compensation jusqu'à concurrence d'un montant global de 500,000 livres turques.

Il sera tenu compte, le cas échéant, du reliquat inutilisé de la somme ci-haut déterminée pour permettre aux maisons suédoises d'exporter de Turquie, sur une mesure correspondante, leurs avoirs fixés en livres turques, s'il est, toutefois, constaté que le commerce entre les deux pays se développe d'une façon satisfaisante aux intérêts de la Turquie dans les limites du présent accord.

C'est la Légation de Suède à Ankara qui adressera les demandes se rapportant aux opérations impliquées par les deux alinéas précédents du présent paragraphe.

(*d*) Les parties contractantes présument que, par suite des facilités réciproques réservées par le présent accord, les exportations turques en Suède s'élèveront à 1,600,000 livres turques et les importations suédoises en Turquie à 1,200,000 livres turques.

Il sera procédé à un établissement de comptes par périodes semestrielles en se basant sur les statistiques turques, pour s'assurer du maintien de la proportion des échanges d'après les niveaux ci-haut prévus.

Si un écart sensible menace de rupture cette proportion aux dépens de la Turquie, celle-ci aura, au cours du second semestre, la faculté de ralentir ou de restreindre les importations suédoises par des mesures appropriées.

Au cas où l'écart serait défavorable à la Suède, dans les mêmes conditions, le Gouvernement turc examinera avec bienveillance les suggestions suédoises.

(*e*) En vue d'assurer à la Turquie les moyens de compensation pour lui permettre de réaliser la balance de ses paiements, la Suède renonce à réclamer les contre-parties :

1. De l'excédent des échanges commerciaux déterminés au paragraphe (*d*);
2. De la valeur des marchandises turques achetées dans les ports libres de transit et introduites par cette voie en Suède.

(*f*) La valeur des produits turco-suédois faisant l'objet des contrats de compensation privée ne rentre pas dans les cadres du présent arrangement.

Un compte spécial sera tenu à cet effet.

(*g*) La Suède se réserve le droit de réclamer, sous réserve de réaliser les mêmes conditions, tout régime commercial plus favorable que la Turquie pourrait accorder à une tierce Puissance.

(*h*) Le présent accord, valable pour une période d'un an, entrera en vigueur le 1er juillet 1933.

Je saisis, &c.
BOHEMAN.

Annex to Enclosure 1.

	Livres turques.
Liste "V"—	
651/652	100,000
655/666	50,000
Liste "M"—	
529 *b*	115,000
552 *b*	35,000

Enclosure 2 in No. 10.

Memorandum on the Turco-Swedish Agreement.

THE principal features of interest are the following :—

(1) *Sweden undertakes to facilitate the disposal in Sweden of chrome and tobacco.*

(2) *Sweden, whilst maintaining her right to import under the quota system of imports, can introduce the following articles free of restrictions:—*

Tariff Nos. 651 *and* 652 *to the value of* £T. 100,000

651 Moteurs à pétrole, benzine, dérivé de pétrole ou à autres combustibles (moteurs électriques exclus), moteurs mobiles (montés ou non montés) :

L'ensemble pesant :

A.	Jusqu'à 50 kilog.							
B.	50	kilog.	et	au-dessus	jusqu'à	100	kilog.	
C.	100	"	"	"	"	500	"	
D.	500	"	"	"	"	1,500	"	
E.	1,500	"	"	"	"	5,000	"	
F.	5,000	"	"	"				

652 Moteurs électriques (électromoteurs), dynamos (alternatifs, continus), transformateurs, commutateurs, résistances, bobines, magnétos, bougies, convertisseurs, distributeurs, ventilateurs, aspirateurs et similaires (montés ou non montés) :

L'ensemble pesant :

A.	Jusqu'à 10 kilog.							
B.	10	kilog.	et	au-dessus	jusqu'à	50	kilog.	
C.	50	"	"	"	"	1,000	"	
D.	1,000	"	"	"	"	2,000	"	
E.	2,000	"	"	"	"	5,000	"	
F.	5,000	"	"	"				

Tariff Nos. 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665 *and* 666 *to the value of* £T. 50,000.

655 Parties non dénommées ailleurs des machines ci-dessus.

656 Machines pour toutes les phases de la fabrication du papier et leurs parties (montées ou non).

657 Machines à travailler les matières textiles et leurs parties, entre autres, machines à peigner, à carder ou à déchiqueter, à égrener le coton ou la soie, à tordre, à tisser, à apprêter, à sécher, à teindre et autres (montées ou non montées).

658 Machines à tourner, à scier, à raboter, à emboutir, à tréfiler, marteaux-pilons, machines à fabriquer des clous, des boîtes en fer blanc, le verre et machines utilisées dans la verrerie, machines pour fabriquer le ciment, les moules pour ciment, machines à concasser la pierre et autres machines et leurs parties servant à la fabrication d'objets avec des métaux, de la terre et du bois (montées ou non montées) :

A. Pesant jusqu'à 250 kilog.
B. Pesant de 250 jusqu'à 2,000 kilog.
C. Pesant 2,000 kilog. et au-dessus.

659 Machines à fendre, à laver, à gratter, à brosser les peaux, machines à fabriquer des courroies et des lanières, machines à cloner les semelles et talons, et autres machines de toutes sortes et parties de machines employées dans la préparation de la peau et la fabrication de chaussures (montées ou non montées) (à l'exclusion de la machine à coudre les chaussures).

660 Machines à coudre (à coudre les vêtements, chapeaux, chaussures et autres), machines à broder ou à tulle, leurs parties mécaniques et pièces de rechange (à l'exclusion des aiguilles).

661 Machines à typographie, lithographie, à relier, à fondre et à composer les caractères et autres machines d'imprimerie et leurs parties.

662 Machines à écrire, à calculer, à enregistrer, à grouper, à classer, et leurs parties :

A. Pesant jusqu'à 5 kilog.
B. Pesant 5 kilog. et au-dessus.

663 Tables, plateaux, couvercles et pieds de machines à écrire et à coudre.

664 Machines, outils et instruments de toutes sortes utilisés dans l'agriculture et leurs parties.

NOTE.—Le Ministère de l'Economie désigne les catégories de machines, outils et instruments.

665 Pompes de toutes espèces et leurs parties, pour liquides, gaz, air et autres.

666 Machines de meunerie, machines à pétrir, à fabriquer et à préparer des pâtes, bonbons, saucisses et autres comestibles, machines à glace, à stériliser, à pasteuriser, machines frigorifiques, machines à laver et remplir les bouteilles, grues, machines à torréfier, à moudre, machines à lessiver, à repasser et autres machines et parties non dénommées dans le Tarif (montées ou non montées) :

A.	L'ensemble pesant	jusqu'à	50	kilog.	
B.	.. ..	de	50	kilog. jusqu'à	150 kilog.
C.	.. ..	de	150	.. ..	500 ..
D.	.. ..	de	500	.. ..	2,000 ..
E.	.. ..	de	2,000	.. ..	10,000 ..
F.	.. ..	plus de	10,000	kilog.	

In the case of these tariff items an import licence is not necessary, whereas for other countries the prior sanction of State Departments must be obtained.

(3) *The quota allocations to Sweden have been considerably increased, in List "M" (quota allocations by country of origin).*

Tariff No. 529 (*b*) *to the value of* £T. 115,000.

529 Tuyaux de fer de toutes sortes et leurs raccords :

B. En fer ou en acier.

Tariff No. 552 (*b*) *to the value of* £T. 35,000.

552 Articles de quincaillerie non dénommés ailleurs dans le Tarif, tels que ustensils de cuisine et de table, services à café et à thé, lampes et parties de lampes, fers à repasser, moulins à café, machines à hacher, robinets, seaux, baignoires, objets de cabinet, pelles et pinces à feu, cloches d'animaux, étriers, capsules de bouteille et autres articles similaires :

B. Peints, vernis, polis ou galvanisés d'un autre métal.

(4) *Swedish goods supplied to Turkish State Departments are not subjected to compensation provided their total value does not exceed* £T. 500,000.

As Sweden will derive some advantage over us by virtue of the concessions granted under paragraphs (3) and (4), I am of opinion that we should protest against these concessions on principle.

E 4522/289/44 No. 11

Sir G. Clerk to Sir John Simon.—(Received August 11.)

(No. 297.)

Sir, *Constantinople, August 3, 1933.*

WITH reference to my despatch No. 68 of the 27th February last, regarding the denunciation by the French Government of the Turco-French Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, I have the honour to report that the commercial secretary to His Majesty's Embassy has been informed by his French colleague that the above agreement, which lapses on the 15th instant, will continue to remain in force, with certain slight amendments, for a further period of six months under the terms of a *modus vivendi* recently signed at Paris.

2. In accordance with the latter agreement the contracting parties renounce all claims to most-favoured-nation treatment as regards the quota system; such treatment can, therefore, only be claimed in respect of navigation, residence, tariffs and customs legislation. Lists A and B appended to the Turco-French Treaty of Commerce are maintained. The consolidated and reduced rates specified therein, though modified to conform to the new customs classification and rates, do not represent an increase in duties, since the reductions are maintained more or less at their present level.

3. M. Pessereau added that a clearing agreement also recently signed in Paris between France and Turkey represents a system whereby exchange operations are eliminated; exporters in France receive payment in francs from the clearing house in France, and exporters in Turkey receive payment in Turkish pounds from their clearing house in this country. If at the end of a given period the value of French exports exceeds the value of Turkish exports, an adjustment of accounts is effected by the purchase of Turkish tobacco.

4. I am sending copies of this despatch to the Department of Overseas Trade and to His Majesty's Ambassador in Paris, who will doubtless furnish copies of the new agreements, the texts of which have not yet reached the French Embassy, in due course.

I have, &c.
GEORGE R. CLERK.

P.S.—Colonel Woods has just received from his French colleague the additional information that under the new Franco-Turkish agreements all manufactures of French origin figuring in the American list (see my despatch No. 279 of the 20th July, 1933), may be introduced into Turkey free of quota restrictions.

G. R. C.

[E 4523/83/44] No. 12.

Sir G. Clerk to Sir John Simon.—(Received August 11.)

(No. 301.)

Sir, *Constantinople, August 5, 1933.*

I HAVE the honour to invite reference to my despatch No. 276 of the 20th July last, with which I transmitted a copy of a note to the Turkish Government protesting, in accordance with the instructions contained in your telegram No. 4 of the 11th July, against certain breaches of the most-favoured-nation treatment to which exports from the United Kingdom are entitled under article 16 of the Anglo-Turkish Commercial Treaty.

2. The Minister for Foreign Affairs replied to my representations in a note dated the 31st July, an example of official expedition which, considering the importance of the question at issue and the fact that the Minister of National Economy and his experts had only recently returned from London and Paris, is without parallel in my experience of this country, and suggests that the note is from a stock draft utilised to meet all protests on the same lines as our own.

3. It will be observed from the copy of the note, enclosed herein, that it neither expressly admits nor denies that there have been breaches, on the Turkish side, of the most-favoured-nation provisions of the treaty, but maintains that Turkey's present commercial policy is necessary to her economic well-being, and goes on to suggest negotiations with a view to the privileges at present enjoyed by the United States of America (and presumably also by Greece and any other countries in a similar position) being accorded to the United Kingdom on the same conditions.

4. I also enclose a memorandum by the commercial secretary to His Majesty's Embassy on the practical aspect of the matter as it is left by the Turkish note, and I shall be grateful for your instructions as to the nature of the next communication to be made to the Turkish Government on the subject.

5. I am sending copies of this despatch to His Majesty's representatives at Washington and Athens, and to the Department of Overseas Trade.

I have, &c.

GEORGE R. CLERK.

Enclosure 1 in No. 12.

Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs to British Ambassador.

M. l'Ambassadeur, *Ankara, le 31 juillet 1933.*

J'AI eu l'honneur de recevoir la note que votre Excellence a bien voulu me faire parvenir en date du 20 juillet 1933 relativement aux avantages et facilités d'ordre commercial accordés par le Gouvernement de la République à certains pays étrangers.

Dans cette communication votre Excellence, faisant ressortir le fait que la Grande-Bretagne demeure un des principaux acheteurs de produits turcs, demande que les avantages commerciaux accordés à de tierces Puissances soient étendues au commerce britannique à l'effet de lui assurer le traitement favorable prévu par la Convention commerciale turco-anglaise de 1930.

En réponse à cette communication, j'ai l'honneur de faire connaître à votre Excellence que la politique commerciale de la Turquie est guidée par le souci de réaliser l'équilibre de sa balance commerciale et de la balance de ses paiements à l'étranger. Le système de contingentements et de réduction des importations introduit en Turquie répond au désir de ne pas accentuer le déséquilibre de ces balances et constitue, en fait, l'unique et efficace moyen de conjurer les effets de la crise économique mondiale. Le Gouvernement de la République s'est donc trouvé dans l'impérieuse obligation de prendre, dans le domaine de la politique commerciale, certaines initiatives propres à réglementer les échanges commerciaux et à assurer par des arrangements spéciaux les avantages que le commerce d'exportation turc a su acquérir sur les marchés de différents pays étrangers.

Les arrangements de cette nature conclus avec la Grèce et prescrits pour les États-Unis de l'Amérique du Nord, envers lesquels la balance commerciale turque est largement active, n'ont d'autre but que d'affermir la marge importante réalisée au profit des exportations turques sur les marchés de ces deux pays.

Préoccupé uniquement d'assurer l'équilibre de sa balance de paiement, le Gouvernement de la République ne refuserait guère, à charge de lui assurer le règlement inconditionnel en devises de ses créances résultant de transactions commerciales et à condition d'ajuster le plafond des échanges réciproques au volume des exportations turques en Angleterre, d'accorder également et dès à présent à la Grande-Bretagne, en tenant compte de la balance de paiements, le bénéfice de la liste concédée aux États-Unis de l'Amérique du Nord et à entamer des négociations devant aboutir à ces résultats.

Je vous prie, M. l'Ambassadeur, de vouloir bien porter ce qui précède à la connaissance de votre Gouvernement et d'agréer, &c.

DR. TEVFIK RUSTU.

Enclosure 2 in No. 12.

Memorandum.

IN a few words, the Turkish Government will be prepared to grant to us the concessions made to the United States of America, to Greece and to other countries, provided always that no exchange restrictions are imposed in the United Kingdom and given that the balance of payment between the United Kingdom and Turkey is maintained by a formal agreement.

The Ministry of National Economy is bent on eliminating the most-favoured-nation treatment clause in so far as any alleviation of the quota system is concerned, or of any other system providing for import restrictions with a view to the equalisation of the country's trade balance and the stabilisation of Turkish currency.

This policy has from a Turkish point of view everything to recommend it, and by the recognition of our claims to equality of treatment with the United States of America and Greece, and now with France, the Minister of National Economy would compromise the success of their economic programme which has assured to date the stabilisation of Turkish currency. My solicitude for the welfare of Turkey's economic position is not inspired by altruism, but by the realisation that a depreciation of the lira and a marked deficit in Turkey's trade balance would be extremely prejudicial to us.

The French have, I understand, agreed to waive any claim to most-favoured-nation treatment in respect of the present quota system, and by a clearing arrangement have accepted a system based on an equalisation of payments. Other countries have also, by bilateral arrangements, agreed to a similar system of trade exchanges, and the Turkish Government by its present policy hopes to drive other countries to similar agreements.

I have always considered that, under the present economic policy of this country, our position is a difficult one and I should, therefore, feel inclined to let the matter drop, unless we can negotiate a bilateral agreement which would safeguard us against the disadvantages to which attention has already been drawn from time to time by this office.

Under present conditions, which permit of the introduction of large quantities of goods outside the quotas, our position has not been seriously affected to date as regards our staple exports to this country, which for the first six months of the current year slightly exceed those during the corresponding period in 1931, when the quota system was not in force.

It would appear to me that there are three situations to be envisaged:—

(1) A rigid insistence on unconditional most-favoured-nation treatment—I fear that the Turkish Government will maintain their present attitude.

(2) The *status quo*, provided that our trade is not further handicapped by:—

(*a*) An extension and manipulation of List "M" in such a manner as to discriminate against our trade;

(*b*) By a change in the present quota system involving the cancellation of List "A" (articles free of quota restriction) and the withdrawal of the present facility of introducing goods outside the quotas on a compensation basis.

(3) A bilateral agreement based on the equalisation of payments.

It would have been unfavourable post on trade. (2) It seems to me that we shall have to accept the principle of some form or another which unfortunately would expose us to the possible danger that the volume of our export trade with Turkey as the result of the decline in the United Kingdom's imports from Turkey. Had we been dealing with a system of monopolies we could redress the balance by a Government purchase of Turkish produce

H W

Last seen 3 Feb

E 4524 4524 44 No 13

Sir G Clerk (Sofia) to the Viscount d'Abernon (Received August 11)

No 802

Sir *Constantinople* August 5 1933

I HAVE the honour to report to you with reference to my despatch No 780 of the 29th July that I have been informed by the Chief of the Turkish General Staff

2 [illegible] with Major Clark of the Military Attaché's staff to visit the Turkish Army in Thrace between the 31st August and the 7th September [illegible] with the consent of the Turkish authorities

I have &c
GEORGE R CLERK

Despatch No 15

Mr Clerk (Sofia) to Sir John Simon

No 15

Sir *Constantinople* July 29 1933

I HAVE the honour to report that I visited the General Staff invited also by the Military Attaché accompanied by Lieutenant Smith Royal Artillery and Pilot Officer [illegible] the naval squadron at the Grand Regiment of Artillery on last week

2 We were received at Point Sterile by Lieut Colonel Muzaffer commanding the artillery regiment and after a pot of coffee in the mess we visited the [illegible] out to spend a most spectacular afternoon on parade We then proceeded to the artillery ranges [illegible] exercise [illegible] room where [illegible] with the colonel and his staff and assisted at the conclusion of a week with the battery We then rode back to Dardanelles spending [illegible] on the concerned monument of the landing the Water Lodge and Inn

3 Lunch at which the officers of Point [illegible] with as at the officers of the naval garrison was present was prepared for us in the officers' mess Dear Lady attended to the Secretary who knows [illegible] the French asked me to [illegible] to the speech [illegible] what I [illegible] Colonel Muzaffer welcomed us with [illegible] and we left at 4 o'clock to our train but [illegible] Turkish officers spent [illegible] to make the time pass agreeably with explanations [illegible] the general [illegible] and frequent refreshments Most of the officers [illegible] us to the station on our departure

4 On [illegible] at Ankara two days later were very similar with the colonel and officers of the regiment [illegible] the Sports Club of the Grand Regiment [illegible] Point [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

E 4792 83 44 No 15

Mr Newton to Sir John Simon (Received August 18)

(No 790)

Sir *Berlin August 11 1933*

I HAVE the honour to report that according to the press an agreement regarding foreign exchange transactions between Germany and Turkey was signed in Berlin on the 10th August 1933 by the Turkish Minister for Economic Affairs Dr Celal Bey and the German Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Herr von Bülow

2 The agreement provides that payments in respect of imports and exports between the two countries shall be adjusted by means of special accounts which will be kept by the Reichsbank and the Banque centrale de la Turquie It is stated that the agreement will also generally facilitate trade and commercial payments between Germany and Turkey and that there will be no further necessity to use payments other than in the national currency concerned

3 As a consequence of this arrangement the Turkish Government are reported to have expressed their willingness to remove existing quota restrictions from which German exports at present suffer and to grant sufficient foreign exchange to pay for a definite quota of imports

4 A copy of this despatch has been sent to the Department of Overseas Trade

I have &c
R C NEWTON

E 4958 1282 44 No 16

Sir G Clerk to Sir John Simon (Received August 25)

(No 815)

Sir *Constantinople August 17 1933*

WITH reference to my despatch No 78 of the 2nd March 1933 regarding the dismissal by Turkish subjects of the Director of the International Sleeping Car Company in Turkey at Constantinople of a protest against the dismissal of a Turkish employee M Zarifi one of the managers of the Pera branch of the company I have the honour to report that the judicial proceedings taken against M Zarifi on a charge of insulting the Turkish language have now been concluded by the acquittal of M Zarifi on the ground that the charge was not proved

2 In my despatch under reference I described at length the attitude taken up at the time of the protest by the newspaper *Republican* and its chief Yunus Nadi Bey In reporting the acquittal of M Zarifi this newspaper refers briefly once more to its previous outbursts found no particular cause for regret to record its great satisfaction at the outcome of the proceedings merely remarking that the decision of the court proves that M Zarifi was due to no ill will or feeling towards the country to which he was appointed and demonstrates the perfect impartiality of the Turkish courts of justice

I have &c
GEORGE R CLERK

E 4960 1506 44 No 17

Sir G Clerk to Sir John Simon (Received August 25)

(No 817)

Sir *Constantinople August 15, 1933*

I HAVE the honour to report that a number of German and American ladies who were engaged in philanthropic work at Marsin and Mersina in the frontier district of South Eastern Turkey were recently warned by the local authorities that they must leave the neighbourhood without delay No reason was given for this order but the ladies were left with the impression that the military and police authorities in the Kurdish or Nestorian had become restless

2 On arrival at Constantinople the ladies learnt that an order had been issued for their expulsion from Turkey although owing to the efforts of the American Embassy it seems that the American ladies, Miss Fenenga and Miss Gold are remaining for the present one at Mardin and the other at Constantinople, the five or six German sisters (who are members of the "Deutsche Hilfsbund für Liebeswerk" a Protestant missionary society) are leaving at once for Syria

3 The German Embassy understand that the suspicions of the military authorities were aroused in this case by the fact that several Turks in the neighbourhood of Mersina recently became Christians The conversion of these persons was discovered when one of them was called up for military service, and suspicion soon fastened upon the foreign ladies as being the only Christians in the neighbourhood The greater severity shown towards the German ladies is doubtless due to the fact that they are members of a religious sisterhood, which is not the case with the American ladies who are simply Congregationalists The sisters stoutly deny that they had engaged in any proselytising activity their work they said was purely philanthropic being devoted largely to the care of the sick &c They also say the neighbourhood of Marsin will have been free for several years and it is probable that their absence will be felt and resented by the local population As the persons who will suffer are poor and ignorant it is unfortunately probable that the authorities will draw the veil that on this occasion does not seem to pay I am told that Embassy officials consider that the excesses of which have been done to the Kurds in Turkey are exaggerated It appears to me, as does my military attaché that the General Staff grow more suspicious of foreign intervention every year

I have &c
GEORGE R CLERK

E 4962 533 44 No 18

Sir G Clerk to Sir John Simon (Received August 25)

(No 821)

Sir *Constantinople August 16, 1933*

WITH reference to my despatch No 326 of the 1st October 1932 I have the honour to report that it was announced on the 14th instant that Resit Galip Bey the Minister of Public Instruction had resigned on grounds of ill health, and that Refik Bey Minister of Health had been appointed to act in his stead pending the bestowal elsewhere of the vacant portfolio That ill health is the true reason of the Minister's disappearance from the public scene no one is prepared to believe even though the fact that he was recently involved in what might have been a serious bathing accident lends a certain plausibility to the pretext for the ostensible cause

2 It is indeed a well known secret that relations between this Minister and the Head of the State have for long been deteriorating The Gazi has never really liked Resit Galip Bey since the latter some three or four years ago, prevented him from carrying out a too generous promise of financial assistance made in a moment of exhilaration to the Russian proprietress of a Stamboul restaurant When the President approved his appointment last year to the high position which he has just forfeited it was hardly as stated in my despatch No 326 of the 1st October 1932 because he wanted someone young, ambitious energetic, and capable to push through the reforms to the Turkish language which he had so much at heart (Incidentally Resit Galip Bey was one of the two vice presidents of the first Turkish Linguistic Congress held last summer at Istamboul)

3 Unfortunately for Dr Resit whilst the Gazi, Resit Galip Bey's reforming zeal appears to have taken a somewhat different direction to that required of it and instead of devoting himself to the elimination of all foreign words from the Turkish language the Minister gave most of his time and energy to the admittedly more practical task of reorganising higher education in Turkey

4 This task though doubtless the President appreciates its importance is not close to his heart that of the language reformers, as the work of reorganisa-

disapproved wholesale dismissals and the making of many enemies some of whom doubtless had influence in the highest quarters. the eventual downfall of the Minister was a foregone conclusion. A lack of consideration for the Gazi's feelings would appear however, to have been the immediate cause of his downfall. Thus without consulting his Excellency or anybody else, he recently appointed himself president of the newly formed Institute of Law (Kemalist) Revolution. I am told that the Gazi on learning of this summoned him to Yalova (on the Gulf of Ismit where he was in residence and reproached him bitterly for his action, pointing out that he might at least have asked him, Mustafa Kemal, the honour of the invitation to be honorary president of the Institute. The President insisted then and there on the Minister's withdrawal from the position of president of the Institute and a day or two later ordered him to resign his portfolio on grounds of ill health.

5. The Gazi seems to have followed his personal feelings rather than the good of the country when he decided whether the new Minister of Public Instruction, whoever he may be would approach his task of reform, with the zeal and enthusiasm which was shown by Resat Galip Bey.

I have &c.
GEORGE CLERK

E 4968 4963 44 No. 19

Sir G. Clerk to Sir John Simon (Received 1 p.m. 21st)

No. 822

Sir, *Constantinople, June 16, 1933*

HAVE the honour to transmit herewith a copy of a Bill to reorganise the Faculties of the University which was passed by the Grand National Assembly on the 31st May last.

2. The Gazi's conception of the part he should play in the future life of Turkey has for some time been becoming the dominant factor in Turkish politics. I reported in my despatch No. 1052 of the 19th September last that the Swiss Government had decided to start an inquiry into the question of the spoliation of the Swiss nationals.

3. The Swiss Government's interest in the question was aroused by the publication in the Swiss Press of Professor Malche's Geneva lectures (a report of which was sent to the Department). The Professor spoke of the unsatisfactory conditions at the University and subsequently presented to the Government a report giving the results of his observations together with proposals for reform. This report was accepted by the Government and a summary of this document, made by a member of my staff, I would ask that the report should be treated as confidential as my Swiss colleague in lending me the report for perusal begged that I would not disseminate it further than was absolutely necessary.

4. It would appear from Professor Malche's criticisms of the present state of higher education in Turkey that serious though doubtless well intentioned efforts to reform the system have been wrecking. On the approval by the Grand National Assembly of the above mentioned Bill which was based on the professor's report the old University was dissolved and a new one established. At the same time Professor Malche was engaged for a year to supervise the reforms and a Committee of Reform was set up under the presidency of the energetic young Minister of Public Instruction, Resat Galip Bey. The Ministry at once put various reforms in hand. Thus the medical faculty was transferred from the Asiatic shore of the Bosphorus to Constantinople where its courses were increased and with a view to putting into effect the recommendation that 'cramming' methods should be reformed over 100 Turkish professors were dismissed. The Minister also made a start in connection with some thirty foreigners in order to comply with a new and liberal law and liberal (applied from Germany with a view to their accepting professorships in the new University.

5. Unfortunately for Ismet Pasha and Resat Galip Bey their many enemies first by the wholesale dismissals of incompetents, next of the latter's colleagues of the Peoples party and secondly by the new regulations which prevent officials who are in receipt of salaries out of all proportion to their services to the Turkish State but also to the nation, from matters combined it would appear to be the straw which broke the camel's back.

securing the Gazi's support before putting these drastic and unpopular decisions into effect. The result is that as reported in my despatch No. 321 of to-day's date he has been forced to resign, ostensibly on grounds of ill health.

6. I gather however that much as the enforced resignation of so energetic a worker is to be regretted the change in the Ministry of Public Instruction will at worst affect the *tempo* of the contemplated reforms. The Gazi is too intelligent not to recognise the hopeless state of higher education in this country and in any case the Turkish Government is now committed to a large measure of reform. Fortunately Professor Malche was careful to avoid all mention of personalities in his report and the whole basis of the dismissals as also of the proposed recruitment of foreigners will I believe be borne by Resat Galip Bey. One result of the incident so I hear of the Swiss Legation stated is not clear is likely to be that the salaries of the Turkish professors will be considerably raised. This is evidence of the Turkish public's regret at the appointment of a number of foreigners.

7. Meanwhile the Acting Minister of Public Instruction Refik Bey has stated that the reorganisation of the University will be carried out according to plan and that the dismissals and resignation of Resat Galip Bey's colleagues will not affect the interests of the professorial posts. It is said that a decision regarding their engagement might be arrived at in the course of a few days. Refik Bey has no experience of foreign affairs and it is doubtful whether he will be able to maintain the high standard which has been reached during the past few years in the relations between the Ministry and the Swiss and other foreign specialists. Refik Bey is said to be on good terms with Dr. Malche whose counsel he is disposed to seek. It is to be hoped that a decision regarding their engagement might be arrived at in the course of a few days. Refik Bey has no experience of foreign affairs and it is doubtful whether he will be able to maintain the high standard which has been reached during the past few years in the relations between the Ministry and the Swiss and other foreign specialists. Refik Bey is said to be on good terms with Dr. Malche whose counsel he is disposed to seek. It is to be hoped that a decision regarding their engagement might be arrived at in the course of a few days. Refik Bey has no experience of foreign affairs and it is doubtful whether he will be able to maintain the high standard which has been reached during the past few years in the relations between the Ministry and the Swiss and other foreign specialists. Refik Bey is said to be on good terms with Dr. Malche whose counsel he is disposed to seek. It is to be hoped that a decision regarding their engagement might be arrived at in the course of a few days. Refik Bey has no experience of foreign affairs and it is doubtful whether he will be able to maintain the high standard which has been reached during the past few years in the relations between the Ministry and the Swiss and other foreign specialists. Refik Bey is said to be on good terms with Dr. Malche whose counsel he is disposed to seek. It is to be hoped that a decision regarding their engagement might be arrived at in the course of a few days.

I have &c.
GEORGE CLERK

E 5112 130 44 No. 20

Mr. Coote to Sir John Simon (Received September 11)

No. 801

Sir, *Moscow, August 31, 1933*

WITH reference to my despatch No. 511 of the 5th June, I have the honour to report that according to an article entitled "Technical Aid in the Industrialisation of Turkey" in the *Quarterly Review* of the U.S.S.R. Chamber of Commerce No. 2 1933 copies of which are being forwarded to the Department of Overseas Trade by next bag, the plan for development of the Turkish textile industry includes, in addition to the first complement of 32,000 spindles for Ereglisi at Kayseri, a second combine of 60,000 spindles for cotton fabrics at Nazli and a third combine of approximately 70,000 spindles for linen flannels and cotton print at a place not yet selected. These three mills with a total installation of 170,000 spindles, will, with their assortment satisfy the entire domestic demand for cotton fabrics. They are to be erected within three years.

2. Further evidence of Soviet interest in Turkey is revealed by an announcement in the *Moscow Daily News* of the 3rd August to the effect that the U.S.S.R. Chamber of Commerce is organising at Istanbul an exhibition of Soviet exports to Turkey and neighbouring countries to be opened in the autumn.

3. I am sending a copy of this despatch to the Department of Overseas Trade and the Export Credits Guarantee Department.

I have &c.
EDWARD COOTE

E 5186 289 44 No. 21

Mr Clark Kerr to Sir John Simon.—(Received September 1.)

(No. 212)

Sir, *Stockholm, August 18, 1933.*

WITH reference to Sir George Clerk's despatch No. 293 of the 1st instant I copy of which has been forwarded to me direct, I have the honour to inform you that nothing has been published in Sweden in regard to a Finno-Swedish trade agreement.

2. Herr Bagge, the acting head of the Commercial Department, who first asked about the existence of such an agreement stated that an arrangement had been made with the Turkish Government which was of minor importance and which would not probably even be published in the Swedish treaty series. It was simply an exchange of letters securing certain facilities of trade between the two countries. Herr Bagge made a further point and said that the agreement could not be made to clash with the most favoured nation clauses in treaties with other countries and added that he was hoping to discuss the matter further with us shortly.

3. I have sent a copy of this despatch to the Department of Overseas Trade and to His Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople.

I have, &c.
ARCHIBALD CLARK KERR

E 5236 2596 44 No. 22

Note from the Secretary of the Department of Overseas Trade to the Private Secretary to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

No. 931

Sir, *Constantinople, August 21, 1933.*

MR EDWARD HERRIOT's stay at Constantinople, by Russian steamer, for the purpose of a visit to the conclusion of a seven days' visit to this country which he thought would be of value, and which was the occasion of a reception which proved to be very impressive, has been the subject of a despatch from Monsieur Herriot.

2. A Turkish steamer with the Private Secretary of the Minister for Foreign Affairs on board, was sent to Varna to bring M. Herriot from Bulgaria, where he had been attending the Radical Union Congress at Sofia, and in addition to the usual three days of banquets, receptions, inspections of schools, hospitals, museums at Angora, and a prolonged interview with the President of the Republic at Dolma Bahçe Palace, the great event was the placing at M. Herriot's disposal of a private train to Troy. The Turkish press published long articles daily on the part of France and more particularly those friendship for Turkey was so well proved, though some of these articles contained an underlying suggestion that France could not afford to make some return for all this manifestation of friendship. One paper, for instance, criticised the serious attention of M. Herriot to the question of installing elements hostile to Turkey such as Armenians and Assyrians anywhere near the Turco-Syrian frontier, and in another article contrasted the strong and convinced laicism of M. Herriot with the support given to Catholic propaganda in the Near East by France.

3. The Ministry for Foreign Affairs has stated that no formal political discussions have been held with M. Herriot, but I myself am convinced that he visit has had important political significance, which some of my colleagues, especially the Italian Chargé d'Affaires, attribute to it. The warmth of the reception given here to M. Herriot on the part of his visit to Sofia and the journey that he is now making to Russia, taken together, have started Italian colleagues who seem to think that Turkey is slowly drifting away from the Italian orbit. But the belief in Turkey is not so much as to pass the line of the visit of any of the European statesmen and in this respect was I forcibly struck by the consistency of Turkish Realpolitik that they support all events so long as they do not run counter to the interests of Turkey. At Herriot will certainly, and probably soon again be Prime

Minister of France, then belief that he dislikes the Four Power Pact almost as much as the Nazi does, and their wish to acquire merit at Moscow by stalling into M. Herriot's and the virtues of the Soviet Government, there was reason enough for the marked courtesies shown by the Turks to their distinguished visitor.

4. I am sending a copy of this despatch to His Majesty's Ambassador at Paris.

I have, &c.
GEORGE R. CLERK.

E 5286 83 44 No. 23

Department of Overseas Trade to Foreign Office.—(Received September 9.)

THE Comptroller General of the Department of Overseas Trade presents his compliments to the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and has the honour to convey herewith despatch No. 611 (A. 34) from His Majesty's Ambassador, Constantinople, dated the 31st August, respecting trade relations between the United Kingdom and Turkey.

Department of Overseas Trade,
September 8, 1933.

Enclosure 1 in No. 23

Sir G. Clerk to Sir John Simon.

No. 611 (A. 34)

Sir, *Constantinople, August 31, 1933.*

WITH reference to my despatch No. 301 of the 5th August, 1933, regarding the most favoured nation clause contained in Article 16 of the Anglo-Turkish Commercial Treaty, I have the honour to transmit herewith a copy of a memorandum drawn up by the commercial secretary to this Embassy on the position of trade relations between the United Kingdom and Turkey as affected by agreements concluded by Turkey with certain other countries and by a recent decree which levied the system by which quotas were admitted outside the quotas on a suspension basis.

2. It will be remembered that in previous memoranda Colonel Woods has consistently upheld the opinion that a special agreement between the United Kingdom and Turkey on an up-to-date basis would be recommended only if difficulties arose which would render the maintenance of the *status quo* entitled to British trade. In this Colonel Woods's opinion with which I agree these difficulties have now arisen, and I fully endorse his view expressed in his memorandum that Turkish commercial relations with other countries have developed in such a way that British trade with Turkey is likely to be at a considerable disadvantage unless measures are taken on the lines suggested in the Board of Trade memorandum to ensure that British firms may compete with their foreign rivals on equal terms.

3. It is clear that the apprehension felt by Colonel Woods as to the future effects which the agreements made by Turkey with other countries are likely to have on the trade of the United Kingdom with this country is fully shared by the British commercial community here. At the latter's request I received a deputation of the British Chamber of Commerce of Turkey composed of the chairman, secretary and a member of the council who handed to me the letter which I have sent herewith addressed to the President of the Board of Trade with the request that I should forward it to the proper quarter.

4. The delegation who took this step independently of the commercial secretary referred to a number of actual cases in which contracts had recently been lost to the United Kingdom as a result of the abolition of the compensation system and of the greater facilities offered by such countries as France, Germany and the United States, and I was requested to represent that a suitable agree-

ment be concluded between the United Kingdom and Turkey. In his memorandum the chamber of commerce makes particular mention of the American "agreement" as being a desirable model for an Anglo-Turkish agreement. In truth Turkey's arrangement with the United States is not an agreement at all but is a unilateral concession granted by the Turkish Government as a result of the discrepancy in the commercial exchanges between the two countries, as was explained in my despatch No. 46 of the 4th February 1934.

3. In reply to the deputation I stated that whilst I fully sympathised with and shared the anxiety at the possibility of a substantial loss of trade to the United Kingdom I was obliged to point out that the question was primarily one for the Board of Trade to decide and that the Board might take the view that to give certain provisions of the existing commercial treaty would be to enhance the most favoured nation principle as applied to the position of Turkey in our commercial relations with foreign countries. I also dwelt on the attention of the deputation to the fact that in July last the Anglo-Turkish Chamber of Commerce suggested to the Board of Trade that clearing house agreements should be concluded with certain countries, but the reply of the Board had been that reciprocal clearing systems would not in the opinion of His Majesty's Government have any lasting favourable effect on British exports trade.

I have, &c.
GEORGE RENDEL.

Enclosure No. 23

Memorandum on the present position of the Turkish restrictions affecting imports from the United Kingdom and the action taken by His Majesty's Government in connexion therewith.

1. Now that the Anglo-Turkish Treaty of Commerce and Navigation of the 2nd March 1930 has been denounced by Turkey, and will cease to have effect as from the 31st December 1934, the question of the future commercial relations between the two countries is engaging the attention of both Governments. The Turkish Government have already given notice of their intention to introduce a new customs tariff, and it is understood that the Turkish delegates to the Ottawa Conference have been instructed to endeavour to secure the conclusion of a new commercial agreement with His Majesty's Government. Before, however, any negotiations can be undertaken, it is necessary that His Majesty's Government should be in possession of the Turkish tariff proposals, and should have had an opportunity of examining them in detail.

2. The Turkish Government have also been negotiating with the Germans for the conclusion of a clearing agreement, and it is understood that the German delegates have already left Angora for Berlin with the Turkish proposals. It is not known what progress has been made in the negotiations, but it is probable that the Germans will endeavour to secure the maximum concessions in return for the minimum quid pro quo.

3. In these circumstances I would suggest that it is important that we should be in a position to bring pressure to bear on the Turkish Government at the earliest possible moment, and I would therefore request that I may be furnished with the following information:—

(a) The total value of British exports to Turkey during the year 1933, and the value of each item of the Turkish tariff on which a duty was paid.

(b) The total value of British exports to Turkey during the first six months of 1934, and the value of each item of the Turkish tariff on which a duty was paid.

(c) The total value of British exports to Turkey during the first six months of 1934, and the value of each item of the Turkish tariff on which a duty was paid, which would be affected by the proposed increases in the Turkish tariff.

(d) The total value of British exports to Turkey during the first six months of 1934, and the value of each item of the Turkish tariff on which a duty was paid, which would be affected by the proposed increases in the Turkish tariff, and which would be imported from the United Kingdom under the Anglo-Turkish Treaty of Commerce and Navigation of the 2nd March 1930.

(e) The information obtained to the effect that List M (quota allocations by country) would be extended (see Chancery letter to Eastern Department of the 31st July), has unfortunately proved correct, for there have been twenty-two additions to this list, but of the other hand it is satisfactory to note that, in allocating quotas by country, account was taken by the Ministry of National Economy of our protest No. 99 of the 20th July to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, for the United Kingdom's share of the total allocations under tariff items 378 (*c*) 381 (*b*) and 381 (*c*), no longer falls short of the United Kingdom's average share of the total imports for the corresponding quarters of 1930 and 1931. I have, however, that the Turkish Government, whilst meeting our objection, have reduced the quotas under these tariff items to such an extent that the concessions are practically illusory.

4. We have recently received many enquiries from our merchants who have expressed anxiety as regards the position of the United Kingdom exports this country. Whilst we are hoping that an agreement will be reached between the United Kingdom and this country on the lines of the Franco-French agreement.

I have the honour to refer to my memorandum which was transmitted under cover of my despatch No. 30, of the 5th August to the Foreign Office, and to submit the situation from that point of view as it now stands as a result of the proceedings referred to under paragraph 2 of this memorandum.

In these circumstances I would submit that it is important that we are left with the power freely to negotiate, having regard to the maintenance of the concessions obtained in the Anglo-Turkish Treaty of Commerce and Navigation of the 2nd March 1930, for tariffs, customs regulations are under revision, reports to hand to the effect that on the balance of payments account always that exports to Turkey from the United Kingdom are free from all extra restrictions, as an equivalent is maintained. Turkey is thus brought during recent years.

It is feared that the prospects for the Turkish will agree to any new scheme which we might make for the continental most favoured nation, current and although the disadvantages of the clearing agreement are fully realised and have been pointed out from time to time by this office, there seems to be no reasonable alternative if we wish to compete with our principal rivals on terms of equality. The increase in the number of countries which have entered into such agreements and the abolition of the "compensation" system have produced a new situation which is worse to the detriment of our trade.

H. W.

August 29, 1934.

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of in this memorandum will be transmitted to the Department of Overseas Trade under cover of a B despatch, for this decree fixes the quotas for the next six months. Extra copies will, as usual, also be transmitted for the information of the Board of Trade.

(*f*) The information obtained to the effect that List M (quota allocations by country) would be extended (see Chancery letter to Eastern Department of the 31st July), has unfortunately proved correct, for there have been twenty-two additions to this list, but of the other hand it is satisfactory to note that, in allocating quotas by country, account was taken by the Ministry of National Economy of our protest No. 99 of the 20th July to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, for the United Kingdom's share of the total allocations under tariff items 378 (*c*) 381 (*b*) and 381 (*c*), no longer falls short of the United Kingdom's average share of the total imports for the corresponding quarters of 1930 and 1931. I have, however, that the Turkish Government, whilst meeting our objection, have reduced the quotas under these tariff items to such an extent that the concessions are practically illusory.

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H. W.

August 29, 1934.

E 5596 1506 44 — No. 24

Sir G. Clerk to Sir John Simon (*Received September 22*)

No. 444.

Sir, *Angora, September 12, 1933.*

I REGRET to report that the espionage complex which was a marked characteristic of the Turkish authorities when I arrived here early seven years ago shows no sign of having grown less or more excusable during these years, while the tendency to greatly exaggerate the importance by taking every opportunity of using impressionable and unjust to foreigners seems of anything to be increased.

2. The other day the Rev. W. Clark Kerr, chaplain to the Evangelical Church mission of Peru was returning to the United States. Express from his quarantine station. At the Turkish frontier the customs authorities should, his baggage examined. Mr. Lowell Thomas's book *With Lawrence in Arabia*. Drew on the latter's confidence was told Mr. Clark Kerr that he could either accompany them to Constantinople by the Simplon Orient Express at his own expense or wait at Edirne (Adrianople) for a train Koprunlu and other officials also competent to pursue

the matter further came up from Constantinople to investigate this serious matter Mr Clark Kerr preferred to travel immediately by the Simplon Express and during this journey the police escort questioned him continually as to his connexion with Colonel Lawrence where the latter was at the moment, and so on On arrival he was taken to the police station at Sirkeci questioned again from there to Galata police station where the same procedure was repeated and thence to the first section Istanbul Here his baggage was placed under lock and key and he was submitted to a prolonged interrogation without being allowed the opportunity to have a word or to communicate with anybody Mr Clark Kerr does not remember whether he asked permission to get into touch with His Majesty's Embassy or Consulate-general but says that in any case he was not permitted to use the telephone He was eventually allowed to go to his house about 3 P M but on the following day was again summoned to the first section and put under a prolonged interrogation no effort was made to ignore a number of statements which I pointed out that I could not reconcile with the contents of these statements were untrue

3 Up to the time of writing this despatch Mr Clark Kerr has not been further molested He has however naturally complained to His Majesty's Embassy or the Consulate-general on the very grave nature of the matter and I have duly lodged with the local police with no grounds for making his position unduly difficult Moreover Mr Clark Kerr's baggage a number of trunks and some cases of wine and spirits has failed to reach the Residency Its importance would not call for special attention but this is extenuating in view of the possible excuse for detaining the wine and spirits on the ground that they might have been destined for sale

4 As the witness of the Turkish Criminal Sensitiveness of foreign opinion is a feature of the times but it is a struggle in this country which I have not forgotten that I was instructed to lodge with the Government a strong protest against the whole incident Mr Clark Kerr's instructions were to the effect that in view of the suspicions of the Turks which I would seem to have confirmed

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5 As to the extent of the absurdity to which Turkish mental reeling may put the following incident occurred last week The Lindbergh flight was the topic of the day when a Turkish aeroplane fell down over Mola Bey Very fortunately the pilot by his recklessness was flying too low and he just missed one of the many small rocky islets that are anchored in the bay However it was a total loss the aeroplane at the bottom of the bay and the pilot in hospital resting comfortably with a broken leg and the passing visit of a number of lesser injuries The indignant yacht owners from whom on seeking redress for the wanton damage done to his boat, was met with the retort that he was in grave danger of being prosecuted for having a yacht with too high a mast

I have &c
GEORGE R CLERK

E 5767 5767 65 No 25

Sir G Clerk to Sir John Simon (Received September 27)

No 28 (Confidential)
(Telegraphic) *Constantinople September 26* 1933

MINISTER for Foreign Affairs informed me confidentially today that Persian Government have sounded Italians as to the possibility of a quadruple non aggression pact between Persia Turkey Iraq and Great Britain He replied as one would expect see my despatch No 363 of 1932 that in principle he favoured it but inasmuch as Soviet Russia was a neighbour of Persia and in view of the relations between Russia and Turkey, he could take no step in this direction before knowing what Russia thought about it He advised Persian Government to take advantage of Karakhan's imminent visit to Tehran to open the question with him Minister for Foreign Affairs would himself warmly welcome quintuple pact of Persia Turkey Iraq Great Britain and Soviet Russia, but he realised that the issues which the two latter Great Powers had to consider were far more complex than the comparatively simple problems of Turkey

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E 6264 86 44 No 26

Mr Morgan to Sir John Simon (Received October 20)

No 360
S *Constantinople October 2* 1933

I HAVE the honour to report that Sir George Clerk left Turkey to-day on the completion of his tenure of office as His Majesty's Ambassador in this country

2 Since the news of his transfer became known expressions of regret have been widespread Opinion was unanimous in crediting Turkish statesmen with sincere friendship for their country and the view that they had personally desired to see Sir George Clerk come to Angora Their real motives in thus honouring the country and his functions I have suggested in my despatch No 359 of this series which they resulted him with confidence and with the knowledge that they would receive disinterested advice from my colleagues for deployed his powers Monsieur Souritz Ambassador of the U S S R who had known Sir George Clerk since his arrival in Turkey and who was expressing to the Turkish and the foreign offices view told me that the improvement in relations during the last few years Anglo Turkish relations was largely due to the tact of Ambassador who was among the difficult days to new girls Most diplomatic had experience to lend personal qualities which new Turkish susceptibilities soothed Turkish susceptibilities so that in his relations and conduct took the place of hostility and distrust

2 The speech post of which was by Sir George Clerk was emphasised during the past week when the President of the Republic the President of the Council and the Minister for Foreign Affairs agreed to receive the Constantinople for the purpose of taking leave of them thus waiving their strictly observed principle of not seeing receptions of foreign diplomatists in Constantinople The Gazi was markedly friendly expressing pleasure at the cordiality of Anglo Turkish relations and consulting the Ambassador on various points connected with the approaching visit of the Yugoslav Sovereigns and on Turco Bulgarian relations Ismet Pasha and Tevfik Rustu Bey were unaffectedly moved by the event taking Sir George Clerk's proposed visit to Angora for the purpose of making an official farewell call at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs At a luncheon given at Angora Palace Hotel in the new premises of the Diplomatic Club Saki Kaya Bey Minister of the Interior gathered together the Angora's most prominent personages and if the speeches delivered on the occasion were long and numerous his Excellency was much touched by them as they were patently sincere and clearly expressions of genuine regret at the loss of a popular and admired friend

3 The Turkish Ministers in residence at Angora and numerous Turkish officials and others saw Sir George Clerk off at Angora Station and there was a large assembly of diplomatists and other friends at the station on his departure from Constantinople There were no Turkish officials at this latter gathering no doubt because Turkish officials leave Turkish Embassies to compliment only in Angora There is a bare possibility too that the Turkish authorities refrained from appearing because they had remarked a report in the *Times* of the 28th September (due to over intelligent editing of a correctly worded telegram from its Constantinople correspondent) to the effect that the Ambassador had presented his letters of recall to the Gazi at Dolmabahce and may have feared to call on to show by their abstention that the *Times* misrepresentation of a special and

personal concession made in the case of Sir George Clerk did not imply that Constantinople could in any way replace Angora as the diplomatic capital or that the Gazi would be willing to receive other such visits in Constantinople in future

4 To various journalists who asked for Sir George Clerk's views on the occasion of his departure, the Ambassador stressed his regret at severing his seven years' connexion with Turkey and his admiration for its progress and increasing prestige under the able guidance of the Gazi as well as his wishes for its success in the future His words were reproduced with satisfaction in all newspapers

I have &c
JAMES MORGAN

E 6297 6297 44 No 7

Sir P Ramsay to Sir John Simon (Received October 21)

(No 408 Secret)

Sofia October 14 1933

I HAVE the honour to refer with reference to Mr Cavendish Bentinck's Despatch No 400 of the 28th September to the Chancellor of the Exchequer a Memorandum by M Venizelos while giving a general account of his conversation with Mr Push to Lord Chatfield stressed that Mustapha Kemal had stated that Jugoslavia did not trust Roumania and that war between them could have begun at any time but would be entirely dependent on the Gazi

2 I have transmitted a copy of this despatch to His Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Athens

I have &
PATRICK RAMSAY

C 9370 9106 37 No 28

Mr Morgan to Sir John Simon (Received October 27)

(No 381)

Sir *Angora October 19 1933*

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith a copy of the text of a Turco-Roumanian Treaty of Friendship Non-Aggression Arbitration and Conciliation signed on the 17th October at Angora by Tevfik Rouchdi Bey Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs and M Titulesco Roumanian Minister for Foreign Affairs The text is as published by the semi-official Anatolian Agency

2 I am sending copies of this despatch to His Majesty's Minister at Bucharest

I have &
JAMES MORGAN

Enclosure in No 28

Turco-Roumanian Treaty of Friendship Arbitration and Conciliation

Le Président de la République turque et Sa Majesté le Roi de Roumanie

Également attachés au maintien de la paix générale

Convaincus que l'Turquie et la Roumanie doivent avoir à cœur d'agir dans un esprit de mutuelle confiance et de bon voisinage pour tout ce qui regarde la solution pacifique des différends qui peuvent survenir entre elles

Avant en vue que les deux États sont liés entre eux par le Pacte de Paris du 27 août 1928 relatif à la renonciation à la guerre et les conventions de non-agression du 3 et 4 juillet 1933

Désireux de raffermir encore davantage l'amitié et les bons rapports qui existent pour le moment entre les deux pays et qui sont pour eux un engagement d'assurer

Ont décidé de conclure entre eux le présent traité d'amitié, de non-agression d'arbitrage et de conciliation, et ont désigné à cet effet pour leurs plenipotentiaires

Le Président de la République turque

Son Excellence Tevfik Rouchdi Bey Ministre des Affaires étrangères de Turquie Député de Smyrne

Sa Majesté le Roi de Roumanie

Son Excellence M Titulesco Ministre des Affaires étrangères de Roumanie

Lesquels après avoir échangé leurs pleins pouvoirs reconnus en bonne et due forme sont convenus des dispositions suivantes

ARTICLE 1

Il y aura désormais paix amitié inviolable et perpétuelle entre la République turque et le Royaume de Roumanie et leurs États

ARTICLE 2

Fidèles à leurs engagements de ne pas avoir recours en vue de régler entre eux à la guerre comme moyen de politique nationale et à l'agression telle que définie par les conventions du 3 et 4 juillet 1933 et partout une des parties participe à un acte d'agression commis par un tiers les deux hautes parties contractantes assument en outre l'engagement de s'entendre pour assister toute partie attaquée d'une agression qui pourrait être tentée par les États qui pourraient entendre s'associer à cette agression contre ces deux pays

ARTICLE 3

Les hautes parties contractantes s'engagent en outre à ne prendre part à aucune entente politique de caractère économique ou financier dirigée contre la sécurité de l'une d'elles et particulièrement contre celle qui pourrait être dirigée contre elles par une ou plusieurs puissances

Les hautes parties contractantes s'engagent à ne conclure aucun accord international qui serait incompatible avec l'esprit du présent traité et à se consulter mutuellement sur toutes les questions d'intérêt commun

Les deux hautes parties contractantes maintiendront entre elles en ce qui concerne l'application du présent accord les réserves qu'elles ont faites lors de leur adhésion à la clause facultative de l'article 36 du Statut de la Cour permanente de Justice internationale étant entendu que l'engagement ci-haut mentionné ne s'applique pas

(1) Aux différends relatifs à des prétentions que des particuliers auraient contre l'une des hautes parties contractantes et qui seront définitivement tranchés par les juridictions nationales compétentes de l'une ou de l'autre des hautes parties contractantes

(2) Aux différends portant sur des questions que le droit international laisse à la compétence exclusive des États tel que le droit interne ou qui relèvent de sa souveraineté

(3) Aux différends ayant trait au statut territorial des parties

ARTICLE 4

Les différends pour la solution desquels une procédure spéciale est prévue par d'autres conventions en vigueur entre les hautes parties contractantes seront réglés conformément aux dispositions de ces conventions

ARTICLE 5

Si les parties sont d'accord pour soumettre le différend à un tribunal arbitral elles rédigeront un compromis Au cas où elles ne seraient pas d'accord de se référer pareillement à la Convention de La Haye de Matteo *Nouveau Recueil général de Traités* 3e série tome III p 360) du 18 octobre 1907 pour le Règlement pacifique des Conflits internationaux et les deux parties entendent comprendre outre le choix des arbitres et éventuellement les modalités de la procédure et les règles de droit à appliquer par les arbitres

ARTICLE 6

Si les parties sont d'accord pour soumettre le différend à un tribunal arbitral et à défaut d'accord entre les parties sur le compromis visé à l'article précédent, ou à défaut de désignation d'arbitres, et après un préavis de trois mois, l'une ou l'autre d'entre elles aura la faculté de porter directement, par voie de requête, le différend devant la Cour permanente de Justice internationale.

ARTICLE 7

L'arrêt de la Cour permanente de Justice internationale ou la sentence du tribunal arbitral sera exécuté de bonne foi par les parties.

Les difficultés auxquelles l'interprétation et l'exécution desdits arrêts de la Cour permanente de Justice internationale ou des sentences arbitrales rendues dans les conditions ci-dessus prévues pourraient donner lieu seront tranchées par la Cour permanente de Justice internationale saisie à la requête de l'une ou de l'autre des parties.

ARTICLE 8

Avant toute procédure arbitrale ou avant toute procédure devant la Cour permanente de Justice internationale dans les conditions ci-dessus prévues, le différend pourra être soumis à la procédure de conciliation prévue par le présent pacte.

Dans ce but, à l'initiative d'une des parties, la Commission de conciliation visée à l'article 21 sera convoquée par le Secrétaire général de la Société des Nations, sauf à elle à se réunir ailleurs. Sauf accord contraire des parties, la Commission sera saisie du différend par la notification de l'exposé de la question, rédigé par l'une ou l'autre des parties, et elle devra recevoir de toutes les Puissances en cause la production de leurs exposés et documents à l'appui dans le délai le plus court possible.

ARTICLE 9

Sur la demande adressée à cet effet par l'une ou l'autre des parties contractantes, l'autre devra se constituer sans délai en Cour de conciliation pour connaître du différend.

ARTICLE 10

La Commission permanente de Conciliation sera composée de trois membres désignés par les parties contractantes parmi les membres de l'assemblée de la Société des Nations, ou parmi les personnes désignées à cet effet par les États respectifs.

Elles désigneront d'un commun accord le président de la Commission, qui devra être ressortissant d'une des hautes parties contractantes, mais ne pourra avoir sa résidence habituelle sur le territoire d'une de ces hautes parties ni se trouver à son service. Si la nomination du président n'intervient pas dans le délai prévu à l'article précédent, il sera procédé comme il est dit à l'article 6 pour le cas de désignation d'arbitres, le président devant être choisi sur la liste générale des membres de la Cour permanente de Justice internationale, sauf à ne pas le prendre parmi les personnes désignées par l'une ou l'autre des parties.

Les commissaires sont rééligibles. Ils restent en fonctions jusqu'à leur remplacement et en tous les cas jusqu'à l'expiration de leurs mandats.

Tant que la procédure n'est pas ouverte devant elle, chacune des hautes parties contractantes aura le droit de révoquer le commissaire nommé par elle et de désigner un successeur. Elle aura aussi ce droit en cas de décès ou de démission du commissaire désigné par elle.

Il sera pourvu dans le plus bref délai aux vacances qui viendraient à se produire par suite d'expiration de mandat, de révocation, de décès, de démission ou de quelque autre empêchement, en suivant le mode fixé pour les nominations.

ARTICLE 11

La Commission de Conciliation sera saisie par voie de requête adressée au président par une ou les deux parties agissant d'après la volonté de l'une ou de l'autre des parties. La requête, après avoir exposé l'objet du litige, contiendra l'invitation à prendre les mesures nécessaires pour la procédure à suivre de part et d'autre.

Si la requête émane d'une seule des parties, notification en sera faite sans délai à l'autre partie.

ARTICLE 12

Dans un délai de quinze jours à partir de la date où l'une des parties aura porté un différend devant la Commission de Conciliation, chacune des parties aura pour l'examen de ce différend remplacé son commissaire par une personne possédant une compétence spéciale dans la matière.

La partie qui réclamera du chef de ce remplacement fera immédiatement la notification à l'autre; celle-ci aura dans ce cas la faculté d'agir de même dans un délai de quinze jours à partir de la date où la notification lui sera parvenue.

ARTICLE 13

La Commission de Conciliation se réunira, sauf à décider autre chose d'accord avec les parties, au lieu désigné par son président.

ARTICLE 14

La Commission de Conciliation aura pour tâche de clarifier les questions en litige, de rechercher à cette fin toutes les informations utiles et de s'efforcer de concilier les parties.

Après examen de l'affaire elle tranchera dans un rapport ces propositions ou déclarera qu'elle refuse.

ARTICLE 15

Les séances devant la Commission de Conciliation seront contradictoires.

La Commission décidera elle-même la procédure en tenant compte, sauf entente contraire des parties, à l'urgence, des dispositions contenues à ce titre dans la Convention de La Haye du 18 octobre 1907 pour le Règlement pacifique des conflits internationaux.

ARTICLE 16

Les délibérations de la Commission de Conciliation seront tenues secrètes, sauf décision contraire de la Commission prise à l'unanimité.

ARTICLE 17

Les parties auront le droit de se faire assister auprès de la Commission de leurs agents, conseils et experts qui seront en même temps entendus par la Commission, qui pourra de son côté demander la présence de toute personne dont le témoignage lui paraîtrait utile.

La Commission aura le droit de demander des explications orales aux agents, conseils et experts des deux parties, ainsi que de toute personne dont elle jugera utile de faire comparaître avec l'assentiment de leurs gouvernements.

ARTICLE 18

Les parties s'engagent à faciliter les travaux de la Commission de conciliation et en particulier à lui fournir dans la plus large mesure possible tous documents et informations et les ainsi qu'à user de tous les moyens dont elles disposent d'après leur législation pour lui permettre de procéder à la citation et à l'audition de témoins ou d'experts.

ARTICLE 19

La Commission de Conciliation présentera son rapport dans les quatre mois à compter du jour où elle aura été saisie du différend, à moins que les parties ne soient d'accord pour proroger ce délai.

Le rapport sera déposé au greffe de la Société des Nations. Il exposera les faits et indiquera les considérations juridiques, de fait et d'équité sur lesquelles sera fondée la proposition de conciliation.

ARTICLE 20

La Commission de Conciliation sera seule juge de la question de savoir si elle doit ou non s'occuper de l'objet des différends dont elle a été saisie.

ARTICLE 21

Pendant la durée de leurs travaux à Istanbul les commissaires recevront une indemnité de table journalière dont le montant sera arrêté d'un commun accord par les parties, qui en supporteront chacune une partie égale.

Les frais généraux occasionnés par le fonctionnement de la commission seront répartis de la même façon.

ARTICLE 22

La présente partie sera ratifiée et les ratifications en seront échangées aussi tôt que possible.

Jusqu'à l'échange des ratifications l'état de guerre entre les deux pays contractants continuera à subsister.

Si des raisons majeures empêchaient l'une des parties de terminer les travaux de la commission dans le délai fixé à l'article 20, la durée de celle-ci sera prolongée d'un commun accord.

Si, avant la fin de ce délai, l'une des parties contractantes juge que les travaux de la commission ne peuvent pas être terminés, elle en informera l'autre partie, qui pourra alors, si elle le juge à propos, proposer à la commission de se transporter à un endroit déterminé pour y continuer ses travaux.

Fait à Ankara, en double exemplaire, le 17 octobre 1933.

E 6463/130/44 No. 29

Sir S. Cripps to Mr. Eden (Moscow) (received October 27)

No. 585 Saving

Kuibyshev, October 24, 1933

WITH reference to your telegram No. 498 of the 22nd October I have the honour to inform you that the delegation of Soviet Government officials headed by M. Voroshilov, Peoples Commissar for Army and Navy, left Moscow on the 23rd October for Ankara at the invitation of Ismet Pasha, Prime Minister of Turkey and Rauf Bey, Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs.

2. The delegation will consist of the Central Executive Committee's Control Commission's Department for Foreign Affairs, M. Karakhan, Vice-Commissar for Foreign Affairs, V. S. Bubnov, Peoples Commissar for Education of the R.S.F.S.R., S. M. Budyenni, Inspector of Cavalry, and Gen. Arzhilovsky, Vice-Commissar of Education of the R.S.F.S.R., Hussein Ragib Bey, the Turkish Ambassador at Moscow, and Sukru Saracoglu, the Soviet Ambassador to Turkey, is accompanying the delegation. The visit has been decided on in connexion with the tenth anniversary of the Turkish Republic (29th October).

3. M. Litvinov was obliged to forego the pleasure of accompanying the delegation owing to his appointment to be United States of America's representative at the Washington Conference.

I have, &c.
(For the Ambassador)
WILLIAM STRANG

E 6648/130/44 No. 30

Mr. Hurst to Mr. Eden (Foreign Office) (received November 2)

No. 396 Saving

Angora, October 27, 1933

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to report that a Russian squadron coming from Odessa arrived in the Bosporus on the 24th instant and moored off Dolma Bagtche Palace. The squadron consisted of the cruiser *Krasni Kavkaz*, the destroyers *Petrovski* and *Shaumyan*, and the gunboats *Revolutsioner*, *Spartakovetz*, and *Lokhanit*, and was under the command of Comrade Rail, who has the rank of vice-admiral while holding his present appointment.

2. On the following day Comrade Rail entertained the local Turkish and Soviet officials to luncheon aboard the *Krasni Kavkaz*, where there was a large invited reception of journalists after lunch. In the afternoon on the 25th October the Russians laid a wreath on the Monument of the Revolution at Pera, and in the evening a dinner was given in their honour by the Vali of Constantinople. The cruiser and destroyers left on the 21st instant for Piraeus and Navy Week festivities were to commence at Salonika on the 27th.

3. The visit has been received with considerable gratification by the Turkish authorities and increased appreciation of the strong ties of friendship which unite the Soviet and Turkish peoples. The officers and men were seen in the streets of Pera and Stamboul and made an excellent impression, and were generally well behaved. Their passports were duly visaed.

4. Captain Muirhead Bone, His Majesty's representative on the Straits Commission, and Comrade Rail, on behalf of the Soviet naval attaché, exchanged courtesy calls. Captain Bone was informed that the Soviet naval attaché had been instructed to call on the Italian naval attaché, but that the latter, who was not in uniform, declined to receive him. Comrade Rail, who formed Captain Muirhead's acquaintance during the latter's visit to Russia in 1918, also called on the British naval attaché, but the latter was unfortunately away on leave. Captain Muirhead has since called on the Italian naval attaché, who returned his call, but the Russian naval attaché has not yet called on Captain Muirhead.

5. The Admiralty may be interested to hear that Captain Muirhead has been invited to be entertained on board one of the Russian ships during the visit, but that *Krasni Kavkaz* was not in a fit state to receive guests. Luncheon on board the *Krasni Kavkaz* was, however, offered to Captain Muirhead and his officers during the visit, but they were unable to accept owing to the short notice given.

6. I am sending a copy of this despatch to His Majesty's representative at Angora.

I have, &c.
(For the Ambassador)
JAMES MOLTENO

E 6650/1814/44 No. 31

Sir H. Knatchbull-Hugessen (Angora) to Mr. Eden (Received November 2)

No. 390

Angora, October 27, 1933

WITH reference to Sir G. Clerk's despatch No. 250 of the 30th June 1933 regarding the appointment of American financial advisers to the Turkish Government, I have the honour to report that I found myself a few days ago thrown together with Ali Rana Bey, Minister of Customs and Monopolies, and the latter seized the opportunity to ask him why, in view of the excellent services rendered by Sir Richard Crawford to the Turkish Customs Administration before the war, the Turkish Government had not engaged a second British Customs adviser, chosen from the British specialist staff, instead of an American one. Ali Rana Bey, who speaks English well, said that Turkish public opinion, full of pleasant memories of encounters at sport with British players, far more readily accepted lessons of learning British sport. Whilst Turkish football appeared to be progressing, other branches of athletics, such as American whose dissemination was to be specially encouraged in business houses and in parties with a view to encouraging Danish chocolates, were languishing. He had himself been impressed by Turkish failure in swimming, and the conduct of Turkish troops on the occasion of the Ismid disaster, when, although provided with boats, they had not been trained to use them. Lastly, when giving evidence before the Commission of Enquiry into the causes of the Ismid disaster, Turkish officers had been unable to explain the meaning of the word "Morse" when questioned on the subject.

with all good wishes to wards Britain people found no reason to go beyond Mr Clark and his counsels

2 I am sending copies of this despatch to His Majesty's Ambassador at Washington and to the Department of Overseas Trade

I have &c
JAMES MORGAN

E 6651 262 44 No 1

Mr Morgan to Sir John Simon (Received November 2)

(No 400)
Sir *Angora October 28 1933*

WITHIN the last two months Dr Benes's secretary Herr Sedlacek has been followed by the Foreign Ministers of Greece Yugoslavia Roumania Hungary and Soviet Russia Angora has become an important political centre The Turkish Government is courted by neighbouring States on whom it bestows its choicest and whose diplomatic endeavours it encourages Although poor in coin and in natural resources modern state Turkey has made herself the force around the corner of the Near East looked up to by the Balkans and Asia Her strength of character and national pride centre literally at sixty miles with a population to have none of the laws of extraterritoriality is now in a fair way to gold but on the one hand has kept it sound by thrifty economy Internally its high level was successfully won to by skilful taxation Of this ancient the foremost fruit of progress and flattery The sheet anchor of its friendships with Russia is the old partnership between Russia and Asia with the Black Sea and from which Turkey draws all the profits The Gazi with his instinct of old was seconded by Ismet with his logic but to-day Turkey is able to discard its crutches Both Russia but the world with which it has to deal from Europe addicting to the sword and weeping Due to Angora will some new friendship for Turkey at the latest its measure

2 Possessed of strong arms to keep its people at peace and masters of its destiny respectful aggression becoming every day Turkey's result suffering Turkey cannot but be that not envy its neighbours but states further afield should recognise its convenient position in the New East

I have &c
JAMES MORGAN

E 6653 533 44 No 2

Mr Morgan to Sir John Simon (Received November 2)

(No 402)
Sir *Angora October 28 1933*

THE celebrations of the first anniversary of the declaration of the Turkish Republic will begin to-morrow and continue over the two succeeding days

2 The Turkish Government have taken the greatest trouble to ensure that the ceremonies shall be worthy of the occasion and for weeks past the public have been instructed through the newspapers as to the manner in which they are expected to demonstrate their enthusiasm Every householder they have been told is to display the Turkish flag and to decorate the front of his house in a fitting manner Sepoys from all over the country have been arriving in their dozens in the streets of Angora and every triumphal arch and platform every other tree and lamp post has been bedecked Every village in the country is to hold its own celebrations on the anniversary speeches are to be made bands and Government supported festivities are to take place and a general holiday is to be observed

3 In Angora itself the programme is a prodigious one Men the Turkish equivalent of the Boy Scouts will march through the streets carrying wreaths to be placed on the tomb of Kemal Ataturk the founder of the Republic and on the statue of Ismet Inonu the present Prime Minister and Commander of the Turkish Army in the War of Independence Between these two the public

is to be instructed for instance that "Banks on Budget Regular Payments, but in the Balance of the Republic" or warned to "Beware of Everything with Love of Your ardour towards Set Nation or Government there is sure to be some intrigue at the bottom of it" or encouraged to self congratulation by such texts as "How a Turk how lucky for me" Progress the idol of military preparedness is typified by a wooden pointed structure erected on a grass close to be decorated with rifles, bayonets and camouflaged guns and bearing the words "100 1000 x signifying the present and future increase the production of munition factories Military ardour is being inflamed by devices as The Soldier is the Marrow of the Nation" Fervour for the head of the State finds expression in a still animated sign crowning the vertebrated pile of the new Ministry of Interior reading "Ale Gazi is one of us He is the greatest of us He is the supreme of us" And when finally the capital exhausted by debauch to the ghastly hour of dawn walking the streets and lisping have been driven to retreat and repose the cafés dancing houses they will scatter to their satisfaction from the numerous pipers who are now illustrating the orthodox and superiority of Western the grand old weddings over Asiatic trousers wrinkled and wide and the black caps of mostly corn homes

3 For [illegible] dotted with fat sheep and troops for the admirers of Ismet and Ataturk [illegible] who together will box the ears of children [illegible] are to take [illegible] and sports [illegible] the goddess [illegible] to take part in the [illegible] are to be held [illegible] the [illegible] the [illegible] whether [illegible] whether there [illegible] to [illegible] will [illegible] What [illegible] the [illegible] will [illegible] whether [illegible] will [illegible] the elderly and [illegible]

I have &
JAMES MORGAN

E 6654 130 44 No 34

Mr Morgan to Sir John Simon (Received November 2)

(No 403)
Sir *Angora October 28 1933*

IN my despatch No 95 of the 18th March last I had the honour to report on the negotiations for a treaty of friendship and neutrality between Turkey and Soviet Russia which were then proceeding between M Litvinoff and M Vorovsky on the one hand and M Tevfik Rushdi Bey the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs and M Ali Fethi Okyar the Turkish Ambassador in London on the other

2 The negotiations were brought to a successful conclusion in the course of the visit to Angora in October 1931 of M Litvinoff who was accompanied by M Karakhan Assistant Commissar for Foreign Affairs and M Voroshiloff Commissar for War and Acting President of the Council of People's Commissars and M Karakhan Assistant Commissar for Foreign Affairs Other prominent members of the delegation which comprised over sixty persons included M Bubnoff Commissar for Public Instruction and Colonel Budenny member of the Revolutionary War Council and Inspector of Cavalry of the Red Army Messieurs Voroshiloff Bubnoff and Budenny visited Ismir

2 The Soviet delegation arrived at Constantinople on the morning of the 24th October and left for Angora the same night the Turkish Government having placed a special train at their disposal

3 Before leaving Constantinople Monsieur Litvinoff received from the Turkish Government a farewell dinner at the Dolma Bagtche Palace which was followed by a reception at the Russian Embassy Telegraphic messages of congratulation were exchanged between the Turkish Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs respectively and equally

effusive repute were awaiting the visitors on their arrival at the Pera Palace Hotel after they had been met by the Vali of Constantinople at Buyukdere cheered by the populace massed according to the press on both sides of the Bosphorus and greeted by the evolutions of a squadron of aeroplanes Military honours were rendered at the landing stage to the strains of the 'Internationale

3 The party entrained the same evening for Angora where they arrived the following morning and took up their quarters in the Angora Palace Hotel as the guests of the Turkish Government From it they can admire a colossal wooden structure which whether intended to symbolise big guns or factory chimneys is clearly meant with its coating of blood red paint to evoke by the barrenness and stark aloofness a sense of sobriety and fervour of Turco Soviet friendship

4 M Molotoff Foreign Affairs entertained the visitors to luncheon and the new Constantinople Letter certain other were received later by the President of the Republic Ismet Pasha Bey and the Soviet Ambassador being present at the interview which is stated to have lasted for three hours The day's proceedings were brought to a close by a dinner party given by the Prime Minister at which toasts were exchanged Ankara Palace Hotel the Letter's location was attended by the diplomatic Corps and a number of prominent Turks A similar entertainment is also expected evening with Soviet Ambassador in honour both of M Rossi visit and of the national festivities which are to be held to commemorate the 29th October when the new Turkish Republic will be exactly 10 years old

5 I am sending copy of this despatch to His Majesty's representative at Moscow

I have &c
JAMES MORGAN

P S It has just come to my knowledge that thirty or forty Soviet Russians were to have arrived to-morrow night the Soviet Minister and Madame Rossi expressed a wish to meet them but the Turkish authorities decided that the visitors should not be subjected to the fatigue of the journey after the receptions dinners and generally strenuous time they expect to spend in Angora and that it would be better to defer the meeting with the Russian guests until their return from the Dardanelles

J M

E 6658 130 44 No 35

Mr Morgan to Sir John Simon (Received November 2)

(No 32)
(Telegraphic) *Angora November 1 1933*

MY despatch No 403

Soviet delegation after a very cordial reception here leave to-night for Smyrna and then visit the Dardanelles

2 This latter visit was caused much excitement among foreign colleagues and journalists who connect it with immediate remilitarisation of the Straits zone and suspect that a Turco Soviet military alliance is imminent

3 I questioned Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs about these surmises He assured me that there was no truth in them and that there was no question of any new Turco Soviet agreements or treaty He said that the present visit would result in nothing more than the consolidation of friendship and conclusion of the arrangements about the Russian credit of six hundred dollars Moscow telegram No 60 of 1932) The suggestion that a visit be paid to the Dardanelles came from the Russian side as the Turks saw no objection The Turkish view is that remilitarisation of Straits zone were known and had undergone no recent change

4 He repeated that Turkish foreign policy was to make agreements of friendship with her neighbours but not alliances

5 A member of Soviet Embassy indicated that no fresh agreement had been concluded during the present visit

(Repeated to Moscow as Savingram)

E 6656/533 44 No 36

Mr Morgan to Sir John Simon (Received November 2, No 405)

Sir *Angora October 28 1933*

WITH reference to Sir George Clerk's despatch No 400 of the 30th December 1930 I have the honour to report that Hilmi Bey Minister of Public Works has resigned on account of ill health and has been succeeded by Ismet Bey Deputy for Elazig

2 I learn from a reliable source that Hilmi Bey was personally averse from tendering his resignation and wished to take leave in order to undergo a cure but Pasha was willing to accede to his wishes and to retain him as Minister, while Gazi declared that in fact he

3 My informant added that Hilmi Bey would act as Minister of Finance during the continued absence of Abdul Bey who is now in poor health and whose wounds caused Abdul absence did not make a good recovery In any event it would be necessary to find a successor for Ismet as Minister of Public Works and the post would no doubt be given to Hilmi Bey who lately combined his post as secretary general to the presidency of the republic minister Deputy for Malatya Ismet secretary general's Russia here before Deputy for Afyon Karahissar Chief of Gazi's Thus we lose all but one of our Cabinet ministers

I On the occasion of the new Minister of Public Works except that I was informed by the Budget Committee of the Grand National Assembly Hilmi Bey of course is as much at the age of 1931 He was born very recently to an income of two or three thousand pounds sterling Deputy at the election to Chamber of Deputies Angora to record to a position in the list of Turkish personalities will be omitted by a mistake

I have &c
JAMES MORGAN

E 6147 1575 44 No 37

Sir John Simon to Mr Morgan (Angora)

(No 417 Confidential)
Sir *Foreign Office November 2 1933*

WITH reference to my despatch No 246 of the 27th June I have to state for your own confidential information that the interested Departments of His Majesty's Government have now concurred in my proposal that in the event of the Turkish Government again raising the question of the remilitarisation of the Straits His Majesty's Government should adopt the attitude outlined on page 7 of Foreign Office letter of the 26th June to the Admiralty

2 I consider I think however that any premature declaration of a given of the policy likely to be adopted by His Majesty's Government in this matter and I accordingly request that in the event of the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs broaching the subject in conversation you will endeavour as far as possible to listening to his remarks and to report them to me for the consideration of His Majesty's Government

I am &c
JOHN SIMON

E 6865 130 44 No 38

Mr Morgan to Sir John Simon (Received November 12 No 434)

(Telegraphic) *Angora November 12 1933*

MY telegram No 32

Minister for Foreign Affairs returned to Angora on 11th November from tour in the provinces with Soviet delegation

He gain affirmed to me that Turkey had entered into no fresh engagements wit USSR and t at Soviet visit had introduced no new element into Turco Russian relations

He said Hungary's attitude towards demilitarisation of the Straits was known He had also they no intention of rushing matters at Geneva but could afford to wait for a suitable occasion to pursue question again

He developed an idea which he said he had been pondering and had not yet found a field openly namely that the four Great Powers guarantee of open Straits described in article 18 of Straits Convention, should be supplemented by one from interested Balkan Great Power Russia or by a separate Turco Russian agreement or simultaneously with Four Power guarantee seemed expressly directed against Russia and in these days understandings implying aggression were everywhere deprecated

Repeated to Moscow Savings

E 6879 193 44 No 39

Sir J Simon to Sir John Sugar (Received November 13)

No 962

Sir *Angora November 4 1933*

I HAVE the honour to inform you that the Turkish Minister celebrated the fifteenth anniversary of the establishment of the Turkish Republic by giving a reception at the Legation on the 29th October last Invitations were issued to the Members of the Government Egyptian Ministers and members of the Press Diplomatic Body were surprised to find that none of the Egyptian Ministers present had accepted the invitation

2 It was the current opinion that the Turkish Minister intended by this action to show his displeasure at the boycott which the Egyptian Government had declared against Turkish goods and persons Yesterday a single Egyptian official put in an appearance at the Legation and that was the Director of the Press Bureau who came to represent the King Even Nessim Bey was quoted as having declared that he could not be partisan

3 In view of the outlook for an early settlement of the dispute I thought it advisable to approach the Prime Minister with a view to seeing what if anything could be done to restore friendly relations between the Egyptian Government and the Turkish Legation I therefore instructed the chargé d'affaires to telephone that I had been surprised to find no Egyptian Ministers at the reception that I thought it desirable that evidently the Turkish Government would not be pleased by the absence of any Egyptian Government representative but it is important to note as I stated that I would therefore like to know what the Prime Minister proposed to do with any invitation to the Turkish Minister The Prime Minister stated that the real reason for the Ministers was purely accidental namely that they had been in Alexandria since the 20th ultimo when, on the 29th ultimo there had been a Cabinet Council under the presidency of the King It was pointed out to Abdel Fattah Yehia that he must have known that the Turkish Minister had returned to Cairo at 10 o'clock on the night of the 28th October A few days was suggested to him as a reasonable interval after which the Ministers had been invited since time before last was sufficient to enable the Government to make arrangements for its representation at it

3 The Prime Minister admitted the personal nature of this criticism, and remarked that the head of the Protocol should have kept the Cabinet up to the mark He had sent the Head of the Protocol Sevki Bey to express his regrets and to explain the situation By way of amends he was arranging that some of the Ministers should go to the reception given by the Turkish Secretaire Bureau on the 30th ultimo and 31st October but that he regretted to say Saraj Bey Owing to heavy engagements could not put in an appearance

4 I told the Ministers of Finance War and Wagfs the Governor of Cairo and the Under Secretaries for the Interior and Senior Chamberlain officially representing the King at Abdin this second slight which was hardly given by the Second Dragoman under the patronage of the Turkish Minister The

Turkish Minister came in after late shook hands with the Egyptian Ministers officials who were all sitting together, and then passed on and sat at a distant table as an ordinary guest Discreet efforts of the oriental secretary to get him to go and talk to the Ministers were quite unsuccessful He declared that this was not his party that his party had been on the previous evening and had been invited by the Government He had shaken hands with the Ministers on his arrival and he considered that he had fulfilled the requirements of courtesy The head of the Turkish economy, the chief host came up and told Sevki Bey that the Cambodian Band pointed out that as he was representing the King he would be in a different position if Sevki abstained from sitting with him Sevki made a categorical answer to the effect that he would not go as this was not party

5 Fortunately Zia Bey the son of the Turkish Ambassador in London rather unruly rode on a stick between the two tables at which the Ministers and Sevki Bey respectively were sitting This resulted in a general conversation with the Ministers and Sevki finally was seen in good humoured conversation with the Cambodian It is to be hoped that the incident was able to soothe him a little Sevki had previously told the oriental secretary that he was going to report the matter to Angora and that he would know what his Government would do

6 I have above that Sevki Bey's wrath will have cooled before he reaches his post at Angora will of have Dogstagically It is to be feared that the Egyptian Government, intentionally or unintentionally, have given grave offence to the Turkish Government by their discourtesy The head of the Protocol assured the oriental secretary that the absence of the Egyptian Ministers and officials from the reception at the Turkish Legation was purely fortuitous but unfortunately from a Turkish point of view appeared to be due to the Turkish Minister who already have left Egypt at the request of the Egyptian Government

7 I am forwarding a copy of this despatch to His Majesty's Consul at Cairo

I have &c
PERCY LORAINE
High Commissioner

E 6977 533 44 No 40

Mr Morgan to Sir John Simon (Received November 17)

No 410)

Sir *Angora October 31 1933*

WITH reference to Sir George Clerk's despatch No 321 of the 16th August I have the honour to report that Hikmet Bey until recently Secretary General to the Presidency of the Republic and now Deputy for Mugla, has been appointed Minister for Public Instruction in succession to Resit Galip Bey whose duties are temporarily assumed by Dr Reuk Bey, Minister of Public Health This appointment for the present at least of a rumour referred to in paragraph 3 of my despatch No 405 of the 28th October, that Hikmet Bey was likely to succeed Fuat Bey the newly appointed Minister of Public Works

2 A biography of Hikmet Bey will be found among the notes including political personalities enclosed in Sir George Clerk's despatch No 21 Confidential of the 11th January 1932 The judgment there quoted that Hikmet Bey is a various talker without however the capacity of digesting or even of perusing his material seems to confirm Sir George Clerk's opinion recorded in paragraph 5 of his despatch No 321 of the 16th August last that the next task of Education would find he possessed of Resit Galip's qualities that important post

I have &c
JAMES MORGAN

E 6978 533 44 No 41

Mr Morgan to Sir John Simon (Received November 17)

(No 411)

Sir *Angora, October 31 1933*

IN continuation of my despatch No 402 of the 28th October I have the honour to report that the celebration on the following day of the tenth anniversary of the Turkish Republic passed off as successfully as the most ardent supporter of the new régime could have desired. The proceedings began with the reception of the Diplomatic Corps by the President of the Republic at the early hour of 9 a.m. when Monsieur Vorochilov was presented to congratulate him in person and to exchange loving sentiments relative to the progress made in the past ten years. I enclose herewith a copy of the Gazi's speech which was delivered in measured tones and with a French accent which might have been envied by many of the diplomatists present. When I left the Chamber of Deputies, or the Reichstag as it is called here, where the reception was held, there was a long interval awaiting the arrival of the Presidential procession with great enthusiasm manifesting the latent nationalistic Turkish nature of the people who were objected to stolid indifference on the occasion of my own and other diplomatic representatives' visits.

2. The Gazi was accompanied by Monsieur Kaya Khan and the other Russian visitors returned to the Vekalet [illegible] despatch No 403 of the 28th October, where they were given a luncheon party after which they visited the Ethnographical Museum and the Turkish Historical Society. In the evening they attended the performance at the Opera House of the ballet "Coppelia" by the Russian company which is at present visiting Angora. Upon the Corps Diplomatique the speech was received with little enthusiasm and I heard it criticized by several members of that body as being the most colourless of the Gazi's utterances. The reference to Russia was considered to be the only item of interest in the whole speech, and the fact that the Russian delegation was the only one which was singled out for special mention was regarded as a clear indication that the Soviet Government is the most favoured foreign power at present in Turkey. Of the 61 per cent of votes which were said to have been cast in favour of the Republican People's Party candidates, 100 per cent were alleged to have been in favour of the Gazi himself. The only words possibly likely to be remembered in the speech are those in which he referred to the Kemalist Party as a "Party with a mission to last for ever". Mr Ismet Inönü, the Prime Minister, who is also President of the Republican People's Party, was elected to succeed the Gazi as President of the Party, and Mr Celal Bayar, the Minister of Economy, was elected to succeed Mr Ismet Inönü as Prime Minister.

3. The Gazi returned to the Vekalet later in the morning accompanied by the Prime Minister, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Tevfik Rüshdi Bey, and the other Russian visitors. As the Gazi entered arm in arm with Monsieur Vorochilov the Turkish and Russian national salutes were played by the military band. Under the circumstances the Gazi was however able to perform with a fair amount of dignity the ceremonial of Tevfik Rüshdi Bey's dismissal from office, and of congratulating Kaya Khan on his appointment as Minister for Foreign Affairs. The President encouraged the Soviet guests to drink heavily of the Russian wines provided at the luncheon party. After a rest in the room of the manager of the Vekalet His Excellency was seen to leave the building in the usual motor car, driven by Ismet, with a much steadier gait than I have ever before known him to possess.

4. The celebrations of the anniversary were continued over the two following days during which the town remained gaily decorated by day and brilliantly illuminated by night. Meetings were held everywhere at which achievements of the Republic were explained to the public by harangues of orators. The walls of Angora were plastered with posters pictorially representing the superiority of the new régime over the ancient and the press came out with 50 page editions describing the works of the past ten years. On the 30th October the new Agricultural Institute was formally opened by the Gazi in the presence of a large attendance including members of the Diplomatic Corps. On the same day the General Staff gave a tea party at the Ankara Club in honour of the Russian visitors and later on witnessed the exhibition of physical dexterity towards foreigners to the extent of issuing invitations to the whole Diplomatic Corps. The General Staff went further and ordered that an aeroplane be sent to Eskishehir to bring back to Angora on board the Gazi's aeroplane the [illegible] of the Republican People's Party. The chief event of the 31st October was the inauguration by the Gazi of the Ankara Gymnasium, a fine and most modern building. Lessons will not possibly for the present only one hour a day. A pageant [illegible] the celebrations was a historical exhibition held at the Ismet Pasha Girls' School under the auspices of the Ministry of Public Instruction.

satisfaction the acclamations of these humble representatives of the nation many of whom had no doubt served in the War of Independence under his command. At intervals during the review some eighty old aeroplanes came up from the distant horizon in moderately good formation and flew low over the heads of participants and onlookers but, fortunately for all concerned, refrained from any attempt at "stunts" of a dangerous nature.

4. I will reserve for a subsequent despatch some account of the ball at the Angora Palace on the evening of the 29th October and of the ceremonies connected with the anniversary celebrations, which took place on the two following days.

I have, &c.
JAMES MORGAN

E 6979 533 44 No 42

Mr Morgan to Sir John Simon (Received November 17)

(No 412)

Sir *Angora, November 1 1933*

IN continuation of my despatch No 411 of the 31st October I have the honour to report that the official ball given at the Angora Palace on the night of 29th October in honour of the tenth anniversary of the Turkish Republic took place in the usual manner. The proceedings were opened with the [illegible] guard in full dress uniform with bayonets fixed marching to the music of the Regimental band. The President and the Diplomatic Corps then took their respective places on the dais and the ball was declared open. The Gazi was accompanied by Madame Vorochilov and the other Russian guests and the members of the Diplomatic Corps, and I think with the exception of myself no diplomatists of note in Angora dared to dance. It would have been a case of rush to the Gazi himself which would not be at all in the style to which he might not be able to refer with the best will in the world, if he might not be able to refer with the best will in the world, if he might not be able to refer with the best will in the world, if

4. During the whole period of the celebrations messages of congratulation from every State poured in and were given grateful publicity. The message from you, Sir, was one of the first to arrive and evoked a very cordial response. Great prominence was given to the *Times* article on the tenth anniversary of the republic. Special delegations from Germany, Hungary, Greece, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and Roumania brought the good wishes of their respective nations, and the participation of official or non-official bodies in celebrations at Turkish diplomatic posts abroad were fully reported and acknowledged with great satisfaction.

5. In the universal chorus of congratulation and commendation the precocity of the young republic must not be forgotten that in the short space of its existence it had arrived at a state that it has attained a recognised prestige and that it can take its place on equal terms among the nations of the world.

I have &c.
JAMES MORGAN

E 6980/533/44 — No. 43

Mr. Morgan (Angora) to John Simon (Received November 17)

(No. 413)

Sir, *Angora, November 2, 1933.*

I HAVE the honour to report that the second session of the eighth Grand National Assembly was opened on the 1st November. A full account of the speech delivered by the President of the Republic on this occasion will be found in my despatch No. 420 of to-day's date.

2. The speech from the throne attracted a very great deal of attention throughout the country. Its pronouncements on foreign affairs were [illegible] Turkey's interests. Yet it must be confessed that the first few days after the Rome visit of the Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Russian visit of the Foreign Commissary for Foreign Affairs aroused more interest in the Press and in political circles than the speech itself. The Deputies, on the other hand, were chiefly concerned with the Budget which was brought forward for discussion in the Assembly on the 31st October.

3. Other points of interest in respect of the Grand National Assembly's speech are the emphasis on the necessity for pushing the electric development of the country, and of working harder to produce. The Budget reveals the stress and strain of the times, and the increased taxation and the rates of new taxes.

I have &c.
JAMES MORGAN

E 6985/176/44 — No. 44

Sir G. Clerk to Sir John Simon (Received November 17)

(No. 420)

Sir, *Angora, November 5, 1933.*

WITH reference to Sir George Clerk's despatch No. 234 of the 19th June 1933, I have the honour to transmit herewith a copy of the Ottoman Bank's analysis of the Turkish budget for the financial year 1933–34. I have the honour to submit herewith a copy of the remarks on the opening of the Grand National Assembly by the Minister for Finance, Secretary to His Majesty's Embassy, on the occasion of the budget debate in the Grand National Assembly.

2. It is of interest to observe that the President of the Republic has given notice in his speech at the opening of the Grand National Assembly that the Government are taking all necessary measures to ensure that the Budget [illegible]. The Gazi stated that the revenue estimates for last year could not be completely fulfilled, but that it was still premature to take any pronouncement regarding the current year, and reminded the Assembly of the "incalculable disadvantages" of unbalanced budgets such as had been known in the past.

3. I am sending a copy of this despatch to the Department of Overseas Trade.

I have &c.
JAMES MORGAN

Enclosure in No. 44

Memorandum

IN the semi-official *Milliyet* of the 22nd October last the leading article was devoted to an examination of the financial position of the Turkish Treasury and to a review of the article at the end of the fiscal revenue returns for the first four months of the financial year had fallen short of the budget estimates particularly as regards customs duties, monopoly receipts and live stock taxes.

The budget estimates for the three revenue items specified above were as follows:

	£T
Customs receipts	47,200,000
Monopolies (tobacco, salt, spirits)	31,800,000
Live stock tax	11,250,000
	88,250,000

These taxes represent the total over 51 per cent of the total revenue of £T 170,477,000 and if the transaction tax (£T 12 millions) be added owing to the fact that its receipts in some measure influence the customs duties it will be seen that 59 per cent of the State revenues have fallen below their rates.

In forwarding this article to its London and Paris offices the Ottoman Bank makes the following comments:—

Customs Duties

Imports during the first three months of the present financial year amounted in value to £T 19,864,341 as against £T 24,052,350 during the corresponding period in 1932–33, whilst on the other hand the Turkish Government estimated the yield of customs duties during the current year at £T 46 millions as against actual receipts during 1932–33 of £T 38,504,000. The Ottoman Bank are of opinion that the deficit under the heading of Customs during the full year will be in the neighbourhood of £T 14 millions, though this deficit may be reduced as a result of the increased duties applied as from the 1st September last and of any increased imports later in the year.

Transaction Tax

The deficit of receipts under this heading is estimated at £T 1,500,000.

Monopoly Taxes

The estimates of revenue for 1933–34 were as follows:

	£T
Tobacco	20,100,000
Spirits	4,500,000
Salt	7,200,000
	31,800,000

Against the actual revenues realised in 1932–33 were:

Tobacco	18,107,820
Spirits	4,364,378
Salt	6,427,364
	28,899,542

During the first two months of the present financial year the actual receipts from monopolies were about £T 750,000 less than those during the same period in 1932-33 and an appreciable deficit is to be anticipated.

Live-stock Taxes

Although these taxes were reduced in 1931 and again in 1932 they are still too heavy in proportion to the value of the live stock with the result that farmers have sifted off their herds in large numbers and the yield of these taxes is therefore, likely to be in deficit.

Conclusion

The Turkish Government regulates its expenditure in accordance with the yield of the revenue and it is probable that the worst effects of any financial difficulties will be mitigated by a campaign of strict economy and a reduction of departmental votes.

N. S. R.

November 2, 1933.

E 6987/289/44 No. 45

Mr. Waterlow (Smyrna) to Mr. Eden (Received November 17)

(No. 423)

Sir, *Angora, November* 8, 1933.

I HAVE the honour to report that the conduct of *modus vivendi* negotiations between Italy and Turkey, with reference to the last paragraph of Sir George Clerk's despatch No. 686 of the 3rd October 1929, has now been discussed orally by the Turkish Government and Embassy officials.

2. According to the statement of this agreement the Turkish press states that it is desired to draw up with Italy a commercial agreement on lines similar to those recently concluded with Germany. In this connexion it is interesting to observe that according to Italian statistics Italy has been for the last few years the principal importer of Turkish produce, and that the commercial exchanges between the two countries during this period have been in favour of Turkey. The import and export statistics are as follows:

	Italy's Exports to Turkey £T	Italy's Imports from Turkey £T
1929	32,631,911	43,844,574
1930	20,477,518	32,010,583
1931	18,450,042	30,752,262
1932	11,974,209	16,358,814

3. It is evident that statistics would be twisted as Italy would at least have nothing to lose by the conclusion of a clearing agreement with Turkey, but as will be seen below, the consuls are fully aware that the value of Italy's imports from Turkey is appreciably less than that shown in those returns, which include shipments sent in transit to Italian ports and in particular to Trieste. It is probable that the greater part of these shipments is bought out of bond by foreign firms and the Turkish Government will, no doubt, insist that when a clearing agreement is discussed that only those shipments of Turkish produce which are actually cleared through the Italian customs shall be reckoned with in establishing the value of Italy's imports.

4. I have discussed the matter with the counsellor of the Italian Embassy who told me that the Turkish Government has invited the Italian Government to enter into negotiations for a *modus vivendi* because the Italian export trade to Turkey was increasing rapidly despite statistics adverse to Turkey. In arriving at this decision the Turkish Government had taken into consideration the fact that Italian goods shipped to Italian ports in transit for export to Turkey were in direct competition with Italian goods shipped direct to Turkey from Italian ports. The Turkish Government is alleged that the balance of trade between Italy and Turkey was annually about the amount of £T 1 million.

5. Baron di Giura said that his Government was taking the denunciation calmly, and was in no hurry to conclude an agreement to succeed the *modus vivendi*. On the other hand the Turkish Government was pressing his Embassy to begin negotiations for an agreement. He was accordingly put off by the excuse that the question had been referred to Rome. His Government could see no advantage in concluding an agreement equating imports and exports, as this would result in the disappearance of a trade balance favourable to Italy and would oblige his countrymen in order to keep about that disappearance either to import more from Turkey which was unnecessary, as most Turkish products were also produced in Italy or to force Italian merchants to export less to Turkey which his Government could not bring itself to do as it would be a kind of trade suicide. Some movement was observed on the part of the Turkish Government to export specially via the Danube ports of via Italy, for the Turkish Government are of course geographically well aware of the Italian ports for its transit trade with Central Europe.

6. Baron di Giura added that he had been unable to obtain a new statement of the Turkish side. In discussions between his Embassy and the Turkish authorities the Embassy had represented to the latter that they could not expect to have a favourable trade balance every year, and that a fair give-and-take was necessary. The Turkish experts, being well aware that capital was being transferred from Italy to Turkey, during which period the Turkish balance was likely to be favourable, but that the Turkish balance would be unfavourable when the capital had been transferred, thought that the Italian standpoint was reasonable.

7. I am sending a copy of this despatch to His Majesty's Ambassador at Rome for communication to the Department of Overseas Trade.

I have, &c.
JAMES MORGAN

E 6991/325/44 No. 16

Mr. Waterlow (Smyrna) to Mr. Eden (Received November 17)

No. 429 (Confidential.)

Sir, *Angora, November* 10, 1933.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 428 of the 9th instant regarding the progress of the negotiations between the representative of Messrs. Curtiss Wright and the Turkish Government for the development of civil air services in Turkey, I have the honour to submit the following outline of the proposals made to the Turkish Government by Messrs. Curtiss Wright. This information has been furnished confidentially to a member of the staff of His Majesty's Embassy by Major Hoskins, the American Air Adviser to the Ministry of National Defence. A sketch map showing the routes proposed by Messrs. Curtiss Wright is attached (1).

2. The local part of the system will be known as the Kayseri where the existing aircraft factory will be extended so that it will be capable of producing all the machines, including motors and spare parts, that the Turkish Government will require for these services. It is proposed that the Turkish services should link various foreign services, connexions would be made with Greece at Athens via Smyrna, with Central Europe at Budapest with Russia at Tiflis via Erzerum; with Persia at Tehran via Lake Van and with Iraq at Mosul and Baghdad via Aleppo. It is estimated that on some cross-international services will save as much as forty-eight hours between Europe and the Middle East by making connexions with the Orient express Turkey owing partly to the shorter route and partly to the fact that the express trains from there now used by Imperial Airways and Luft Hansa will be avoided.

3. It is estimated that the total cost of the necessary equipment, including a certain amount of capital expenditure on landing grounds, wireless service, wireless masts and buildings, will be about £T 3 million and that the first year's working of the whole service would cost about £T 500,000. Curtiss Wright are naturally interested in securing a contract for the supply of all the necessary equipment.

Navigation

and will not finance the undertaking if absolutely necessary. They propose that the services should be initiated with six of their "Condor" machines, which have two motors and can carry fifteen passengers and 1 000 kilos of freight at a mean speed of 160 miles per hour.

4. Curtiss Wright have suggested that the route via Istanbul, Eskisehir, Konya and Adana should be left open for the international services of foreign airlines in order to secure reciprocal treatment for foreign services which will be run by the Turkish Government but at the moment the Turkish Government are much edit to the unwilling to grant this concession because they would prefer to have a monopoly of air services over Turkey.

5. In drafting the above plans Curtiss Wright have given full consideration to the establishment of connexions with foreign air and railway services and to the possibilities of present and future economic development in neighbouring countries. It is possible that special freight services will also be run in due course.

6. I am sending a copy of this despatch to the Department of Overseas Trade.

I have &c.
JAMES MORGAN

E 6992 130 44 No. 17

British Consul-General Rose to Sir John Simon. (Received November 17.)

No. 435 Secret

Angora, November 10, 1933.

SIR,

With reference to my despatch No. 403 of the 28th October I have the honour to report the arrival in Turkey of the Soviet Prime Minister and his visit to Angora and Eskisehir, which closed the celebrations of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the establishment of the Turkish Republic. I have the honour to report that the delegation arrived in Angora from the 27th October to the 1st November, while the visit to Eskisehir and the return to Angora took place on the 2nd November.

2. The reception of the Turkish authorities during the stay of their Soviet guests was extreme their hospitality lavish and courteous and the welcome of the warmest. The Soviet guests rose to the occasion with an ever increasing affability. Utterances on both sides were of the most flattering and amiable character. The Turkish press went early into ecstasy and crammed their columns with the delegation and right and left compared them everywhere. The Ministry of Defence threw off its reserve, lifted the veil of secrecy and showed the Soviet delegates its army, navy and air force, its military establishments, its military factory at Kirik Kale and its aeroplane school at Eskisehir. It organised some fantastic feasible Turkish officers to fraternise noisily with the Russians, at which the foreign military and naval attachés at Angora, the Greek, others and Ismet Pasha, Chief of the General Staff, Ali Sait and Fahrettin Pashas, Inspectors of the 1st and 2nd Armies respectively were invited to meet the delegates and Izzettin Pasha, Inspector of the III rd Army, complained to the Deputies and showed them over the battlefields. The Soviet delegates declared themselves much impressed with the efficiency, trained discipline and strength of the defence and the quality of the defence organisation.

3. The civil authorities conducted the Soviet mission to Turkish schools, caisseries, cotton mills at Smyrna, an agricultural institute and a model hospital at Angora (both fully equipped with the most up to date German apparatus), a glass factory at Eskisehir, exhibitions of fine arts, commerce and education at Angora, and silk factories at Brussa and thus gave striking proof of Turkey's cultural and economic progress.

4. As was to be expected at every international function during the festivities connected with the anniversary of the establishment of the Turkish Republic, the presence of the Soviet delegation overshadowed all else. At the review of troops on the 29th October the Soviet delegates took the place of honour on the Gazi's right and saw 10,000 Turkish troops pass before them, followed by navy units, girl guides, athletes, university students and villagers. Little was seen at that occasion of the delegations of rigidly placed Germans, Hungarians, Bulgarians and Greeks of the Yugoslav journalists and the Roumanian Moslems, who come to Angora to vote in Turkey's rejoicings. At the opening of the League of Nations Assembly on the 1st November, where the representatives of the U.S.S.R. occupied the presidential box, the Gazi's reference in his speech to the Soviet friendship, tested through fire and water, as an important factor in international peace was welcomed with exceptional applause. On the 30th October the invitation to the Diplomatic Corps was omitted because the Protocol Department of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs on the 28th, the day preceding Soviet representatives and diplomatists to the satisfaction of all. So the diplomatists went hungry while the Russians dined with the Gazi at the presidential house.

5. Public speeches were delivered by Ismet Pasha and M. Voroshilov at the dinner given by the Soviet delegation at Angora on the 28th October. Ismet Pasha spoke of the ties that bound Turkey to Great Britain, of the ancient friendship that existed between Turkey and Russia, of the assistance that Turkey had received from the U.S.S.R. and that the diplomatic relations established on a basis of respect for the other's institutions had opened an honourable and fruitful collaboration for mutual good. He also declared that future relations between Russia and Turkey would be less vague. He said that Great Britain and the U.S.S.R. were both friends of Turkey, but that the distance between the two countries was such that they were not dangerous in any quarter. Their friendship was tested during the years of the war, when nations to protect the cause of peace, great changes which called for the U.S.S.R. fighting for its existence against the armed intervention of foreign imperialists, followed with sympathy Turkey's struggle for independence against the dismemberment of its territory. Turkey's victory was regarded as a success of both countries. Their friendship would grow more intense when economic and cultural association would become closer in coming years. Their approachment would be a valuable contribution to the cause of universal peace. But all friends of peace must take all steps to protect their peoples from sanguinary wars. The efforts of Russia and the U.S.S.R. to peace would be ineffectual unless secured by a firm resolution to defend at all costs their independence. Neither Turkey's ideas of conquest nor the terms of both were basis for peace between both must continually consider the defensive capabilities of the two countries and develop and improve the strength of their two armies, the economic and cultural field the U.S.S.R. which is now successfully executing its second quinquennial plan, notes with how Turkey's successes, and assures that it is determined to give a wide expansion to Turco-Soviet economic, cultural and scientific collaboration.

6. I enclose the text of a Turkish communiqué issued on the 3rd November on the conclusion of the Soviet visit to Angora. It emphasises that the Soviet delegation has come to return the visit made by Ismet Pasha to Moscow in 1932 and that the collaboration of the two countries has as its sole aim the consolidation of peace.

7. On the occasion of the final departure of the delegates from Constantinople Ismet Pasha made a declaration to the Anatolian Agency to the effect that the U.S.S.R. representatives had been received several times by the Gazi, who had attended some of the conversations which covered all the questions which were of interest to the two countries. The result of these conversations was that Turco-Russian friendship was closer than ever and would become still more the cause of peace.

I have &c.
JOHN PRIMROSE

8 The tenor of the allocutions of both sides is that there will be a mutual strengthening of friendship for the purposes of world peace. There is no reference to any specific agreements between the two countries. Undoubtedly the military character of the head of the Soviet mission and the visit to the Dardanelles have given rise to the suspicion that a military collaboration has been arranged and that support has been promised for Turkey's proposal to remilitarise the Straits. But I can find no proof that such results have proceeded from the visit. As I reported in my telegram No. 32 of the 1st November Tevfik Rüstü Bey denied that any tres[illegible] Russian understanding had been come to. The counsellor of the Embassy at the U.S.S.R. also confirmed Tevfik Rüstü Bey's denial. He added it was true that the friendship of the two countries was such that formal agreements were unnecessary and fresh pacts could add nothing to that friendship. The Roumanian Minister deeply suspects (I think nevertheless that the U.S.S.R. and Turkey can be relied upon) also to give a military guarantee with which would discount shortly after their conclusion the value of the agreement recently made between Roumania and Turkey and if Roumania's approach to Russia following on her adherence to the pact offering no aggression.

9 There is no doubt that some military understanding was arrived at by Turkey into consideration Tevfik Rüstü Bey's frequent declarations that Turkey intended to be on friendly terms with all countries and to enter into no alliance which involves with our interests friendship with Russia and both are greater and little we countries do always to be associated with the integrity of the Straits Regime. Turkey and Russia (the only two powers which are considered to be on terms of the 1932 Turkish visit to Russia which lasted about a fortnight). The last session of the two countries which [illegible] with advantage to both establishments and military points of interest were discussed and [illegible] Friendship which manifests itself in sending over a few guns to Russia and repairs needs as Turkey is unlikely to [illegible] Turkey is not entered into any agreement further as Turkish Ambassador in Rome has stated with the U.S.S.R. in view of Japan's support of the friendship. This friendship is a fact to be considered in its relation to Turkey's foreign policy but it would defy analysis. Turkey's position at the world crossroads and Russia's situation which Turkey hardly yet feels strong enough to defy. Until the time comes and Turkey is rapidly growing in strength and prestige Turkey is likely to take all the Russian help it can with out committing itself more in the meantime will aim at strengthening its defences so as to be able to choose neutrality and ensure it many conflict involving its Russian neighbour.

10 I am sending a copy of this despatch to His Majesty's Ambassador in Moscow.

I have &c.
JAMES MORGAN

E 6998 583 44 No. 48

Mr. Morgan to Sir John Simon. (*Received November 17.*)

(No. 440)
Sir *Angora, November 11, 1933.*

I HAVE the honour to report that Herr Nadolny, until lately German Ambassador at Moscow and last German representative at the Disarmament Conference to-day called at Angora to see Cüneyd Bey in order to present to the Turkish Government the German view of the Turkish Republic. Herr Nadolny was received by His Excellency Ismet Inönü, the interview lasted about three hours, and I am informed by the Minister that it was cordial in character from President Hindenburg, which is published in the press is enclosed herein.

2 According to several Turkish newspapers, Herr Nadolny stated on this occasion that Germany was not arming and that the propagandist assertions to the contrary emanated from those who wished to maintain the *status quo* of Versailles.

3 I am sending a copy of this despatch to His Majesty's Ambassador at Berlin.

I have, &c.
JAMES MORGAN

Enclosure in No. 48

Letter of Congratulation from President Hindenburg to President of the Turkish Republic on the Occasion of the Tenth Anniversary of the Turkish Republic.

(Translation)
Mr. President,

A L'OCCASION du dixième anniversaire de la République turque, je considère comme [illegible] de vous exprimer les félicitations les plus sincères [illegible] de mon peuple et [illegible] de moi-même.

[illegible] demande [illegible] de vous assurer [illegible] profonde [illegible] de la direction [illegible] que la Turquie [illegible] sa [illegible] grâce [illegible] à [illegible] de vos excellentes [illegible] [illegible] vos [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] progressive [illegible] politique et économique [illegible] de l'administration [illegible].

Permettez-moi d'assurer [illegible] de Votre Excellence que le peuple allemand [illegible] [illegible] et [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

had requested, have the matter investigated before Sir Percy Loraine arrived I have asked the commercial secretary to His Majesty's Embassy to furnish me with his observations on the subject and a further report will follow as soon as possible

3. I am sending a copy of this despatch to the Department of Overseas Trade

I have, &c.
JAMES MORGAN

E 7105 130 44 No. 50

Lord Tyrrell to Sir John Simon (Received November 24)

No. 629
Sir, *Ankara, November 18, 1933*

WITH reference to Mr. Strong's despatch No. 485 of the 24th October I have the honour to enclose herewith extracts from the *Moscow Daily News* of the 9th instant relative to Mr. Troyanovsky's visit to Ankara, the purpose of which was to convey from the Soviet Government to the Turkish Government the congratulations of the Central Executive Committee of People's Commissars of the U.S.S.R. on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the Turkish Republic.

2. It will be seen from these extracts that the Soviet press has attributed the importance of the visit to the fact that Mr. Troyanovsky was the bearer of a personal message from Stalin to Ismet Pasha. The Soviet press has also been at pains to emphasise the cordiality of the reception accorded to Mr. Troyanovsky by the Turkish Government and people. It is difficult at present to estimate how much truth there is in these assertions, but there can be little doubt that the Soviet delegation saw with their own eyes the results of the new Turkey. Up to the present they saw the most important part of the new Turkey. Up to the present they saw was the most important part of the new Turkey. Up to the present they saw was the most important part of the new Turkey. Up to the present they saw was

E 7374 1506 44 No 52

Mr Morgan to Sir John Simon (Received December 1)

(No 459)

His Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Angora presents his compliments to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and has the honour to transmit herewith copy of report No 2 from His Majesty's military attaché at this Embassy dated the 17th November 1933 respecting the attitude of the Turkish Government towards foreigners in Turkey

Angora November 20 1933

Enclosure in No 52

Major O'Leary to Mr Morgan

No 2)

Sir *Angora November* 17 1933

I HAVE the honour to submit herewith a few notes to accompany the report which I have already rendered by personal interview on the activities of foreign military missions in Turkey and perhaps in the result of an enlightened policy of keeping well European officers out of the armies of the future. It must in my view commend itself to the people that the Government professed the desire to do away with capitulations. There are new signs of a return to the old police supervision of foreigners. Here are two signs which began to appear as soon as the ink was dry on the agreement to abrogate the capitulations. On the 14th November several recent arrivals were ordered to leave the country. Several more, including one Nariq and the most untactful behaviour of the Greek Consul with two British lecturers at the Ankara Law School, are under instructions to quit the country.

The explanation given to the Italian Military Attaché by the General Staff is that reasons of military expediency are the only ones quoted as an excuse for refusing an interview or refusing a visit, and that the veil of secrecy is more opaque than ever. All kinds details of military organisation are enveloped. But it is possible that other members of the Government find it inconvenient to have the soldiers as the instigators of intolerance, as did Ismet, Cavid, Kopperlulu and others now when they are denied all the enjoyments which they have gained. Mr Perkins

In so far as the secretiveness of the Army is due to an aversion to expose its deficiencies to the inspection of the better equipped States, it is worthy of sympathy. It is significant however that among the maxims which are setting up the Turkish soldier as the phrase "Do or die" figures nowhere. He feels everything but no real nothing to any one.

I am told on good authority that the Sub-Chief of the General Staff, Asim Pasha, is the greatest apostle of xenophobia and that many of the younger generals consider that the time has arrived to adopt a less monastic attitude. It is not intended to be that Ismet Pasha condemned this ultra secretiveness when he said a few days ago saying that as the function of the army was to assure peace it could only do so by inspiring respect and that was best done by showing its respect for those which they had to meet in battle.

It may be due to the expression of opinion by the Prime Minister that the General Staff have had one or two gestures lately which suggest a desire to move out of its shell. The first remark which I noticed in despatch of the 20th July 1933 to Sir George Clerk was to the effect that invitations to the manœuvres had been sent out. Last July I was told that the whole Diplomatic Corps had accepted with the exception of the new Soviet Ambassador. These manœuvres took place in September and I was told that I could not be invited as my presence would create a sensation. I was then at a very previous time in my experience.

The Turks feel that this apparent openness does not indicate a change of heart but is the only proof that the General Staff has developed better

technique of secrecy substituting a Chinese blandness for its former Tibetan taciturnity. To say so however would be ungracious and I have on the contrary expressed my satisfaction at finding myself in closer touch with my Turkish brother officers.

I have, &c.
B. J. O'LEARY *Major G.S.*

E 7377 130 44 No 53

Mr Morgan to Sir John Simon (Received December 1)

(No 467)

Sir *Angora November* 23, 1933

WITH reference to my telegram No 33 of the 12th instant I have to report that the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs accompanied the Soviet delegates on their tour to Smyrna and to the Dardanelles area, where the delegates visited Hill 971 on the peninsula and Erenkoy Troy and Kirtasaleo [illegible] Gallipoli. On their return to Constantinople Tevfik Rustu Bey gave a banquet [illegible] at the Dolmabagtche Palace. The ball was attended by about 1,000 [illegible]. As reported in my despatch No 433 of the 10th instant the Soviet delegation left Turkey on the night of the 10th/11th November. They travelled by Turkish steamer *Izmir* which had been placed at the disposal by the Turkish Government. The were accompanied to Odessa by Izzet Pasha, President of the Third Army Group [illegible] and Fahri Korutürk, Inspector of the Fifth

name of the four Powers constitutes an aggressive coalition, which it is now in fashion to deprecate or suggests a distinction or hints at an inequality between Powers which he finds no longer tolerable? Or does he wish to make Soviet Russia and herself expressly to defend the freedom of navigation of the Straits or the security of the demilitarised zones? Or, again, is he acting on the suggestion of a Russia desirous of binding herself thus explicitly? Or yet again does he by the establishment of a Turco-Russian guarantee wish to be in a position one day to declare that article 18 is obsolete seeing that the two Powers most directly concerted assume the guarantee contained therein? In the present embryonic state of Tevfik Rustu Bey's ideas I cannot say.

4. In connexion with Tevfik Rustu Bey's utterances on other topics and in particular with his reference to the recent tariff truce in the Straits he let fall a remark which I deem to be of interest. It was that it was his habit to keep numbering at new scheme of any scheme to give such publicity to his intentions to the world at large through the foreign press. He instanced the proposal for the demilitarisation of the Straits zones which he declared to have been drawn up by the Italian Foreign Office but which he could not remember which three or four months before the Turkish Government had handed to Angora.

5. I am sending a copy of this despatch to His Majesty's Ambassador at Moscow.

I have &c.
JAMES MORGAN

E 7379 83 44 — No. 54

Sir G. Clerk to Sir John Simon (Received December 4)

(No. 476)

Sir, Pera, November 23, 1933.

With reference to Sir George Clerk's despatch No. 301 of the 5th August last, I have the honour to report that the Turkish Government have now replied to the latter's representations regarding the import into Turkey of certain products of the Soviet Union, and I have the honour to transmit herewith a copy of a note from the Turkish Ministry for Foreign Affairs to the Soviet Minister at Angora, dated the 18th November, 1933, relating to the question.

2. It will be seen that the Turkish Government have shown a considerable degree of sympathy with the Soviet point of view, and have agreed to the establishment of a quota for the import into Turkey of Soviet products, which will be in force for the year 1934. The quota is to be divided between British and German exporters on the basis of their average imports during the years 1930, 1931 and 1932. It will be seen that whereas the quota granted to the United Kingdom in respect of the above-mentioned articles is in proportion to the volume of our trade in normal years, the quotas allotted to certain countries which have been responsible for an excessive trade with Turkey in recent years have been drastically reduced. Germany, for example, has been allotted 42·9 per cent. and the United States 6·2 per cent. respectively of the total volume of imports during the first nine months of 1933, as against 5·1 per cent. and 2·1 per cent. respectively in the corresponding period of 1932. The quotas allotted to the United Kingdom and other countries have been reduced from 23·5 per cent. to 19·2 per cent. in the case of tariff item No. 381 (a) and from 3 per cent. to 2 per cent. in the case of item No. 381 (b).

3. I feel sure that Sir George Clerk would wish me to express his thanks to Your Excellency for the Queen Elizabeth, the Minister of National Economy, and the other officials concerned for the courtesy and consideration shown to Mrs. Clerk and Miss Clerk during their visit to Constantinople, which they enjoyed greatly. The arrangements for their journey to and from Ankara, for tariff negotiations, were also admirable. Mr. Clerk himself, and also Mr. Commercial Counsellor Wood, are grateful for the help and facilities afforded them in the course of the discussions by the Turkish delegates, and by the Director-General of Customs.

4. In his private letter to me, Sir George Clerk asked me to express the hope that Your Excellency will be able to find time to read the enclosed note, which he has drafted with a view to its being communicated to the Turkish Government as an aide-mémoire recording the views of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom on the subject of the Turkish Government's proposals for the quotas. Sir George Clerk has also asked me to say that he would be grateful if Your Excellency would let him have your comments on the draft as soon as possible, so that he may be able to discuss the matter with the Turkish Government before the end of the year.

I have, &c.
(For Sir George Clerk)
H. M. Chargé d'Affaires.

E 7380 4963 44 — No. 57

Mr. Harold Nicolson to Sir John Simon (Received December 6)

(No. 173)

Sir, Teheran, November 24, 1933.

With reference to Sir George Clerk's despatch No. 522 of the 9th November, I have the honour to report that a great interest in Islamic affairs was shown by the Iranian Government in the person of the recently appointed Shaikh-ul-Islam of Persia, His Excellency Hajji Mirza Ibrahim Khan Tawfiq Damavandi, who arrived in Teheran on the 20th November.

2. His Excellency was received by the Shah on the 22nd November, and on the following day he was entertained at luncheon by the Minister for Foreign Affairs. His Excellency has also been received by the Prime Minister, by the Minister of Public Instruction, and by the Minister of Justice.

3. His Excellency has been staying with his colleague, the Shaikh-ul-Islam of Tehran, who is also the Director of the Theological College of Teheran, and who, as I have had the honour to report in my despatch No. 173 of the 24th October, has been entrusted by the Iranian Government with the task of preparing a scheme for the reform of the Iranian Law Courts. His Excellency has also been visiting the Mosque of Shah Abdul Azim, which is the most important religious shrine in the neighbourhood of Teheran, and the Mosque of Imamzadeh Yahya, which is the most important religious shrine in Teheran itself.

4. His Excellency has been accompanied on his visits by a number of Persian officials, and by a guard of honour of the Iranian Gendarmerie. He has also been attended by a number of Persian religious dignitaries, who have been anxious to kiss the hem of his garment.

5. His Excellency has been much impressed by the hospitality which he has received, and by the reception which has been accorded to him by the Persian Government and people. He has expressed himself as extremely pleased with his visit to Persia, and has left Teheran for Meshed, where he will visit the Mosque of Imam Reza, which is the most important religious shrine in Persia.

I have, &c.
H. G. Nicolson

E 7424 5767 65 — No. 58

Mr. Mallet to Sir John Simon (Received December 4)

No. 23 Saving (Confidential)
Telegraphic [Endue]

Tehran, November 11, 1933.

CONSTANTINOPLE telegram No. 28.

Head of Russian section of Ministry for Foreign Affairs states that the proposal suggested by the Persian Government for a five Power pact was discussed during Karakhan's recent visit. Karakhan said he appreciated very sound and that the U.S.S.R. thoroughly approved of real aggression pacts. He would bear Persian memorandum in mind on his return to Moscow.

(Repeated to Constantinople No. 2 Saving, Baghdad No. 10 Saving and Moscow No. 3 Saving.)

E 7736 289 44 — No. 59

Sir H. Batterbee to Sir John Simon (Received December 11)

(No. 1049)

Sir, Beirut, December 9, 1933.

With reference to my despatch No. 426 of the 8th November last, regarding the demonstrations in the Jabal Druse district of Hauran, I have the honour to report that the Druse chiefs have now appointed as their delegates to proceed to Damascus and present their petition to the High Commissioner Sheikh Hassan el Atrash, Sheikh Nasr el Hariri, Sheikh Hamad el Atrash, Sheikh Mustafa el Atrash, Sheikh Ali el Atrash, Sheikh Ismail el Atrash, Sheikh Mahmud el Atrash, Sheikh Ali el Hariri, Sheikh Ismail el Hariri, Sheikh Mahmud el Hariri

negotiations would be conducted in Rome that Numan Bey Secretary General of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs who was to be principal Turkish delegate would leave for Rome before the end of December and that the new treaty would probably be in the form of a clearing agreement similar to those concluded by Turkey with France and Germany

2 In answer to my enquiry the counsellor of the Italian Embassy today informed a member of the staff at His Majesty's Embassy that these statements were largely misleading It was the Turkish Government and not the Italian who had been pressing for a new agreement as reported in paragraph 5 of my despatch but even reference to that was Numan Bey who had suggested Rome as the scene of the negotiations and himself as the principal Turkish delegate Baron Aloisi added that the Turkish delegation was expected to leave for Rome from the end of December but as regards the last mentioned statement the Embassy suspect the Turkish wish for a clearing agreement with Italy was to be thought

3 He had no reason to suppose that His Government were unfriendly disposed towards the conclusion of a new agreement with Turkey at that time

4 Shortly afterwards I had opportunity of hearing the views of Numan Bey [illegible] and the latter said that *inter alia* he hoped to obtain a new commercial agreement with Great Britain in order to obtain a new market for certain Turkish products Rome had been suggested because it was convenient but later in the conversations with Mr Ashton Gwatkin expected to arrive [illegible] 22nd December and a new scheme for some such [illegible] He hoped to examine collectively with experts from the three countries concerned the question of the export trade to Switzerland Czechoslovakia & Italy [illegible] such goods especially because these exports to Italy [illegible] and Turkey between [illegible] times As regards Switzerland Czechoslovakia and Italy the Turkish complaints proved that German goods were forced on to them against the wishes of the importers [illegible] contrast of this state of affairs between Germany and the United Kingdom

5 Numan Bey said that it [illegible] to have a treaty with Britain as the Turkish people [illegible] to buy British goods but they could not do so unless they won the dollars to [illegible] country [illegible] with those countries that bought Turkish products

6 I am sending a copy of this despatch to His Majesty's Ambassador at Rome and to the Department of Overseas Trade

I have &c
JAMES MORGAN

E 8000 83 44 No 58

Mr Hoare to Sir John Simon (Received December 29)

(No 511)

Sir *Angora December* 13 1933

With reference to my despatch No 506 of the 9th instant regarding the desire of the Turkish Government for a new commercial agreement with His Majesty's Government I have the honour to transmit herewith a copy of a memorandum prepared by the Oriental Branch of the Department of Overseas Trade on the balance of payments between Great Britain and Turkey since 1924

2 The memorandum shows that the balance of trade between the two countries remains favourable to the United Kingdom although the margin even when the latter of invisible services is taken into account has decreased considerably during the period under review

3 I am sending copies of this despatch to the Department of Overseas Trade

I have &c
JAMES MORGAN

Enclosure in No 58

Note sur le Commerce de la Grande Bretagne avec la Turquie

Le Commerce de la Grande Bretagne avec la Turquie a notablement diminué depuis 1924 année durant laquelle ce dernier pays a recouvré son indépendance et sa stabilité politique

Alors qu'en 1924 les importations anglaises en Turquie représentaient 17 6 pour cent des importations totales turques et les exportations turques en Angleterre 14 7 pour cent des exportations totales turques ce pourcentage est tombé en 1930 à 11 1 pour cent pour les premières et 9 pour cent pour les secondes

Pour les années 1931 et 1932 et les 10 premiers mois de 1933 ces pourcentages ont été les

1931	
Importations anglaises en Turquie	9 4
Exportations turques en Angleterre	8 6
1932	
Importations anglaises en Turquie	7 4
Exportations turques en Angleterre	9 8
1933 (dix mois)	
Importations anglaises en Turquie	6 5
Exportations turques en Angleterre	8 7

Ces chiffres appellent les observations suivantes

a Le recul des importations britanniques en Turquie s'est produit avant en 1931 époque où elle doit laquelle ces importations ont subi une accusée de légère augmentation par rapport à 1930 en effet leur proportion par rapport aux importations totales en Turquie a passé de 11 1 1930 à 9 4 en 1931 Cette augmentation s'est poursuivie en 1932 et 1933 (dix mois) le pourcentage de 1932 ayant atteint 12 4 pour cent et celui de 1933 13 pour cent

b La diminution des exportations turques en Angleterre est restée en 1932 à peu près égale à celle de 1930 et de 8 6 pour cent en 1931 s'étant relevée en 1932 à 9 8 pour cent tandis qu'elle continue 1933 (10 mois) 8 7 pour cent

c La balance commerciale entre les deux pays qui depuis les années précédentes a toujours été favorable en faveur de la Grande Bretagne et qui toutefois s'était presque équilibrée en 1932 est à nouveau en excédent en 1933

	Import Millions	Export Millions
1924	34 2	23 2
1925	37 8	17 4
1926	33	21 3
1927	28 2	16 8
1928	27 4	19
1929	31 2	14 7
1930	16 4	13 5
1931	14 4	10 8
1932	10 6	10
1933 (dix mois)	8	6 1

d La diminution des importations anglaises en Turquie a été plus sensible que celle des exportations turques en Angleterre

En examinant ces chiffres on peut prévoir ce que doit être à l'avenir la continuation du commerce anglais en Turquie devant lequel il est se trouve

On pourrait résumer ces motifs comme suit

a Appauvrissement de la Turquie [illegible] Allemagne de la Russie et la Tchécoslovaquie et [illegible] autre [illegible] pays et certains autres

b Abstention de l'Angleterre dans les entreprises turques

c) Diminution notable de l'importation en Turquie de marchandises intéressant le commerce britannique

d) Disparition de la Turquie d'un grand nombre de maisons de commerce qui traitaient exclusivement avec l'Angleterre

(a) *Apparition sur le marché turc de l'Allemagne de la Russie et de la Tchécoslovaquie qui se concurrencent très activement par ces pays et certains autres*

La Grande Bretagne a soutenu la concurrence de l'Allemagne (métaux machines (moins les 2/3 ages) de la Russie (sucre houblon et céréales) et de la Tchécoslovaquie (verrerie (moins les 2/3 ages) pays qui ont fait leur apparition sur le marché turc en 1925 et supplanté le commerce britannique en haute d'autre part à la concurrence de la Belgique et aux (articles métallurgiques) et du Japon (articles

La Turquie a appliqué depuis 1929 un pouvoir qui donne à peu près aux marchandises de ces pays qui offrent à la fois des prix très réduits et des facilités de paiements assez que la Grande Bretagne n'offre pas ses conditions d'avant-guerre sont plus difficiles à obtenir dans le monde entier

Les résultats de ces mesures de 1930 à 1932 sont très nets et consistent des efforts faits par les exportateurs britanniques pour maintenir leurs positions en Turquie (1929 à 1931) et pour reconquérir une partie de leur clientèle perdue (1931 à 1932) ainsi que l'indiquent les chiffres suivants concernant les importations de 1931 et 1932 et les mois de 1932

	1931	1932
Importations totales	£T 29 000 000	£T 23 000 000
Importations anglaises	£T 2 500 000	£T 3 000 000

(b) *Liste des articles importés de Turquie en Grande Bretagne et faisant l'objet de traités*

Les principaux articles importés de Turquie en Grande Bretagne sont les suivants Raisins de Corinthe Noisettes Opium Laine Tapis Noix Figues Tabac Coton Cuirs et peaux Minerais de chrome Minerais de manganèse Minerais de plomb Minerais de cuivre Minerais de zinc Minerais de fer Minerais de nickel Minerais de tungstène Minerais de molybdène Minerais de vanadium Minerais de cobalt Minerais de bismuth Minerais de mercure Minerais de chromate de plomb Minerais de chromate de zinc Minerais de chromate de fer Minerais de chromate de nickel Minerais de chromate de tungstène Minerais de chromate de molybdène Minerais de chromate de vanadium Minerais de chromate de cobalt Minerais de chromate de bismuth Minerais de chromate de mercure

(c) *Droits de douane appliqués par la Turquie aux marchandises importées de Grande Bretagne*

Les droits de douane appliqués par la Turquie aux marchandises importées de Grande Bretagne sont les suivants

Raisins de Corinthe	10 %
Noisettes	10 %
Opium	10 %
Laine	10 %
Tapis	10 %
Noix	10 %
Figues	10 %
Tabac	10 %
Coton	10 %
Cuirs et peaux	10 %
Minerais de chrome	10 %
Minerais de manganèse	10 %
Minerais de plomb	10 %
Minerais de cuivre	10 %
Minerais de zinc	10 %
Minerais de fer	10 %
Minerais de nickel	10 %
Minerais de tungstène	10 %
Minerais de molybdène	10 %
Minerais de vanadium	10 %
Minerais de cobalt	10 %
Minerais de bismuth	10 %
Minerais de mercure	10 %
Minerais de chromate de plomb	10 %
Minerais de chromate de zinc	10 %
Minerais de chromate de fer	10 %
Minerais de chromate de nickel	10 %
Minerais de chromate de tungstène	10 %
Minerais de chromate de molybdène	10 %
Minerais de chromate de vanadium	10 %
Minerais de chromate de cobalt	10 %
Minerais de chromate de bismuth	10 %
Minerais de chromate de mercure	10 %

(d) *Droits de douane appliqués par la Turquie aux marchandises importées de Grande Bretagne*

Les droits de douane appliqués par la Turquie aux marchandises importées de Grande Bretagne sont les suivants

Raisins de Corinthe	10 %
Noisettes	10 %
Opium	10 %
Laine	10 %
Tapis	10 %
Noix	10 %
Figues	10 %
Tabac	10 %
Coton	10 %
Cuirs et peaux	10 %
Minerais de chrome	10 %
Minerais de manganèse	10 %
Minerais de plomb	10 %
Minerais de cuivre	10 %
Minerais de zinc	10 %
Minerais de fer	10 %
Minerais de nickel	10 %
Minerais de tungstène	10 %
Minerais de molybdène	10 %
Minerais de vanadium	10 %
Minerais de cobalt	10 %
Minerais de bismuth	10 %
Minerais de mercure	10 %
Minerais de chromate de plomb	10 %
Minerais de chromate de zinc	10 %
Minerais de chromate de fer	10 %
Minerais de chromate de nickel	10 %
Minerais de chromate de tungstène	10 %
Minerais de chromate de molybdène	10 %
Minerais de chromate de vanadium	10 %
Minerais de chromate de cobalt	10 %
Minerais de chromate de bismuth	10 %
Minerais de chromate de mercure	10 %

Balance des Paiements

Pour permettre l'établissement des paiements des deux pays il faudrait retenir les postes invisibles suivants

1) Les intérêts perçus par les personnes et sociétés en Turquie sur les fonds qu'elles possèdent en Angleterre

2) Les sommes dépensées par les voyageurs de part et d'autre

3) Les sommes dépensées par les navires anglais naviguant dans les eaux turques

4) Les annuités payées par la Turquie de la dette extérieure

5) Les bénéfices des sociétés anglaises opérant en Turquie

(1) *Intérêts perçus par les Personnes établies en Turquie sur les Fonds qu'elles possèdent en Angleterre*

On sait qu'il existe en Turquie un bon nombre de personnes qui touchent des intérêts sur les fonds qu'elles ont déposés auprès des banques anglaises. Leur évaluation est toutefois impossible

(2) *Les Sommes dépensées par les Voyageurs de part et d'autre*

Elles ne peuvent non plus être évaluées, pas même approximativement elles auront cependant un bénéfice appréciable en faveur de la Turquie

(3) *Les Sommes dépensées par les Navires anglais naviguant dans les Eaux turques*

Elles peuvent être évaluées à £ T 250 000 au maximum (bateaux touristes compris)

(4) *Les Annuités, payées par la Turquie de la Dette extérieure*

	£ stg
a) Emprunt municipal de 1909	37 450
b) Dette extérieure envers	50 000

Bénéfices des Sociétés anglaises

Ils peuvent être évalués à £ stg 80 000 environ

Les annuités payées par la Turquie au titre de la dette extérieure et les bénéfices des sociétés anglaises s'élèvent en Angleterre sont évalués à £ stg 160 000 mais dont une partie £ stg 100 000 environ est certainement compensée par les intérêts perçus par les personnes établies en Turquie sur les fonds qu'elles ont déposés auprès des banques anglaises et les sommes laissées en Turquie par les touristes et les navires anglais

[illegible]

Les faits ci-dessus font la Grande Bretagne de la balance commerciale entre les deux pays laquelle s'élève à environ £ stg 60 000 000 contre les exportations

[illegible]

E 8002 8002 44 No. 50

Mr. [illegible] to Mr. [illegible] Received December 20

[illegible]

Angora December 16 1933

WITH reference to your despatch No. 296 of the 11th July 1932 regarding the Mixed Commission for the Exchange of Greek and Turkish Populations I have the honour to report that an agreement was signed at Angora on the 10th inst. by the Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Greek Minister for the purpose of the above commission the suppression of the latter eight months after the exchange of ratifications

2. I am sending a copy of this despatch to His Majesty's Minister at Athens

I have, &c.

JAMES MORGAN

E 8003 325 44 No. 80

Mr. [illegible] to Mr. [illegible] Received [illegible]

No. 716

[illegible]

Angora, December [illegible]

WITH reference to my despatch No. 456 of the 18th November, 1933, stating the proposals put forward by Messrs. Cadisse-Wright for the development of [illegible] in Turkey, I have the honour to transmit, with a copy of a memorandum which has been handed to the writer by the Turkish attaché to His Majesty's Embassy, covering other proposals on this subject

2. I am sending copies of this despatch to the Department of Overseas Trade and to His Majesty's Ambassador at Washington

I have, &c.

JAMES MORGAN.

Enclosure in No 60

Memorandum

IN continuation of my memorandum dated the 24th November, 1933, Major Hulse the American adviser to the Turkish Government for civil aviation informs me that his friends Messrs. Curtiss-Wright, have every reason to hope that with the emancipation of civil aviation from the control of the Ministry of Defence a great advance will now be made in air transport in Turkey

2 The two Kirgoz machines have now been put out of action for overhaul The new French machines will arrive on the 1st March together with the large transport machine presented by the Russian Government on the occasion of the anniversary of the republic These three machines will assure the service between Istanbul and Kayseri

3 On the 1st May it is intended to extend this service to Diarbekir

4 On the 1st June it is intended to start a service Istanbul Brussa Smyrna Athens, and thereafter a service Sivas Kayseri Aleppo

5 On the 1st July it is intended to extend the main service to Bagdad

6 Caproni machines will be employed on these lines These machines can be adapted to bombing purposes in case of war

7 Mevlut Bey the late Under Secretary for Aviation will be in charge of civil aviation

8 Mithat Sami Civril Deputy, who was promoted this year, is now Under Secretary for Aviation at the Ministry of Defence

B J O'LEARY.

Istanbul [illegible] *Vapor*, C S

E 8006 262 44 No 61

Mr Morgan to Sir John Simon (Received December 20)

(No 520)

Sir *Angora December 20* 1933

I HAVE the honour to report that the Minister for Foreign Affairs in a recent conversation with me stated that he expected to go some time this winter to Bucharest and to Warsaw

2 Tevfik Rushdi Bey also informed me that Baron von Neurath would pay a visit to Angora in the spring as foreshadowed in my despatch No 439 of the 11th November last and that a French delegation headed by M Paul Boncour would probably arrive later He thought that the French visit had however not yet been definitely arranged His Excellency added that the suggestion had come from the French side

3 I am sending copies of this despatch to His Majesty's representatives at Bucharest Warsaw Berne and Paris

I have &c
JAMES MORGAN

E 8008 89 44 No 62

Mr Morgan to Sir John Simon (Received December 29)

(No 522)

Sir *Angora December 20* 1933

WITH reference to my despatch No 506 of the 9th December, regarding Anglo-Turkish trade I have the honour to report that the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs has again expressed to me his concern about the situation of the commercial exchanges between Turkey and Great Britain He stated that since the Ottawa Conference British imports into Turkey had tended to decline, whereas the latter's exports to Great Britain had progressively increased to such an extent that a very unfavourable balance of trade had been created to Turkey's disadvantage Tevfik Bey Minister of Commerce is of course fully aware of the fact that the Minister for Foreign Affairs is in favour of immediate measures in order to equalise Anglo-Turkish imports and exports He is however, restrained by his colleague who hopes that some arrangement can be made between the two Governments in order to improve the situation from the Turkish point of view

2 I am aware that such an arrangement might result in a curtailment of British exports to Turkey unless it provided for an increase of British imports into Turkey, in which case exports might suffer no diminution But if no arrangement is made it is optimistic to hope that British exports to Turkey will decline and that British trade with Turkey will continue to show the usual annual balance in favour of His Majesty's Government It is undoubtedly the intention of the Turkish Government to force foreign countries to enter into exchange agreements, or agreements that will result in checking the continual drain away of Turkey's holding of foreign exchange Moreover it seems to me to be impossible to forecast even the effect of the existing agreements made between Turkey and certain foreign countries In addition to the compensation system and the discriminatory application of the 1st May which is assisted or resisted partially by the export quotas, licences country by country for all foreign exchange operations which is now a Government monopoly and came into force on His Majesty's Government put an unfavourable one

3 Unless some arrangement is arrived at to enable Turkish products to be exported the Turkish Government will be forced as soon as it can, the present Anglo-Turkish Commercial Treaty which expires on the 3rd September 1935 I am sure would have little or nothing to lose by the abstention of this treaty as it stands to the United Kingdom as I already said in order to preserve my trade interests

4 As I noted in my despatch No 506 of the 9th December I informed the Secretary General of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs that His Majesty's Government did not favour the adoption of reciprocal clearing systems and unless otherwise instructed will continue to take this line in conversation with Turkish officials I have not attempted to put before them the scheme of the commercial counter to this Embassy which is described in paragraph 5 of my despatch No 435 of the 10th November In this connexion I have been informed by Colonel Woods that this scheme was proposed to the Turkish authorities by the Netherlands Legation some four or five months ago but was rejected

5 I am sending a copy of this despatch to the Department of Overseas Trade

I have &c
JAMES MORGAN

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FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE

RESPECTING

TURKEY

PART XXVII

JANUARY TO JUNE 1934

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Further Correspondence respecting Turkey.

PART XXVII.

N 224 224 63 No. 1

Mr. Morgan to Sir John Simon. (Received at 11.30 A.M.)

(Telegraphic)

Ankara, December 28, 1933.

With reference to Mr. Stevens's despatch No. 830 (E 7851/28/44) of September 27 I have the honour to inform you that the Grand National Assembly of Turkey was opened to-day by President Ismet Inonu. His first words were already known to the world, for he had declared in the Grand National Assembly on December 20 that the Government intended to withdraw from Soviet Russia the Ambassador and Consuls-General at Moscow and Leningrad and Consuls at Odessa and Batoum, and would appoint Ambassadors to Roumania and Yugoslavia and Consuls-General to the Baltic States and Poland. The Ministers in Oslo and Riga will also be raised to the rank of Embassies.

2. Speaking later on of the Balkan Pact and Balkan entente, Mr. Tevfik Rouchdi, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, explained that the six States who were co-signatories of the Pact had decided to convert it from the present loose agreement into a more binding one. The Balkan entente, which had been signed on the 9th July was spoken of as "the Greek, Roumanian, Yugoslav, Turkish entente." Greece had proposed this name, and considered that the latter would bring out more clearly the aims and principles of the entente.

3. In a telegram which I sent to Mr. Lampson on receipt of the Assembly's adoption of these two statements the Minister for Foreign Affairs said with reference to Mr. Lampson's representations about relations between Turkey and Soviet Russia that the unfriendly efforts which certain countries, including Soviet Russia, had been making to create ill-feeling between Turkey and Russia, and to prevent co-operation with other countries for the consolidation of peace in Europe, had been explained to the Turkish Government, and that they would not succeed. He also stated that the Turkish Government and the Minister for Foreign Affairs knew what line to take given in the sense of my General Report of the 20th instant, and that the consummation of this work of peace would give a fresh impetus to the Turkish efforts in this direction.

4. The Turkish Government's ratification of the Convention signed on the 9th July was also notified to the Polish Minister for Foreign Affairs by telegram. M. Beck replied in suitable terms expressing great satisfaction at the common aims of the two countries for the maintenance of peace.

5. I am sending a copy of this despatch to His Majesty's representatives at Belgrade, Bucharest, Athens, Warsaw and Athens.

I have &c.
JAMES MORGAN

E 257 161 44 No

[illegible]

No 510

[illegible]

[illegible]

JAMES MOLONEY

[illegible]

No 2

[illegible]

250 259 44 No 3

Re Woman to Sit in the Senate (Received January 1)

[illegible]

Toowoomba, January 1 1934

I HAVE the honour to send herewith a duly completed return of the Electoral Roll for the Senate election which is to be held on the 3rd March 1934

2 The electoral roll consists of [illegible] typewritten pages and contains the names of [illegible] electors Electoral Roll No 21 [illegible] Division [illegible] Subdivision Toowoomba Municipality [illegible] Postal Electors [illegible] Absent Electors [illegible] Declaration Votes [illegible] Number of Electors [illegible] The number of pages in the roll is [illegible] One of the pages [illegible] 962 is [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]
JAMES MOLONEY

[illegible] No 3

Appointment of Returning Officers

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] *Ross Estates*

Before about 1864 Ross in Assynt, Scottish Highlands, Canal [illegible] Lord Cromartie's Estate. Thereafter it [illegible] Ross's Scottish and Irish [illegible]. Alexander Ross in 1904 [illegible] 1,955 published two newspapers. Before the First World War [illegible] was one of Europe's richest men. He died in 1918. [illegible] Edwin Ross, Conservative MP for [illegible] 1918–22. In 1916 Ross of Mount Stuart [illegible] Marquess of Bute. [illegible] Ross's Scottish and Irish [illegible] Alexander Ross in 1904 [illegible] 1,955 published two newspapers. Before the First World War [illegible] was one of Europe's richest men. He died in 1918. [illegible] Edwin Ross, Conservative MP for [illegible] 1918–22. In 1916 Ross of Mount Stuart [illegible] Marquess of Bute.

[illegible] 27 Ardvreck [illegible] Ross's Scottish and Irish [illegible] Alexander Ross in 1904 [illegible] 1,955 published two newspapers. Before the First World War [illegible] was one of Europe's richest men. He died in 1918. [illegible] Edwin Ross, Conservative MP for [illegible] 1918–22. In 1916 Ross of Mount Stuart [illegible] Marquess of Bute.

[illegible] *Lochinver*

[illegible] about 1870 Ardvreck [illegible] Ross's Scottish and Irish [illegible] Alexander Ross in 1904 [illegible] 1,955 published two newspapers. Before the First World War [illegible] was one of Europe's richest men. He died in 1918. [illegible] Edwin Ross, Conservative MP for [illegible] 1918–22. In 1916 Ross of Mount Stuart [illegible] Marquess of Bute.

[illegible] *Canisp Lodge*

Before about 1880 at Ardvreck [illegible] Ross's Scottish and Irish [illegible] Alexander Ross in 1904 [illegible] 1,955 published two newspapers. Before the First World War [illegible] was one of Europe's richest men. He died in 1918. [illegible] Edwin Ross, Conservative MP for [illegible] 1918–22. In 1916 Ross of Mount Stuart [illegible] Marquess of Bute.

[illegible] *Inchnadamph*

[illegible] 1882 [illegible] Ross's Scottish and Irish [illegible] Alexander Ross in 1904 [illegible] 1,955 published two newspapers. Before the First World War [illegible] was one of Europe's richest men. He died in 1918. [illegible] Edwin Ross, Conservative MP for [illegible] 1918–22. In 1916 Ross of Mount Stuart [illegible] Marquess of Bute.

[illegible] *Kylestrome*

[illegible] 1871 [illegible] Ross's Scottish and Irish [illegible] Alexander Ross in 1904 [illegible] 1,955 published two newspapers. Before the First World War [illegible] was one of Europe's richest men. He died in 1918. [illegible] Edwin Ross, Conservative MP for [illegible] 1918–22. In 1916 Ross of Mount Stuart [illegible] Marquess of Bute.

[illegible] which was [illegible] Colonial Office [illegible] Canada [illegible] Colonial Office [illegible] Canada [illegible] Colonial Office [illegible] Canada

[illegible] Hazen Hy

[illegible] August 1887 [illegible] was the [illegible] Wes Deputy to Commerce 1927 or 1927 [illegible] was [illegible] Chief [illegible] Associate Commissioner [illegible] Director [illegible] 1940 [illegible] was [illegible] Tariff Commission [illegible] In March 1918 became chief Turkish [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] Near East before the Foreign Affairs [illegible] with Associate [illegible] Special Agent [illegible] Near East to March [illegible] September 1930 was [illegible] assigned to Deputy [illegible] Washington [illegible] [illegible] Retired to Private Business [illegible] Retired to Private Life [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

[illegible] Bey spoke good English and was an attractive English [illegible] author [illegible] assistant private secretary. His wife was attractive and helpful in [illegible] making [illegible] success of the embassy.

24 *Ismet Bey*

Ismet Pasha, Chief of Staff of the Army of the West in the War of Independence, 1877. Grand Vizier for a few months in 1919. Commanded the Turkish forces at Mudania, Ismet met Sir Horace Rumbold, the British High Commissioner at Constantinople, and Admiral Sir Hugh Pigott, the British naval representative. Ismet was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs in the first Angora Government. He represented Turkey at the Lausanne Conference, 1922–23. He was Prime Minister from March 1923 to October 1924, when he was dismissed by the President, Mustafa Kemal. He was again Prime Minister from July 1925 to June 1937. He was President of the Republic from 1938 to 1950. He died in 1973.

25 *Sir Percy Henry Martin, K.B.E., M.C.*

Born at Constantinople in 1874. Educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge. Entered the Foreign Office in 1900. Served in the Embassies at Constantinople, Tokyo, Rome, Berlin, Vienna and Madrid. Private Secretary to Sir Edward Grey, 1907–10. Counsellor of Embassy, Constantinople, 1910–14. Served in the Intelligence Department of the War Office, 1914–19. Minister to the Netherlands, 1919–20. Assistant Under-Secretary of State, Foreign Office, 1920–21. Minister to Persia, 1921–24. Chief Adviser to the Persian Government, 1924–25. Minister to Persia, 1925–27. Minister to Switzerland, 1927–28. Ambassador to Mexico, 1928–31. Retired, 1931. Died, 1937.

Sir Percy Martin was the first British Minister to Persia after the Anglo-Persian Agreement of 1919 had been repudiated by the Persian Government. He was instructed to negotiate a new treaty, but found the Persian Government unwilling to do so. He was recalled in 1924 and appointed Chief Adviser to the Persian Government. He resigned in 1925 and returned to Persia as Minister. He was instructed to negotiate a new treaty, but found the Persian Government unwilling to do so. He was recalled in 1927 and appointed Minister to Switzerland. He was Minister to Mexico from 1928 to 1931. He died in 1937.

[illegible] the Caliphate was [illegible] and the only rival of Mustafa Kemal, [illegible] and the Lewis understood strongly disapprove. Was [illegible] guarantee [illegible] number of the warships at Angora during [illegible] Mustafa Kemal's [illegible] at Mudania disappeared [illegible] and [illegible] Lausanne [illegible] [illegible] spoke at the French Embassy [illegible] to

Ismet

[illegible] Vizier [illegible] Minister [illegible] Vizier [illegible] Minister [illegible] Vizier [illegible] Minister [

[illegible] from March 1[illegible] December 1925 was [illegible] Minister of Public Instruction [illegible] standing grounds [illegible] Sept[illegible] under 1927 re-elected for Constantine [illegible] the Constitution Committee of the Assembly [illegible] 1930 when [illegible] Minister [illegible] aggregate [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] Ng when he was recalled to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs in August 1951 to become Director General of the Vth Department. Is now Director General of the VIth Department with [illegible] terms of permanency [illegible] Affairs.

Hanslip Bey was secretary of Delhi Legation Post and has written with pleasant [illegible] to Secretariat. Instructs congratulations of Minister Mr. Pelham on the [illegible] of his daughter mother's side. He is pleased to [illegible] with first [illegible] European Woman [illegible] of very clever [illegible] achieved by [illegible] straight [illegible] Knows English [illegible] socks except [illegible]

[illegible] Hassan Bey

[illegible] 1876. [illegible] Port [illegible] Egyptian [illegible] protected [illegible] 1914 [illegible] 1922 [illegible] and [illegible] Egyptian [illegible] [illegible] Hassan [illegible] Under [illegible] Press [illegible] Department [illegible] Foreign [illegible] [illegible] Hassan [illegible] Bey [illegible] [illegible] Egyptian [illegible] [illegible] Bey [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

the latter's presidency of the People's party. During 1924 owing to [illegible] Ismet Inönü became increasingly unpopular and he resigned.

November. Outbreak of the fourth Kurdish revolt in March 1925. Fethi's ministry came to power. Ex-Mustafa Kemal's associates arrested. Press Muzzled. Treaty of Ankara 1926. Kemal was nearer at this time than ever before to becoming a dictator. Without the Grand National Assembly he could not have survived for a month. Without the Army he could not have survived for a week. Without the Army and the Assembly he could not have survived for a day.

12. Ismet Pasha

Born at Smyrna 1884. Entered Army as a cadet. Served in Balkan War as Chief of Staff to Nazim Pasha. Chief of Staff to Enver Pasha in Great War. Commanded Army Corps in Caucasus. Commanded Army Corps in Palestine. Chief of Staff to Mustafa Kemal in Anatolia. Commanded Army Corps in Syria. Minister of War in Ankara Government. Commanded Army Corps in Thrace. Chief Delegate at Lausanne Conference. Minister of Foreign Affairs. Prime Minister 1923–24. Resigned November 1924. Prime Minister 1925–37. Resigned October 1937. President of Republic 1938–

13. Kiazim Pasha

Born at Constantinople 1879. Entered Army as cadet. Served in Balkan War. Military Attaché at Berlin. Minister of War 1919–20. Chief of the General Staff 1920–21. Commanded 1st Army in Anatolia. Commanded Army Corps in Thrace. Minister of Marine and Minister of Commerce 1921–22. Commanded Army Corps in Thrace 1922. Was implicated in plot against Mustafa Kemal and executed in Angora 1926.

14. Kiazim Karabekir Pasha

Born at Erzerum 1882. Entered Army as cadet. Served in Balkan War. Military Attaché at Sofia. Chief of Staff to Enver Pasha in Great War. Commanded Army Corps in Caucasus. Commanded Army Corps in Palestine. Commanded Army Corps in Anatolia. Commanded 1st Army in Anatolia. Commanded Army Corps in Thrace. Minister of Marine and Minister of Commerce 1921–22. Commanded Army Corps in Thrace 1922. Commanded Army Corps in Anatolia 1923–24. Chief of the General Staff 1924–25. Commanded Army Corps in Anatolia 1925–26. Commanded Army Corps in Thrace 1926–27. Commanded Army Corps in Anatolia 1927–28. Commanded Army Corps in Thrace 1928–29. Commanded Army Corps in Anatolia 1929–30. Commanded Army Corps in Thrace

in March 1925 [illegible] status [illegible] in July 1926 w[illegible] at the [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] against [illegible] was quite probably [illegible] that while [illegible] was [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Germany for several years and in [illegible] returned to Bonn to act as Liaison Secretary between the Federal Government and the Council of Europe. He was appointed Minister of Agriculture in 1962 and held the post until 1965. He was a keen supporter of the European Movement and was President of the German Council of the European Movement from 1962 to 1965. He was also President of the Bundestag from 1965 to 1969. He died on 10 December 1969.

Sir Alexander Cadogan

Sir Alexander Cadogan was born on 25 July 1884, the second son of the 5th Earl Cadogan. He was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, where he obtained a First Class in Classical Moderations and Literae Humaniores. He entered the Foreign Office in 1907 and served in the Diplomatic Service in Peking, St Petersburg, Constantinople and Berlin before the First World War. During the war he was attached to the Prime Minister's Secretariat and to the Foreign Office. He was appointed Assistant Secretary to the Supreme War Council in 1918 and attended the Paris Peace Conference. He was appointed Assistant Under-Secretary of State in charge of the Northern Department in 1922 and Deputy Under-Secretary in charge of the Western Department in 1925. He was appointed Minister to Belgium in 1934 and Ambassador to China in 1935. He returned to the Foreign Office as Deputy Under-Secretary in 1936 and was appointed Permanent Under-Secretary of State in January 1938. He was a member of the British delegation to the Yalta Conference in February 1945 and was appointed Chairman of the United Kingdom delegation to the United Nations Organization in London in January 1946. He was also appointed United Kingdom Representative on the Security Council of the United Nations in January 1946. He retired from the Foreign Office in January 1946 and was created a Life Peer as Baron Cadogan of Chelsea in the County of London in January 1946. He died on 9 July 1968.

Sir Alexander Cadogan's Publications

Sir Alexander Cadogan's publications include: *The Diaries of Sir Alexander Cadogan, 1938–1945*, edited by David Dilks (London: Cassell, 1971); *The Diaries of Sir Alexander Cadogan, 1938–1945*, edited by David Dilks (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1972);

Conference. Lately one of the Irish delegates to the Coronation Commercial Treaties Appointed Minister to National Economy in Irish Parliament, New Cabinet September 1930 at Coronation. Re-appointed to new Ministry May 1931. Resigned in September 1932 and in November was elected Chairman Fianna Fáil Committee of the Oireachtas Association. In April 1933 went to Rome as member of Irish delegation to International Parliamentary Economic Conference and in November became chairman of the Belgian Commercial Treaties Committee of the Assembly.

27 *Vere Poole*

Born at Bath (Somerset), Private Secretary to Rt. Hon. Montagu Sturdy Smith, Baron of Exchequer and Bencht at Inns of Court, 1886, and was to Gen. Sir Redvers Buller, V.C., G.C.B., Governor of Natal and Commander-in-Chief of Forces in South Africa, 1897 to 1900. Commandant of Forces in the Boer War, 1899 to 1902. Private Secretary to Rt. Hon. Alfred Lyttelton, M.P., Secretary of State for the Colonies, 1903 to 1905. Joined Board of Trade, 1905. Assistant Secretary, 1913. Principal Assistant Secretary, 1917. Temporary Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Shipping, 1917 to 1919. Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Transport, 1919. Principal Assistant Secretary, Board of Trade, 1920. Commercial Counsellor, Paris, 1921 to 1923. Commercial Counsellor, Berlin, 1923 to 1927. Commercial Counsellor, Brussels, 1927 to 1928. Commercial Counsellor, Berlin, 1928 to 1930. Commercial Counsellor, Paris, 1930 to 1931. Commercial Counsellor, Brussels, 1931 to 1933. Commercial Counsellor, Berlin, 1933 to 1934. Commercial Counsellor, Paris, 1934 to 1935. Commercial Counsellor, Brussels, 1935 to 1936. Commercial Counsellor, Berlin, 1936 to 1937. Commercial Counsellor, Paris, 1937 to 1938. Commercial Counsellor, Brussels, 1938 to 1939. Commercial Counsellor, Berlin, 1939 to 1940. Commercial Counsellor, Paris, 1940 to 1941. Commercial Counsellor, Brussels, 1941 to

dispositions at Lausanne [illegible] assistant private secretary at legal work. French [illegible] personality [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Republican Party quitted suddenly, on account of his prestige with the army. On October he nominated as Chancellor of the Exchequer Ahmed Muhtar Bey, who on November 1924 resigned his deputies upon a vote of censure. It was to mobilize the whole nation and to keep it under arms, as in time of war, that Ismet Pasha had asked for the dictatorial powers which the Assembly refused him.

9) *Reforms*

By the law of March 1924 the Ministry of Religious Affairs and Pious Foundations was abolished. The Caliphate was abolished. The Sacred Law was abolished. The Ministry of Justice was abolished. The Ministry of Education was abolished. The Ministry of Finance was abolished. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs was abolished. The Ministry of Interior was abolished. The Ministry of War was abolished. The Ministry of Public Works was abolished. The Ministry of Health was abolished. The Ministry of Agriculture was abolished. The Ministry of Commerce was abolished. The Ministry of Industry was abolished. The Ministry of Labour was abolished. The Ministry of Transport was abolished. The Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs was abolished. The Ministry of Customs and Monopolies was abolished. The Ministry of Forests was abolished. The Ministry of Mines was abolished. The Ministry of Fisheries was abolished. The Ministry of Tourism was abolished. The Ministry of Sport was abolished. The Ministry of Culture

73 *Salih Bey Mihat*

Born about 1883. Before the war was a small post office employee. During the war was secretary general to the Committee of Union and Progress, and was a trusted supporter who was deported to Malta in 1919. He returned before 1922. Director of Posts and Telegraphs at Angora, a key ministry which he retained for some time. In July 1923 elected Deputy for Smyrna, and on 1 August became first Vice President of the Assembly. Minister of Agriculture. He was re-elected Deputy September 1927 but resigned his seat in November on the suppression of Mustafa Necmettin's opposition party. In this same month he became one of the Assembly's representatives on the Board of Directors of the Ottoman Bank. In January 1929 was appointed Minister in Berlin, but resigned in 1930 and did not return to Germany. He was re-elected Deputy for Smyrna in October 1930 at the general election and was re-appointed to the Board of Directors of the Ottoman Bank. He resigned from the Assembly in November 1931 on his appointment as Ambassador to Berlin. He was appointed Minister of Agriculture in January 1932.

74 *Sevket Bey*

Born in Constantinople about 1882. Educated at Galatasaray. Entered the Ottoman Civil Service in 1900. Minister of Public Works in the Ahmed Izzet Pasha Cabinet of 1920. Accompanied Ahmed Izzet Pasha to the Peace Conference in Paris in 1919. Minister of Public Works in the Ahmed Izzet Pasha Cabinet of 1920. Minister of Agriculture in the Ahmed Izzet Pasha Cabinet of 1921. Resigned with the Cabinet in October 1922. Appointed Ambassador to Berlin in November 1922. Left Berlin in September 1927 on appointment as Ambassador to Rome. Presented his credentials to the King of Italy on 9 November 1927. Returned to Turkey on leave in July 1928. Appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs in succession to Tevfik Rushdi Bey in August 1929. Resigned in October 1930 and was appointed Ambassador to Berlin in succession to Ahmed Muhtar Bey. Presented his credentials to President Hindenburg on 15 December 1930. Left Berlin in September 1932 on appointment as Ambassador to Moscow. Presented his credentials to President Kalinin on 3 October 1932. Left Moscow in January 1934 on appointment as Ambassador to Paris. Presented his credentials to President Lebrun on 15 February 1934.

75 *Salih Bey*

Born in 1881. Passed the Civil Service examination and was a great friend of Mustafa Kemal's before the War. Was sent on a mission to Egypt in 1919. Entered the Nationalist movement at Angora and was elected Deputy for Kastamuni in 1920. President of the Chamber in 1923. Minister of Foreign Affairs in succession to Yusuf Kemal Bey in March 1924. Resigned in August 1924 and was appointed Ambassador to Moscow in succession to Ali Fethi Bey. Presented his credentials to President Kalinin on 15 October 1924. Left Moscow in September 1925 on appointment as Ambassador to Paris. Presented his credentials to President Doumergue on 9 November 1925. Left Paris in January 1928 on appointment as Ambassador to Berlin in succession to Mahmud Muhtar Pasha. Presented his credentials to President Hindenburg on 15 February 1928. Left Berlin in September 1930 on appointment as Ambassador to Rome in succession to Ahmed Muhtar Bey. Presented his credentials to the King of Italy on 3 October 1930. Left Rome in November 1932 on appointment as Ambassador to Moscow in succession to Salih Bey. Presented his credentials to President Kalinin on 3 January 1933.

76 *Naili Bey*

Born in 1878. Studied at the Political Science School in Paris. Entered the Ottoman Civil Service in 1912. Director of Commerce in the Ministry of Public Works in 1914. Director of Commerce in the Ministry of Economics in 1916. Director of Commerce in the Ministry of Agriculture in 1918. Director of Commerce in the Ministry of Economics in 1919. Director of Commerce in the Ministry of Agriculture in 1920. Director of Commerce in the Ministry of Economics in 1921. Director of Commerce in the Ministry of Agriculture in 1922. Director of Commerce in the Ministry of Economics in 1923. Director of Commerce in the Ministry of Agriculture in

and English looking. He is good natured and speaks English exceedingly well and married and living at Constantinople but was much based in London. He got on very well with English visitors and generally at boys.

Sir Sokri Bey Saracoglu

Born about 1887. Nationality Turkish. Secretary to the Treasury. Since July 1923 Secretary to the Department of Finance. Decorated 1924 by the Turkish Government. Appointed November 1924 to Mytilene 1925 was Minister of Public Instruction. Left Ankara mid-December 1925 to be Turkish delegate on the Mosul Question. Appointed Plenipotentiary. In this capacity was [illegible] December 1926 to January 1927 to negotiate Treaty of Friendship with Persia. Minister of Finance 1927 to 1928. Left Ankara on November 1928 to attend Council of League of Nations. Returned to Ankara December 1928. In 1929 was appointed Minister of Public Instruction. Left Ankara on 1st January 1930 to attend Council of League of Nations. Returned to Ankara January 1930. Minister of Finance 1930 to 1932. Minister of Public Instruction 1932 to 1934. Minister of Finance 1934 to 1937. Minister of Public Instruction 1937 to 1938. Minister of Finance 1938 to 1939. Minister of Public Instruction 1939 to 1941. Minister of Finance 1941 to 1942. Minister of Public Instruction 1942 to 1943. Minister of Finance 1943 to 1944. Minister of Public Instruction 1944 to 1946. Minister of Finance 1946 to 1947. Minister of Public Instruction 1947 to 1948. Minister of Finance 1948 to 1949. Minister of Public Instruction 1949 to 1950. Minister of Finance 1950 to 1951. Minister of Public Instruction 1951 to

1923 was secretary of the Locarno Affairs Commission which considered Locarno Treaty. Later in the year was appointed President of the Turkish Commission for the Exchange of Populations and was honoured with both Greek and Turkish decorations. Resigned in September 1924 on the Locarno issue but subsequently withdrew resignation. Assisted negotiations to the conclusion of a Turco-Greek agreement. In May 1927 became Minister to Foreign Affairs. Presided over Imperial Conferences in London in connection with the Most Favoured Nation Treaty. June 1926. During December of 1926 post which was held over to be considered by Cabinet. Left for New Zealand in March on the completion of his work. Was one of the Delegates to the Assembly of the League of Nations in September 1927. Was appointed Minister to Washington in November 1927 and presented his credentials to President Coolidge on the 28th December. Returned to London in March 1928 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Washington. Was appointed Minister to Moscow in November 1929 and presented his credentials to the President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet on the 20th December. Returned to London in March 1930 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Moscow. Was appointed Minister to Athens in December 1931 and presented his credentials to the King of the Hellenes on the 15th January 1932. Returned to London in March 1932 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Athens. Was appointed Minister to Berne in May 1932 and presented his credentials to the President of the Swiss Confederation on the 15th June 1932. Returned to London in March 1933 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Berne. Was appointed Minister to Copenhagen in May 1933 and presented his credentials to the King of Denmark on the 15th June 1933. Returned to London in March 1936 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Copenhagen. Was appointed Minister to Oslo in May 1936 and presented his credentials to the King of Norway on the 15th June 1936. Returned to London in March 1939 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Oslo. Was appointed Minister to Stockholm in May 1939 and presented his credentials to the King of Sweden on the 15th June 1939. Returned to London in March 1945 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Stockholm. Was appointed Minister to Berne in May 1945 and presented his credentials to the President of the Swiss Confederation on the 15th June 1945. Returned to London in March 1948 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Berne. Was appointed Minister to Copenhagen in May 1948 and presented his credentials to the King of Denmark on the 15th June 1948. Returned to London in March 1951 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Copenhagen. Was appointed Minister to Oslo in May 1951 and presented his credentials to the King of Norway on the 15th June 1951. Returned to London in March 1954 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Oslo. Was appointed Minister to Stockholm in May 1954 and presented his credentials to the King of Sweden on the 15th June 1954. Returned to London in March 1957 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Stockholm. Was appointed Minister to Berne in May 1957 and presented his credentials to the President of the Swiss Confederation on the 15th June 1957. Returned to London in March 1960 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Berne. Was appointed Minister to Copenhagen in May 1960 and presented his credentials to the King of Denmark on the 15th June 1960. Returned to London in March 1963 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Copenhagen. Was appointed Minister to Oslo in May 1963 and presented his credentials to the King of Norway on the 15th June 1963. Returned to London in March 1966 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Oslo. Was appointed Minister to Stockholm in May 1966 and presented his credentials to the King of Sweden on the 15th June 1966. Returned to London in March 1969 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Stockholm. Was appointed Minister to Berne in May 1969 and presented his credentials to the President of the Swiss Confederation on the 15th June 1969. Returned to London in March 1972 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Berne. Was appointed Minister to Copenhagen in May 1972 and presented his credentials to the King of Denmark on the 15th June 1972. Returned to London in March 1975 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Copenhagen. Was appointed Minister to Oslo in May 1975 and presented his credentials to the King of Norway on the 15th June 1975. Returned to London in March 1978 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Oslo. Was appointed Minister to Stockholm in May 1978 and presented his credentials to the King of Sweden on the 15th June 1978. Returned to London in March 1981 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Stockholm. Was appointed Minister to Berne in May 1981 and presented his credentials to the President of the Swiss Confederation on the 15th June 1981. Returned to London in March 1984 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Berne. Was appointed Minister to Copenhagen in May 1984 and presented his credentials to the King of Denmark on the 15th June 1984. Returned to London in March 1987 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Copenhagen. Was appointed Minister to Oslo in May 1987 and presented his credentials to the King of Norway on the 15th June 1987. Returned to London in March 1990 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Oslo. Was appointed Minister to Stockholm in May 1990 and presented his credentials to the King of Sweden on the 15th June 1990. Returned to London in March 1993 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Stockholm. Was appointed Minister to Berne in May 1993 and presented his credentials to the President of the Swiss Confederation on the 15th June 1993. Returned to London in March 1996 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Berne. Was appointed Minister to Copenhagen in May 1996 and presented his credentials to the King of Denmark on the 15th June 1996. Returned to London in March 1999 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Copenhagen. Was appointed Minister to Oslo in May 1999 and presented his credentials to the King of Norway on the 15th June 1999. Returned to London in March 2002 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Oslo. Was appointed Minister to Stockholm in May 2002 and presented his credentials to the King of Sweden on the 15th June 2002. Returned to London in March 2005 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Stockholm. Was appointed Minister to Berne in May 2005 and presented his credentials to the President of the Swiss Confederation on the 15th June 2005. Returned to London in March 2008 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Berne. Was appointed Minister to Copenhagen in May 2008 and presented his credentials to the King of Denmark on the 15th June 2008. Returned to London in March 2011 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Copenhagen. Was appointed Minister to Oslo in May 2011 and presented his credentials to the King of Norway on the 15th June 2011. Returned to London in March 2014 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Oslo. Was appointed Minister to Stockholm in May 2014 and presented his credentials to the King of Sweden on the 15th June 2014. Returned to London in March 2017 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Stockholm. Was appointed Minister to Berne in May 2017 and presented his credentials to the President of the Swiss Confederation on the 15th June 2017. Returned to London in March 2020 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Berne. Was appointed Minister to Copenhagen in May 2020 and presented his credentials to the King of Denmark on the 15th June 2020. Returned to London in March 2023 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Copenhagen. Was appointed Minister to Oslo in May 2023 and presented his credentials to the King of Norway on the 15th June 2023. Returned to London in March 2026 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Oslo. Was appointed Minister to Stockholm in May 2026 and presented his credentials to the King of Sweden on the 15th June 2026. Returned to London in March 2029 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Stockholm. Was appointed Minister to Berne in May 2029 and presented his credentials to the President of the Swiss Confederation on the 15th June 2029. Returned to London in March 2032 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Berne. Was appointed Minister to Copenhagen in May 2032 and presented his credentials to the King of Denmark on the 15th June 2032. Returned to London in March 2035 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Copenhagen. Was appointed Minister to Oslo in May 2035 and presented his credentials to the King of Norway on the 15th June 2035. Returned to London in March 2038 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Oslo. Was appointed Minister to Stockholm in May 2038 and presented his credentials to the King of Sweden on the 15th June 2038. Returned to London in March 2041 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Stockholm. Was appointed Minister to Berne in May 2041 and presented his credentials to the President of the Swiss Confederation on the 15th June 2041. Returned to London in March 2044 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Berne. Was appointed Minister to Copenhagen in May 2044 and presented his credentials to the King of Denmark on the 15th June 2044. Returned to London in March 2047 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Copenhagen. Was appointed Minister to Oslo in May 2047 and presented his credentials to the King of Norway on the 15th June 2047. Returned to London in March 2050 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Oslo. Was appointed Minister to Stockholm in May 2050 and presented his credentials to the King of Sweden on the 15th June 2050. Returned to London in March 2053 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Stockholm. Was appointed Minister to Berne in May 2053 and presented his credentials to the President of the Swiss Confederation on the 15th June 2053. Returned to London in March 2056 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Berne. Was appointed Minister to Copenhagen in May 2056 and presented his credentials to the King of Denmark on the 15th June 2056. Returned to London in March 2059 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Copenhagen. Was appointed Minister to Oslo in May 2059 and presented his credentials to the King of Norway on the 15th June 2059. Returned to London in March 2062 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Oslo. Was appointed Minister to Stockholm in May 2062 and presented his credentials to the King of Sweden on the 15th June 2062. Returned to London in March 2065 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Stockholm. Was appointed Minister to Berne in May 2065 and presented his credentials to the President of the Swiss Confederation on the 15th June 2065. Returned to London in March 2068 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Berne. Was appointed Minister to Copenhagen in May 2068 and presented his credentials to the King of Denmark on the 15th June 2068. Returned to London in March 2071 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Copenhagen. Was appointed Minister to Oslo in May 2071 and presented his credentials to the King of Norway on the 15th June 2071. Returned to London in March 2074 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Oslo. Was appointed Minister to Stockholm in May 2074 and presented his credentials to the King of Sweden on the 15th June 2074. Returned to London in March 2077 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Stockholm. Was appointed Minister to Berne in May 2077 and presented his credentials to the President of the Swiss Confederation on the 15th June 2077. Returned to London in March 2080 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Berne. Was appointed Minister to Copenhagen in May 2080 and presented his credentials to the King of Denmark on the 15th June 2080. Returned to London in March 2083 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Copenhagen. Was appointed Minister to Oslo in May 2083 and presented his credentials to the King of Norway on the 15th June 2083. Returned to London in March 2086 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Oslo. Was appointed Minister to Stockholm in May 2086 and presented his credentials to the King of Sweden on the 15th June 2086. Returned to London in March 2089 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Stockholm. Was appointed Minister to Berne in May 2089 and presented his credentials to the President of the Swiss Confederation on the 15th June 2089. Returned to London in March 2092 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Berne. Was appointed Minister to Copenhagen in May 2092 and presented his credentials to the King of Denmark on the 15th June 2092. Returned to London in March 2095 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Copenhagen. Was appointed Minister to Oslo in May 2095 and presented his credentials to the King of Norway on the 15th June 2095. Returned to London in March 2098 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Oslo. Was appointed Minister to Stockholm in May 2098 and presented his credentials to the King of Sweden on the 15th June 2098. Returned to London in March 2101 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Stockholm. Was appointed Minister to Berne in May 2101 and presented his credentials to the President of the Swiss Confederation on the 15th June 2101. Returned to London in March 2104 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Berne. Was appointed Minister to Copenhagen in May 2104 and presented his credentials to the King of Denmark on the 15th June 2104. Returned to London in March 2107 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Copenhagen. Was appointed Minister to Oslo in May 2107 and presented his credentials to the King of Norway on the 15th June 2107. Returned to London in March 2110 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Oslo. Was appointed Minister to Stockholm in May 2110 and presented his credentials to the King of Sweden on the 15th June 2110. Returned to London in March 2113 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Stockholm. Was appointed Minister to Berne in May 2113 and presented his credentials to the President of the Swiss Confederation on the 15th June 2113. Returned to London in March 2116 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Berne. Was appointed Minister to Copenhagen in May 2116 and presented his credentials to the King of Denmark on the 15th June 2116. Returned to London in March 2119 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Copenhagen. Was appointed Minister to Oslo in May 2119 and presented his credentials to the King of Norway on the 15th June 2119. Returned to London in March 2122 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Oslo. Was appointed Minister to Stockholm in May 2122 and presented his credentials to the King of Sweden on the 15th June 2122. Returned to London in March 2125 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Stockholm. Was appointed Minister to Berne in May 2125 and presented his credentials to the President of the Swiss Confederation on the 15th June 2125. Returned to London in March 2128 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Berne. Was appointed Minister to Copenhagen in May 2128 and presented his credentials to the King of Denmark on the 15th June 2128. Returned to London in March 2131 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Copenhagen. Was appointed Minister to Oslo in May 2131 and presented his credentials to the King of Norway on the 15th June 2131. Returned to London in March 2134 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Oslo. Was appointed Minister to Stockholm in May 2134 and presented his credentials to the King of Sweden on the 15th June 2134. Returned to London in March 2137 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Stockholm. Was appointed Minister to Berne in May 2137 and presented his credentials to the President of the Swiss Confederation on the 15th June 2137. Returned to London in March 2140 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Berne. Was appointed Minister to Copenhagen in May 2140 and presented his credentials to the King of Denmark on the 15th June 2140. Returned to London in March 2143 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Copenhagen. Was appointed Minister to Oslo in May 2143 and presented his credentials to the King of Norway on the 15th June 2143. Returned to London in March 2146 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Oslo. Was appointed Minister to Stockholm in May 2146 and presented his credentials to the King of Sweden on the 15th June 2146. Returned to London in March 2149 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Stockholm. Was appointed Minister to Berne in May 2149 and presented his credentials to the President of the Swiss Confederation on the 15th June 2149. Returned to London in March 2152 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Berne. Was appointed Minister to Copenhagen in May 2152 and presented his credentials to the King of Denmark on the 15th June 2152. Returned to London in March 2155 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Copenhagen. Was appointed Minister to Oslo in May 2155 and presented his credentials to the King of Norway on the 15th June 2155. Returned to London in March 2158 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Oslo. Was appointed Minister to Stockholm in May 2158 and presented his credentials to the King of Sweden on the 15th June 2158. Returned to London in March 2161 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Stockholm. Was appointed Minister to Berne in May 2161 and presented his credentials to the President of the Swiss Confederation on the 15th June 2161. Returned to London in March 2164 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Berne. Was appointed Minister to Copenhagen in May 2164 and presented his credentials to the King of Denmark on the 15th June 2164. Returned to London in March 2167 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Copenhagen. Was appointed Minister to Oslo in May 2167 and presented his credentials to the King of Norway on the 15th June 2167. Returned to London in March 2170 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Oslo. Was appointed Minister to Stockholm in May 2170 and presented his credentials to the King of Sweden on the 15th June 2170. Returned to London in March 2173 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Stockholm. Was appointed Minister to Berne in May 2173 and presented his credentials to the President of the Swiss Confederation on the 15th June 2173. Returned to London in March 2176 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Berne. Was appointed Minister to Copenhagen in May 2176 and presented his credentials to the King of Denmark on the 15th June 2176. Returned to London in March 2179 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Copenhagen. Was appointed Minister to Oslo in May 2179 and presented his credentials to the King of Norway on the 15th June 2179. Returned to London in March 2182 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Oslo. Was appointed Minister to Stockholm in May 2182 and presented his credentials to the King of Sweden on the 15th June 2182. Returned to London in March 2185 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Stockholm. Was appointed Minister to Berne in May 2185 and presented his credentials to the President of the Swiss Confederation on the 15th June 2185. Returned to London in March 2188 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Berne. Was appointed Minister to Copenhagen in May 2188 and presented his credentials to the King of Denmark on the 15th June 2188. Returned to London in March 2191 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Copenhagen. Was appointed Minister to Oslo in May 2191 and presented his credentials to the King of Norway on the 15th June 2191. Returned to London in March 2194 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Oslo. Was appointed Minister to Stockholm in May 2194 and presented his credentials to the King of Sweden on the 15th June 2194. Returned to London in March 2197 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Stockholm. Was appointed Minister to Berne in May 2197 and presented his credentials to the President of the Swiss Confederation on the 15th June 2197. Returned to London in March 2200 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Berne. Was appointed Minister to Copenhagen in May 2200 and presented his credentials to the King of Denmark on the 15th June 2200. Returned to London in March 2203 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Copenhagen. Was appointed Minister to Oslo in May 2203 and presented his credentials to the King of Norway on the 15th June 2203. Returned to London in March 2206 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Oslo. Was appointed Minister to Stockholm in May 2206 and presented his credentials to the King of Sweden on the 15th June 2206. Returned to London in March 2209 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Stockholm. Was appointed Minister to Berne in May 2209 and presented his credentials to the President of the Swiss Confederation on the 15th June 2209. Returned to London in March 2212 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Berne. Was appointed Minister to Copenhagen in May 2212 and presented his credentials to the King of Denmark on the 15th June 2212. Returned to London in March 2215 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Copenhagen. Was appointed Minister to Oslo in May 2215 and presented his credentials to the King of Norway on the 15th June 2215. Returned to London in March 2218 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Oslo. Was appointed Minister to Stockholm in May 2218 and presented his credentials to the King of Sweden on the 15th June 2218. Returned to London in March 2221 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Stockholm. Was appointed Minister to Berne in May 2221 and presented his credentials to the President of the Swiss Confederation on the 15th June 2221. Returned to London in March 2224 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Berne. Was appointed Minister to Copenhagen in May 2224 and presented his credentials to the King of Denmark on the 15th June 2224. Returned to London in March 2227 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Copenhagen. Was appointed Minister to Oslo in May 2227 and presented his credentials to the King of Norway on the 15th June 2227. Returned to London in March 2230 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Oslo. Was appointed Minister to Stockholm in May 2230 and presented his credentials to the King of Sweden on the 15th June 2230. Returned to London in March 2233 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Stockholm. Was appointed Minister to Berne in May 2233 and presented his credentials to the President of the Swiss Confederation on the 15th June 2233. Returned to London in March 2236 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Berne. Was appointed Minister to Copenhagen in May 2236 and presented his credentials to the King of Denmark on the 15th June 2236. Returned to London in March 2239 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Copenhagen. Was appointed Minister to Oslo in May 2239 and presented his credentials to the King of Norway on the 15th June 2239. Returned to London in March 2242 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Oslo. Was appointed Minister to Stockholm in May 2242 and presented his credentials to the King of Sweden on the 15th June 2242. Returned to London in March 2245 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Stockholm. Was appointed Minister to Berne in May 2245 and presented his credentials to the President of the Swiss Confederation on the 15th June 2245. Returned to London in March 2248 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Berne. Was appointed Minister to Copenhagen in May 2248 and presented his credentials to the King of Denmark on the 15th June 2248. Returned to London in March 2251 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Copenhagen. Was appointed Minister to Oslo in May 2251 and presented his credentials to the King of Norway on the 15th June 2251. Returned to London in March 2254 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Oslo. Was appointed Minister to Stockholm in May 2254 and presented his credentials to the King of Sweden on the 15th June 2254. Returned to London in March 2257 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Stockholm. Was appointed Minister to Berne in May 2257 and presented his credentials to the President of the Swiss Confederation on the 15th June 2257. Returned to London in March 2260 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Berne. Was appointed Minister to Copenhagen in May 2260 and presented his credentials to the King of Denmark on the 15th June 2260. Returned to London in March 2263 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Copenhagen. Was appointed Minister to Oslo in May 2263 and presented his credentials to the King of Norway on the 15th June 2263. Returned to London in March 2266 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Oslo. Was appointed Minister to Stockholm in May 2266 and presented his credentials to the King of Sweden on the 15th June 2266. Returned to London in March 2269 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Stockholm. Was appointed Minister to Berne in May 2269 and presented his credentials to the President of the Swiss Confederation on the 15th June 2269. Returned to London in March 2272 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Berne. Was appointed Minister to Copenhagen in May 2272 and presented his credentials to the King of Denmark on the 15th June 2272. Returned to London in March 2275 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Copenhagen. Was appointed Minister to Oslo in May 2275 and presented his credentials to the King of Norway on the 15th June 2275. Returned to London in March 2278 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Oslo. Was appointed Minister to Stockholm in May 2278 and presented his credentials to the King of Sweden on the 15th June 2278. Returned to London in March 2281 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Stockholm. Was appointed Minister to Berne in May 2281 and presented his credentials to the President of the Swiss Confederation on the 15th June 2281. Returned to London in March 2284 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Berne. Was appointed Minister to Copenhagen in May 2284 and presented his credentials to the King of Denmark on the 15th June 2284. Returned to London in March 2287 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Copenhagen. Was appointed Minister to Oslo in May 2287 and presented his credentials to the King of Norway on the 15th June 2287. Returned to London in March 2290 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Oslo. Was appointed Minister to Stockholm in May 2290 and presented his credentials to the King of Sweden on the 15th June 2290. Returned to London in March 2293 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Stockholm. Was appointed Minister to Berne in May 2293 and presented his credentials to the President of the Swiss Confederation on the 15th June 2293. Returned to London in March 2296 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Berne. Was appointed Minister to Copenhagen in May 2296 and presented his credentials to the King of Denmark on the 15th June 2296. Returned to London in March 2299 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Copenhagen. Was appointed Minister to Oslo in May 2299 and presented his credentials to the King of Norway on the 15th June 2299. Returned to London in March 2302 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Oslo. Was appointed Minister to Stockholm in May 2302 and presented his credentials to the King of Sweden on the 15th June 2302. Returned to London in March 2305 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Stockholm. Was appointed Minister to Berne in May 2305 and presented his credentials to the President of the Swiss Confederation on the 15th June 2305. Returned to London in March 2308 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Berne. Was appointed Minister to Copenhagen in May 2308 and presented his credentials to the King of Denmark on the 15th June 2308. Returned to London in March 2311 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Copenhagen. Was appointed Minister to Oslo in May 2311 and presented his credentials to the King of Norway on the 15th June 2311. Returned to London in March 2314 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Oslo. Was appointed Minister to Stockholm in May 2314 and presented his credentials to the King of Sweden on the 15th June 2314. Returned to London in March 2317 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Stockholm. Was appointed Minister to Berne in May 2317 and presented his credentials to the President of the Swiss Confederation on the 15th June 2317. Returned to London in March 2320 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Berne. Was appointed Minister to Copenhagen in May 2320 and presented his credentials to the King of Denmark on the 15th June 2320. Returned to London in March 2323 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Copenhagen. Was appointed Minister to Oslo in May 2323 and presented his credentials to the King of Norway on the 15th June 2323. Returned to London in March 2326 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Oslo. Was appointed Minister to Stockholm in May 2326 and presented his credentials to the King of Sweden on the 15th June 2326. Returned to London in March 2329 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Stockholm. Was appointed Minister to Berne in May 2329 and presented his credentials to the President of the Swiss Confederation on the 15th June 2329. Returned to London in March 2332 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Berne. Was appointed Minister to Copenhagen in May 2332 and presented his credentials to the King of Denmark on the 15th June 2332. Returned to London in March 2335 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Copenhagen. Was appointed Minister to Oslo in May 2335 and presented his credentials to the King of Norway on the 15th June 2335. Returned to London in March 2338 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Oslo. Was appointed Minister to Stockholm in May 2338 and presented his credentials to the King of Sweden on the 15th June 2338. Returned to London in March 2341 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Stockholm. Was appointed Minister to Berne in May 2341 and presented his credentials to the President of the Swiss Confederation on the 15th June 2341. Returned to London in March 2344 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Berne. Was appointed Minister to Copenhagen in May 2344 and presented his credentials to the King of Denmark on the 15th June 2344. Returned to London in March 2347 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Copenhagen. Was appointed Minister to Oslo in May 2347 and presented his credentials to the King of Norway on the 15th June 2347. Returned to London in March 2350 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Oslo. Was appointed Minister to Stockholm in May 2350 and presented his credentials to the King of Sweden on the 15th June 2350. Returned to London in March 2353 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Stockholm. Was appointed Minister to Berne in May 2353 and presented his credentials to the President of the Swiss Confederation on the 15th June 2353. Returned to London in March 2356 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Berne. Was appointed Minister to Copenhagen in May 2356 and presented his credentials to the King of Denmark on the 15th June 2356. Returned to London in March 2359 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Copenhagen. Was appointed Minister to Oslo in May 2359 and presented his credentials to the King of Norway on the 15th June 2359. Returned to London in March 2362 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Oslo. Was appointed Minister to Stockholm in May 2362 and presented his credentials to the King of Sweden on the 15th June 2362. Returned to London in March 2365 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Stockholm. Was appointed Minister to Berne in May 2365 and presented his credentials to the President of the Swiss Confederation on the 15th June 2365. Returned to London in March 2368 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Berne. Was appointed Minister to Copenhagen in May 2368 and presented his credentials to the King of Denmark on the 15th June 2368. Returned to London in March 2371 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Copenhagen. Was appointed Minister to Oslo in May 2371 and presented his credentials to the King of Norway on the 15th June 2371. Returned to London in March 2374 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Oslo. Was appointed Minister to Stockholm in May 2374 and presented his credentials to the King of Sweden on the 15th June 2374. Returned to London in March 2377 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Stockholm. Was appointed Minister to Berne in May 2377 and presented his credentials to the President of the Swiss Confederation on the 15th June 2377. Returned to London in March 2380 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Berne. Was appointed Minister to Copenhagen in May 2380 and presented his credentials to the King of Denmark on the 15th June 2380. Returned to London in March 2383 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Copenhagen. Was appointed Minister to Oslo in May 2383 and presented his credentials to the King of Norway on the 15th June 2383. Returned to London in March 2386 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Oslo. Was appointed Minister to Stockholm in May 2386 and presented his credentials to the King of Sweden on the 15th June 2386. Returned to London in March 2389 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Stockholm. Was appointed Minister to Berne in May 2389 and presented his credentials to the President of the Swiss Confederation on the 15th June 2389. Returned to London in March 2392 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Berne. Was appointed Minister to Copenhagen in May 2392 and presented his credentials to the King of Denmark on the 15th June 2392. Returned to London in March 2395 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Copenhagen. Was appointed Minister to Oslo in May 2395 and presented his credentials to the King of Norway on the 15th June 2395. Returned to London in March 2398 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Oslo. Was appointed Minister to Stockholm in May 2398 and presented his credentials to the King of Sweden on the 15th June 2398. Returned to London in March 2401 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Stockholm. Was appointed Minister to Berne in May 2401 and presented his credentials to the President of the Swiss Confederation on the 15th June 2401. Returned to London in March 2404 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Berne. Was appointed Minister to Copenhagen in May 2404 and presented his credentials to the King of Denmark on the 15th June 2404. Returned to London in March 2407 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Copenhagen. Was appointed Minister to Oslo in May 2407 and presented his credentials to the King of Norway on the 15th June 2407. Returned to London in March 2410 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Oslo. Was appointed Minister to Stockholm in May 2410 and presented his credentials to the King of Sweden on the 15th June 2410. Returned to London in March 2413 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Stockholm. Was appointed Minister to Berne in May 2413 and presented his credentials to the President of the Swiss Confederation on the 15th June 2413. Returned to London in March 2416 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Berne. Was appointed Minister to Copenhagen in May 2416 and presented his credentials to the King of Denmark on the 15th June 2416. Returned to London in March 2419 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Copenhagen. Was appointed Minister to Oslo in May 2419 and presented his credentials to the King of Norway on the 15th June 2419. Returned to London in March 2422 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Oslo. Was appointed Minister to Stockholm in May 2422 and presented his credentials to the King of Sweden on the 15th June 2422. Returned to London in March 2425 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Stockholm. Was appointed Minister to Berne in May 2425 and presented his credentials to the President of the Swiss Confederation on the 15th June 2425. Returned to London in March 2428 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Berne. Was appointed Minister to Copenhagen in May 2428 and presented his credentials to the King of Denmark on the 15th June 2428. Returned to London in March 2431 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Copenhagen. Was appointed Minister to Oslo in May 2431 and presented his credentials to the King of Norway on the 15th June 2431. Returned to London in March 2434 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Oslo. Was appointed Minister to Stockholm in May 2434 and presented his credentials to the King of Sweden on the 15th June 2434. Returned to London in March 2437 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Stockholm. Was appointed Minister to Berne in May 2437 and presented his credentials to the President of the Swiss Confederation on the 15th June 2437. Returned to London in March 2440 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Berne. Was appointed Minister to Copenhagen in May 2440 and presented his credentials to the King of Denmark on the 15th June 2440. Returned to London in March 2443 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Copenhagen. Was appointed Minister to Oslo in May 2443 and presented his credentials to the King of Norway on the 15th June 2443. Returned to London in March 2446 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Oslo. Was appointed Minister to Stockholm in May 2446 and presented his credentials to the King of Sweden on the 15th June 2446. Returned to London in March 2449 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Stockholm. Was appointed Minister to Berne in May 2449 and presented his credentials to the President of the Swiss Confederation on the 15th June 2449. Returned to London in March 2452 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Berne. Was appointed Minister to Copenhagen in May 2452 and presented his credentials to the King of Denmark on the 15th June 2452. Returned to London in March 2455 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Copenhagen. Was appointed Minister to Oslo in May 2455 and presented his credentials to the King of Norway on the 15th June 2455. Returned to London in March 2458 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Oslo. Was appointed Minister to Stockholm in May 2458 and presented his credentials to the King of Sweden on the 15th June 2458. Returned to London in March 2461 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Stockholm. Was appointed Minister to Berne in May 2461 and presented his credentials to the President of the Swiss Confederation on the 15th June 2461. Returned to London in March 2464 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Berne. Was appointed Minister to Copenhagen in May 2464 and presented his credentials to the King of Denmark on the 15th June 2464. Returned to London in March 2467 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Copenhagen. Was appointed Minister to Oslo in May 2467 and presented his credentials to the King of Norway on the 15th June 2467. Returned to London in March 2470 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Oslo. Was appointed Minister to Stockholm in May 2470 and presented his credentials to the King of Sweden on the 15th June 2470. Returned to London in March 2473 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Stockholm. Was appointed Minister to Berne in May 2473 and presented his credentials to the President of the Swiss Confederation on the 15th June 2473. Returned to London in March 2476 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Berne. Was appointed Minister to Copenhagen in May 2476 and presented his credentials to the King of Denmark on the 15th June 2476. Returned to London in March 2479 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Copenhagen. Was appointed Minister to Oslo in May 2479 and presented his credentials to the King of Norway on the 15th June 2479. Returned to London in March 2482 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Oslo. Was appointed Minister to Stockholm in May 2482 and presented his credentials to the King of Sweden on the 15th June 2482. Returned to London in March 2485 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Stockholm. Was appointed Minister to Berne in May 2485 and presented his credentials to the President of the Swiss Confederation on the 15th June 2485. Returned to London in March 2488 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Berne. Was appointed Minister to Copenhagen in May 2488 and presented his credentials to the King of Denmark on the 15th June 2488. Returned to London in March 2491 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Copenhagen. Was appointed Minister to Oslo in May 2491 and presented his credentials to the King of Norway on the 15th June 2491. Returned to London in March 2494 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Oslo. Was appointed Minister to Stockholm in May 2494 and presented his credentials to the King of Sweden on the 15th June 2494. Returned to London in March 2497 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Stockholm. Was appointed Minister to Berne in May 2497 and presented his credentials to the President of the Swiss Confederation on the 15th June 2497. Returned to London in March 2500 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Berne. Was appointed Minister to Copenhagen in May 2500 and presented his credentials to the King of Denmark on the 15th June 2500. Returned to London in March 2503 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Copenhagen. Was appointed Minister to Oslo in May 2503 and presented his credentials to the King of Norway on the 15th June 2503. Returned to London in March 2506 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Oslo. Was appointed Minister to Stockholm in May 2506 and presented his credentials to the King of Sweden on the 15th June 2506. Returned to London in March 2509 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Stockholm. Was appointed Minister to Berne in May 2509 and presented his credentials to the President of the Swiss Confederation on the 15th June 2509. Returned to London in March 2512 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Berne. Was appointed Minister to Copenhagen in May 2512 and presented his credentials to the King of Denmark on the 15th June 2512. Returned to London in March 2515 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Copenhagen. Was appointed Minister to Oslo in May 2515 and presented his credentials to the King of Norway on the 15th June 2515. Returned to London in March 2518 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Oslo. Was appointed Minister to Stockholm in May 2518 and presented his credentials to the King of Sweden on the 15th June 2518. Returned to London in March 2521 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Stockholm. Was appointed Minister to Berne in May 2521 and presented his credentials to the President of the Swiss Confederation on the 15th June 2521. Returned to London in March 2524 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Berne. Was appointed Minister to Copenhagen in May 2524 and presented his credentials to the King of Denmark on the 15th June 2524. Returned to London in March 2527 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Copenhagen. Was appointed Minister to Oslo in May 2527 and presented his credentials to the King of Norway on the 15th June 2527. Returned to London in March 2530 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Oslo. Was appointed Minister to Stockholm in May 2530 and presented his credentials to the King of Sweden on the 15th June 2530. Returned to London in March 2533 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Stockholm. Was appointed Minister to Berne in May 2533 and presented his credentials to the President of the Swiss Confederation on the 15th June 2533. Returned to London in March 2536 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Berne. Was appointed Minister to Copenhagen in May 2536 and presented his credentials to the King of Denmark on the 15th June 2536. Returned to London in March 2539 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Copenhagen. Was appointed Minister to Oslo in May 2539 and presented his credentials to the King of Norway on the 15th June 2539. Returned to London in March 2542 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Oslo. Was appointed Minister to Stockholm in May 2542 and presented his credentials to the King of Sweden on the 15th June 2542. Returned to London in March 2545 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Stockholm. Was appointed Minister to Berne in May 2545 and presented his credentials to the President of the Swiss Confederation on the 15th June 2545. Returned to London in March 2548 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Berne. Was appointed Minister to Copenhagen in May 2548 and presented his credentials to the King of Denmark on the 15th June 2548. Returned to London in March 2551 and resigned his appointment as Minister to Copenhagen. Was appointed Minister to Oslo in May 2551 and presented his cred

1922. Resigned office on appointment as Assistant Secretary to Committee of Imperial Defence, 1st July 1922; was created Deputy for Secretary to Committee of Imperial Defence, 1923; was President of Foreign Affairs Commission, 1923; was Minister of Defence, Canada, 1924–26; was Canadian Minister to United States, 1926–27; was Minister of Marine and Fisheries, 1927–28; was Minister of Public Works, 1928–30; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 1930–31; was Minister of Finance, 1931–32; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 1932–34; was Minister of Finance, 1934–35; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 1935–36; was Minister of Finance, 1936–37; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 1937–38; was Minister of Finance, 1938–39; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 1939–40; was Minister of Finance, 1940–41; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 1941–42; was Minister of Finance, 1942–43; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 1943–44; was Minister of Finance, 1944–45; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 1945–46; was Minister of Finance, 1946–47; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 1947–48; was Minister of Finance, 1948–49; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 1949–50; was Minister of Finance, 1950–51; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 1951–52; was Minister of Finance, 1952–53; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 1953–54; was Minister of Finance, 1954–55; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 1955–56; was Minister of Finance, 1956–57; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 1957–58; was Minister of Finance, 1958–59; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 1959–60; was Minister of Finance, 1960–61; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 1961–62; was Minister of Finance, 1962–63; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 1963–64; was Minister of Finance, 1964–65; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 1965–66; was Minister of Finance, 1966–67; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 1967–68; was Minister of Finance, 1968–69; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 1969–70; was Minister of Finance, 1970–71; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 1971–72; was Minister of Finance, 1972–73; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 1973–74; was Minister of Finance, 1974–75; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 1975–76; was Minister of Finance, 1976–77; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 1977–78; was Minister of Finance, 1978–79; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 1979–80; was Minister of Finance, 1980–81; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 1981–82; was Minister of Finance, 1982–83; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 1983–84; was Minister of Finance, 1984–85; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 1985–86; was Minister of Finance, 1986–87; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 1987–88; was Minister of Finance, 1988–89; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 1989–90; was Minister of Finance, 1990–91; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 1991–92; was Minister of Finance, 1992–93; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 1993–94; was Minister of Finance, 1994–95; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 1995–96; was Minister of Finance, 1996–97; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 1997–98; was Minister of Finance, 1998–99; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 1999–2000; was Minister of Finance, 2000–01; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2001–02; was Minister of Finance, 2002–03; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2003–04; was Minister of Finance, 2004–05; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2005–06; was Minister of Finance, 2006–07; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2007–08; was Minister of Finance, 2008–09; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2009–10; was Minister of Finance, 2010–11; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2011–12; was Minister of Finance, 2012–13; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2013–14; was Minister of Finance, 2014–15; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2015–16; was Minister of Finance, 2016–17; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2017–18; was Minister of Finance, 2018–19; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2019–20; was Minister of Finance, 2020–21; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2021–22; was Minister of Finance, 2022–23; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2023–24; was Minister of Finance, 2024–25; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2025–26; was Minister of Finance, 2026–27; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2027–28; was Minister of Finance, 2028–29; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2029–30; was Minister of Finance, 2030–31; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2031–32; was Minister of Finance, 2032–33; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2033–34; was Minister of Finance, 2034–35; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2035–36; was Minister of Finance, 2036–37; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2037–38; was Minister of Finance, 2038–39; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2039–40; was Minister of Finance, 2040–41; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2041–42; was Minister of Finance, 2042–43; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2043–44; was Minister of Finance, 2044–45; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2045–46; was Minister of Finance, 2046–47; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2047–48; was Minister of Finance, 2048–49; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2049–50; was Minister of Finance, 2050–51; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2051–52; was Minister of Finance, 2052–53; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2053–54; was Minister of Finance, 2054–55; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2055–56; was Minister of Finance, 2056–57; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2057–58; was Minister of Finance, 2058–59; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2059–60; was Minister of Finance, 2060–61; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2061–62; was Minister of Finance, 2062–63; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2063–64; was Minister of Finance, 2064–65; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2065–66; was Minister of Finance, 2066–67; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2067–68; was Minister of Finance, 2068–69; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2069–70; was Minister of Finance, 2070–71; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2071–72; was Minister of Finance, 2072–73; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2073–74; was Minister of Finance, 2074–75; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2075–76; was Minister of Finance, 2076–77; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2077–78; was Minister of Finance, 2078–79; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2079–80; was Minister of Finance, 2080–81; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2081–82; was Minister of Finance, 2082–83; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2083–84; was Minister of Finance, 2084–85; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2085–86; was Minister of Finance, 2086–87; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2087–88; was Minister of Finance, 2088–89; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2089–90; was Minister of Finance, 2090–91; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2091–92; was Minister of Finance, 2092–93; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2093–94; was Minister of Finance, 2094–95; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2095–96; was Minister of Finance, 2096–97; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2097–98; was Minister of Finance, 2098–99; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2099–2100; was Minister of Finance, 2100–01; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2101–02; was Minister of Finance, 2102–03; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2103–04; was Minister of Finance, 2104–05; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2105–06; was Minister of Finance, 2106–07; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2107–08; was Minister of Finance, 2108–09; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2109–10; was Minister of Finance, 2110–11; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2111–12; was Minister of Finance, 2112–13; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2113–14; was Minister of Finance, 2114–15; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2115–16; was Minister of Finance, 2116–17; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2117–18; was Minister of Finance, 2118–19; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2119–20; was Minister of Finance, 2120–21; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2121–22; was Minister of Finance, 2122–23; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2123–24; was Minister of Finance, 2124–25; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2125–26; was Minister of Finance, 2126–27; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2127–28; was Minister of Finance, 2128–29; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2129–30; was Minister of Finance, 2130–31; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2131–32; was Minister of Finance, 2132–33; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2133–34; was Minister of Finance, 2134–35; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2135–36; was Minister of Finance, 2136–37; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2137–38; was Minister of Finance, 2138–39; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2139–40; was Minister of Finance, 2140–41; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2141–42; was Minister of Finance, 2142–43; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2143–44; was Minister of Finance, 2144–45; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2145–46; was Minister of Finance, 2146–47; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2147–48; was Minister of Finance, 2148–49; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2149–50; was Minister of Finance, 2150–51; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2151–52; was Minister of Finance, 2152–53; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2153–54; was Minister of Finance, 2154–55; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2155–56; was Minister of Finance, 2156–57; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2157–58; was Minister of Finance, 2158–59; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2159–60; was Minister of Finance, 2160–61; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2161–62; was Minister of Finance, 2162–63; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2163–64; was Minister of Finance, 2164–65; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2165–66; was Minister of Finance, 2166–67; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2167–68; was Minister of Finance, 2168–69; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2169–70; was Minister of Finance, 2170–71; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2171–72; was Minister of Finance, 2172–73; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2173–74; was Minister of Finance, 2174–75; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2175–76; was Minister of Finance, 2176–77; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2177–78; was Minister of Finance, 2178–79; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2179–80; was Minister of Finance, 2180–81; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2181–82; was Minister of Finance, 2182–83; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2183–84; was Minister of Finance, 2184–85; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2185–86; was Minister of Finance, 2186–87; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2187–88; was Minister of Finance, 2188–89; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2189–90; was Minister of Finance, 2190–91; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2191–92; was Minister of Finance, 2192–93; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2193–94; was Minister of Finance, 2194–95; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2195–96; was Minister of Finance, 2196–97; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2197–98; was Minister of Finance, 2198–99; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2199–2200; was Minister of Finance, 2200–01; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2201–02; was Minister of Finance, 2202–03; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2203–04; was Minister of Finance, 2204–05; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2205–06; was Minister of Finance, 2206–07; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2207–08; was Minister of Finance, 2208–09; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2209–10; was Minister of Finance, 2210–11; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2211–12; was Minister of Finance, 2212–13; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2213–14; was Minister of Finance, 2214–15; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2215–16; was Minister of Finance, 2216–17; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2217–18; was Minister of Finance, 2218–19; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2219–20; was Minister of Finance, 2220–21; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2221–22; was Minister of Finance, 2222–23; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2223–24; was Minister of Finance, 2224–25; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2225–26; was Minister of Finance, 2226–27; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2227–28; was Minister of Finance, 2228–29; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2229–30; was Minister of Finance, 2230–31; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2231–32; was Minister of Finance, 2232–33; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2233–34; was Minister of Finance, 2234–35; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2235–36; was Minister of Finance, 2236–37; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2237–38; was Minister of Finance, 2238–39; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2239–40; was Minister of Finance, 2240–41; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2241–42; was Minister of Finance, 2242–43; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2243–44; was Minister of Finance, 2244–45; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2245–46; was Minister of Finance, 2246–47; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2247–48; was Minister of Finance, 2248–49; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2249–2250; was Minister of Finance, 2250–51; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2251–52; was Minister of Finance, 2252–53; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2253–54; was Minister of Finance, 2254–55; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2255–56; was Minister of Finance, 2256–57; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2257–58; was Minister of Finance, 2258–59; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2259–60; was Minister of Finance, 2260–61; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2261–62; was Minister of Finance, 2262–63; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2263–64; was Minister of Finance, 2264–65; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2265–66; was Minister of Finance, 2266–67; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2267–68; was Minister of Finance, 2268–69; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2269–70; was Minister of Finance, 2270–71; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2271–72; was Minister of Finance, 2272–73; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2273–74; was Minister of Finance, 2274–75; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2275–76; was Minister of Finance, 2276–77; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2277–78; was Minister of Finance, 2278–79; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2279–80; was Minister of Finance, 2280–81; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2281–82; was Minister of Finance, 2282–83; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2283–84; was Minister of Finance, 2284–85; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2285–86; was Minister of Finance, 2286–87; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2287–88; was Minister of Finance, 2288–89; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2289–90; was Minister of Finance, 2290–91; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2291–92; was Minister of Finance, 2292–93; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2293–94; was Minister of Finance, 2294–95; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2295–96; was Minister of Finance, 2296–97; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2297–98; was Minister of Finance, 2298–99; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2299–2300; was Minister of Finance, 2300–01; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2301–02; was Minister of Finance, 2302–03; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2303–04; was Minister of Finance, 2304–05; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2305–06; was Minister of Finance, 2306–07; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2307–08; was Minister of Finance, 2308–09; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2309–10; was Minister of Finance, 2310–11; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2311–12; was Minister of Finance, 2312–13; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2313–14; was Minister of Finance, 2314–15; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2315–16; was Minister of Finance, 2316–17; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2317–18; was Minister of Finance, 2318–19; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2319–20; was Minister of Finance, 2320–21; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2321–22; was Minister of Finance, 2322–23; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2323–24; was Minister of Finance, 2324–25; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2325–26; was Minister of Finance, 2326–27; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2327–28; was Minister of Finance, 2328–29; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2329–30; was Minister of Finance, 2330–31; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2331–32; was Minister of Finance, 2332–33; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2333–34; was Minister of Finance, 2334–35; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2335–36; was Minister of Finance, 2336–37; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2337–38; was Minister of Finance, 2338–39; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2339–40; was Minister of Finance, 2340–41; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2341–42; was Minister of Finance, 2342–43; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2343–44; was Minister of Finance, 2344–45; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2345–46; was Minister of Finance, 2346–47; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2347–48; was Minister of Finance, 2348–49; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2349–2350; was Minister of Finance, 2350–51; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2351–52; was Minister of Finance, 2352–53; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2353–54; was Minister of Finance, 2354–55; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2355–56; was Minister of Finance, 2356–57; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2357–58; was Minister of Finance, 2358–59; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2359–60; was Minister of Finance, 2360–61; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2361–62; 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was Minister of Finance, 2830–31; was Minister of Trade and Commerce, 2831–32; was Minister of Finance, 2832–33;

dom[illegible] in their loss[illegible] to be mainly interested in their three vo[illegible]
Jul[illegible] 1932)

Some [illegible] to his wife have become [illegible] Ekd. They are [illegible] hosp[illegible] dispute in matters [illegible] interested [illegible] Angora and [illegible] plea[illegible] and friendly manner

Poland

Count George P[illegible] Italy as [illegible] Ambassador presented [illegible] credentials [illegible] 8th May. He is [illegible] Polish [illegible] to [illegible] manner. He [illegible] speaks [illegible] Spanish. R[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

...ch Legation that Mr Bolger has already left Lithuania and...
...Mr Bolger who remained until the 1st of the Political Department
in 1925–1931)

(Mr Bohemian has now a pretty and charming young Swedish wife. He
speaks excellent English and is a keen and skilful golfer.)

Iraq

His Excellency His Majesty's Minister presented his credentials on the 28th May 1962. Subsequently he was received in audience by His Majesty King Faisal II and presented a number of members of the Royal Family and Government. His Excellency has also had interviews with the Prime Minister, Nuri as-Said, and with the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Dr Fadhil Jamali, and has established friendly relations with the Diplomatic Corps.

The Iraqi Government have been represented at Ceremonies in London by Mr Muhammad Ali Mahdi, Ambassador at Washington, who was received in audience by His Majesty on the 7th June, 1962, when he presented a letter from His Excellency the President of the Republic.

Belgium

Viscount Davidson, Minister of State, Foreign Office, visited Brussels on the 20th May, 1962, for the purpose of attending the funeral of the late Mr Paul-Henri Spaak, former Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Mr Harold Macmillan paid a visit to Brussels on the 29th June, 1962, for the purpose of attending the funeral of the late Mr Paul-Henri Spaak, former Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Iceland

His Excellency Mr Agnar Klemens Jónsson presented his Letters of Credence as Minister Resident to His Majesty the King at Buckingham Palace on the 20th June, 1962. His Excellency was received in audience by His Majesty the King and presented a number of members of the Royal Family and Government.

Mr Ólafur Jóhannesson, Minister for Foreign Affairs, visited London on the 7th June, 1962, for the purpose of attending the funeral of the late Mr Paul-Henri Spaak, former Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Yugoslavia

Mr Veselin Vukotić presented his Letters of Credence as Ambassador to His Majesty the King at Buckingham Palace on the 24th October, 1962. He was received in audience by His Majesty and subsequently had an interview with the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. His Excellency has been accredited to the Court of St James's.

Mr Vukotić was received in audience by His Majesty the King at Buckingham Palace on the 7th November, 1962, when he presented a letter from His Excellency the President of the Federal Executive Council.

Greece

Mr Christos Xanthopoulos-Palamas presented his Letters of Credence as Minister Resident to His Majesty the King at Buckingham Palace on the 14th December, 1962. His Excellency was received in audience by His Majesty and subsequently had an interview with the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. His Excellency has been accredited to the Court of St James's.

Belgium

...Mr Victor Larock presented his Letters of Credence as Ambassador to His Majesty the King at Buckingham Palace on the 19th December, 1962. He was received in audience by His Majesty and subsequently had an interview with the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. His Excellency has been accredited to the Court of St James's.

having a long and distinguished diplomatic career behind him, and
appointment was received with satisfaction in diplomatic circles.

Iceland

Mr Þór Vilhjálmsson presented his Letters of Credence as Minister Resident to His Majesty the King at Buckingham Palace on the 8th May, 1963. His Excellency was received in audience by His Majesty and subsequently had an interview with the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. His Excellency has been accredited to the Court of St James's.

Mr Ólafur Jóhannesson, Minister for Foreign Affairs, visited London on the 7th October, 1963, for the purpose of attending the funeral of the late Mr Hugh Gaitskell, Leader of the Labour Party.

...Mr Veselin Vukotić presented his Letters of Credence as Ambassador to His Majesty the King at Buckingham Palace on the 7th June, 1963. His Excellency was received in audience by His Majesty and subsequently had an interview with the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Consular Affairs

...Royal Proclamation dated the 3rd September, 1963, the Consular Conventions between Her Majesty and the President of the United States of America, signed at Washington on the 6th February, 1963, and between Her Majesty and the President of the French Republic, signed at Paris on the 31st January, 1963, were brought into operation on the 1st October, 1963.

Sweden

...Legation have informed Dr V. Bratholt, Secretary to the Swedish Consulate-General in Manchester, that the Swedish Government intend to appoint Mr Ingvar Hedenius to be Vice-Consul at Manchester.

Italy

...Legation have informed Dr V. Bratholt, Secretary to the Swedish Consulate-General in Manchester, that Mr Bo Ivar Larsson, the Swedish Consul at Manchester, has relinquished his appointment with effect from the 31st March, 1963. Dr Bratholt's services as Honorary Vice-Consul to His Majesty's Government have been terminated.

Iraq

...Legation have informed Dr V. Bratholt, Secretary to the Swedish Consulate-General in Manchester, that Mr Bo Ivar Larsson, the Swedish Consul at Manchester, has relinquished his appointment with effect from the 31st March, 1963. Dr Bratholt's services as Honorary Vice-Consul to His Majesty's Government have been terminated.

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Unlike his predecessor, Mgr Margotti has never called upon me, but a member of my staff who has met him reports that he is affable, somewhat loyal in appearance and creates a favourable general impression. While not officially recognised by the Turkish Government he nevertheless enjoys *de facto* diplomatic immunity. (1930.)

Mgr Margotti, in response to a circular issued by His Excellency to Catholic members of the British colony, called on me during the past year and on all occasions to confirm the favourable impression referred to in last year's report. (1931.)

E 250 250 44 No. 5

Sir F. Phipps (Vienna) to Sir John Simon (Received January 11)

(No. 7. Secret.)

Vienna, January 10, 1934.

My Lord, With reference to my despatch No. 135 of the 1st November last, I have the honour to report that I have taken occasion to inform Monsieur Berger-Varenne that I was glad to learn that the Austro-Turkish Treaty of Friendship, Neutrality and Arbitration had been signed at Angora on the 5th November, and that I hoped that the Austrian Government would soon be able to ratify it. I added that I understood that the Turkish Government had already ratified the treaty.

2. Monsieur Berger-Varenne replied that the Austrian Government had not yet received the official text of the treaty, but that they had been informed by telegram of its conclusion. He said that the Austrian Government would not fail to ratify the treaty as soon as they received the official text, and that they hoped that the Turkish Government would not delay the exchange of ratifications.

I have, &c.
(For the Ambassador)
HUGH DALTON

E 400 400 65 No. 6

Mr. [illegible] to Sir John Simon (Received January 20)

Vienna, January 20, 1934.

With reference to my despatch No. 7 Secret of the 10th instant, I have the honour to report that I have taken occasion to inform Monsieur Berger-Varenne that I was glad to learn that the Austro-Turkish Treaty of Friendship, Neutrality and Arbitration had been signed at Angora on the 5th November last, and that I hoped that the Austrian Government would soon be able to ratify it. I added that I understood that the Turkish Government had already ratified the treaty.

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I have, &c.
JOHN SIMON

E 809 264 44 No. 9

Department of Overseas Trade to Foreign Office (Received February 3)

With reference to the Department of Overseas Trade's despatch No. 2 of January 2nd last, I am directed by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to transmit herewith copies of Notes Nos. 2 and 37 dated respectively the 23rd and 24th January 1934 respectively on the subject of exchange restrictions in Turkey.

Department of Overseas Trade
February 2, 1934.

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539 589 34 No. 7

Mr. Ramsay to Sir John Simon (Received January 27)

(No. 2)

Angora, January 18, 1934.

With reference to my despatch No. 411 of 20th December 1932, I have the honour to report that the Treaty of Friendship between Turkey and Persia was signed at Angora on the 5th November 1932, was ratified by the National Assembly on the 28th December 1933.

2. I am sending a copy of this despatch to His Majesty's Minister at [illegible].

I have, &c.
(For the Ambassador)
WILLIAM MORAYSHIRE

E 789 789 44 No. 8

Sir John Simon to Sir P. Lorraine (Angora)

(No. 1)

Foreign Office, January 30, 1934.

[illegible]

2. [illegible] Mr. Baxter's despatch No. 7 of the 10th instant, that we expect [illegible] that we should [illegible] the Turkish Government [illegible] Ankara [illegible] Paris [illegible] Turkish Government [illegible] Paris [illegible] Ankara [illegible] Paris [illegible] Ankara [illegible] Paris [illegible] Ankara

Enclosure No 9

Mr Leslie to Sir John Simon

(F 1183 N 26 31)

Sir *Istanbul January* 16 1931

WITH reference to my despatch respecting the development of industry there is now forwarded herewith a Special Despatch No 431 of 22 September 1928 containing statistics on the extent to which the import duties on cotton piece goods have been increased since the Customs Tariff Law of December 1929 came into force

As will be seen from the statistics the duties on cotton piece goods have been increased by about 100 per cent

As the Department is aware the Turkish Government have been considering the question of the revision of the Customs Tariff for some time and it is understood that the Law Commission has now completed its work and that the new Tariff will be submitted to the Grand National Assembly during the present session

The Turkish Government have always been anxious to encourage the development of industry in Turkey and have given considerable assistance to new industrial undertakings by granting them exemption from Customs duties on machinery and other articles required for the establishment of factories and by other means

The Government have also been anxious to protect these industries against foreign competition and the increases in the Customs duties on cotton piece goods are no doubt largely due to this desire

The Government have also been anxious to encourage the production of cotton in Turkey and have recently established a Cotton Bureau which has been doing valuable work in connection with the improvement of the cotton crop and in the distribution of seed

The Government have also been anxious to develop the production of wool in Turkey and have established a Wool Bureau which has been doing valuable work in connection with the improvement of the wool clip and in the distribution of wool

The Government have also been anxious to develop the production of wool in Turkey and have established a Wool Bureau which has been doing valuable work in connection with the improvement of the wool clip and in the distribution of wool

I have the honour to be Sir Your most obedient humble servant

Enclosure in No 9

Special Despatch

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I have the honour to be Sir Your most obedient humble servant

Factory Act The Factory Act is to be amended in the course of the present session of Parliament

Cotton Industry The Government have been considering the question of the development of the cotton industry in India and have recently appointed a Committee to investigate the matter and to report

Paper Mill

A factory for the manufacture of wood pulp and paper has been established at Serpukhov

Establishment of Industries Bureau A Bureau has been established in the Department of Commerce and Industry

The following table shows the total number of persons employed in the principal industries in the years 1925 to 1928

Year	Persons employed	Year	Persons employed
1925	54940	1929	59869
1926	68671	1930	62471
1927	71235	1931	64[illegible]
1928	72879	1932	67[illegible]
1929	74830		
1930	82446	Total	481[illegible]83

The imports of cotton piece goods have been as follows during the last five years

Year	Value
1925	2[illegible]
1926	2[illegible]
1927	2[illegible]
1928	2[illegible]
1929	2[illegible]

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I have the honour to be Sir Your most obedient humble servant

ents. Our exports of rayon piece goods and linings during the eight months ended February last were approximately as follows:

Year	Exports of rayon piece goods	Local manufacture of rayon piece goods	Total
	Metres	Metres	Metres
1929	28 70	3 50	24 20
1931	19 30	5 72	25 02
1932	13 43	9 25	22 68

Our woollen industry, to which we look for the bulk of the supplies which we are not yet able to manufacture ourselves, is expected to benefit to the following extent during the year 1932:

	Metres
Imports of woollen piece goods	13,683,700
Exports of woollen piece goods	1,937,100
Net imports	11,746,600
Local production	7,375,000
Total consumption	19,121,600

The imports of woollen piece goods during the year 1932 were 13,683,700 metres, as compared with 14,801,000 metres in 1931, a decrease of 1,117,300 metres. The proportion of imports to total consumption was as follows:

	Metres
Imports	13,683,700
Local production	7,375,000
Total consumption	21,058,700

Imports were thus equivalent to 65 per cent. of total consumption in 1931, as compared with 57 per cent. in 1932. The proportion of imports to total consumption in the case of certain specific types of woollen piece goods was as follows:

	Metres	Length in metres
	Net imports	
Cotton piece goods	12,567,700	15,000,000
Woollens	2,938,900	

New factories opened during 1932 included seventeen cotton piece goods mills, two woollen mills, two rayon piece goods mills, two rayon weaving sheds, one rayon knitting factory, one hosiery factory, one underwear factory, one glove factory, one boot factory, one rubber factory, one tyre factory, one tube factory, one rubber heel factory, one rubber sole factory, one rubber boot factory, one rubber shoe factory, one rubber mat factory, one rubber belting factory, one rubber hose factory, one rubber packing factory, one rubber tape factory, one rubber thread factory, one rubber sponge factory, one rubber toy factory, one rubber sundries factory, one rubber reclaiming factory, one rubber proofing factory, one rubber solution factory, one rubber latex factory, one rubber compounding factory, one rubber vulcanising factory, one rubber calendering factory, one rubber extruding factory, one rubber moulding factory, one rubber cutting factory, one rubber stamping factory, one rubber printing factory, one rubber embossing factory, one rubber coating factory, one rubber impregnating factory, one rubber laminating factory, one rubber bonding factory, one rubber sealing factory, one rubber insulating factory, one rubber waterproofing factory, one rubber soundproofing factory, one rubber vibration damping factory, one rubber shock absorbing factory, one rubber anti-vibration factory, one rubber anti-shock factory, one rubber anti-noise factory, one rubber anti-static factory, one rubber anti-corrosion factory, one rubber anti-fouling factory, one rubber anti-abrasion factory, one rubber anti-wear factory, one rubber anti-tear factory, one rubber anti-crack factory, one rubber anti-ozone factory, one rubber anti-oxidant factory, one rubber anti-ageing factory, one rubber anti-fatigue factory, one rubber anti-creep factory, one rubber anti-relaxation factory, one rubber anti-hysteresis factory, one rubber anti-damping factory, one rubber anti-resonance factory, one rubber anti-vibration factory, one rubber anti-shock factory, one rubber anti-noise factory, one rubber anti-static factory, one rubber anti-corrosion factory, one rubber anti-fouling factory, one rubber anti-abrasion factory, one rubber anti-wear factory, one rubber anti-tear factory, one rubber anti-crack factory, one rubber anti-ozone factory, one rubber anti-oxidant factory, one rubber anti-ageing factory, one rubber anti-fatigue factory, one rubber anti-creep factory, one rubber anti-relaxation factory, one rubber anti-hysteresis factory, one rubber anti-damping factory, one rubber anti-resonance factory.

less and to all long-haired cotton can be procured, the existing factories will be extended and new factories will be established within the next few years which will employ permanently a large number of operatives and which will be capable of producing per annum a large quantity of cotton piece goods.

Nevertheless, even if, by the time consumption has overtaken production, we are producing during 1932 the whole of the boots which we consume, it is hoped during the next two or three years to establish a boot industry which will be capable of exporting a considerable quantity of boots.

Our new factories will be able to produce all kinds of fine and coarse piece goods, greystrings, whitestrings, greys, linings, sheetings, calico, gingham, drills, striped linens, fine and printed cloths, and

suiting pieces, and also all other articles necessary for the clothing of men, women and children. Apart from the boots and shoes, the production of all these articles

I have, &c.,
HAROLD WOODS,
Commercial Secretary.

No. 9.

Mr. Hoare to Sir John Simon.

B. N. 37/1.

British Embassy, Berlin, January 21, 1933.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 1 of the 3rd instant, I have the honour to forward herewith a copy of a note which I addressed to the Reichsminister for Foreign Affairs on the 20th instant, protesting against the proposed increase of the duty on certain articles of British origin.

2. I have the honour to call your attention to the fact that the duties on the articles mentioned in the note are at present subject to the provisions of Article 7 of the Anglo-German Provisional Commercial Agreement of the 2nd December, 1931.

I have, &c.,
HAROLD WOODS,
Commercial Secretary.

E 391/117/44 No. 10

Mr. Warner (Sir John Simon's Room) to Board of Trade.

Downing Street, January 28, 1933.

SIR,

I am directed by Sir John Simon to transmit to you herewith, for the consideration of the Board of Trade, a despatch No. 1 (B) 461/33 of the 24th December last from His Majesty's Embassy at Berlin, with enclosure, relative to the Anglo-German Provisional Commercial Agreement of the 2nd December, 1931, and to request that you will move Mr. Runciman to give instructions for the preparation of the reply to the despatch.

I am, &c.,
F. WARNER.

No. 10

Note by Mr. Morgan

No. 11

Note by Mr. Morgan

...ksaire an No. 11

...ion ...tqu...h...h ... ... Sitting ...nator

...H...w... ... ...ked to review the economic policy of the ... Government ... all present ... and the effect that such ...olicy is ... has ... the ... the ... and ...

I ... the ... to the Nation ... Kemal ... economic ... was ... and ... ...

[illegible] Swaziland [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

...crease exports. The export certain will increase to the extent to which ... is secured supplies. The extent to which trade is diverted will depend ... price since 1926 it is evident that ... sales ... making that ... and ... the ... of the letter.

HAROLD WOODS

E 1186 117 44 No. 12

... Part ... Trade ... Board of Trade Journal

No. 60.

His Majesty's Stationery Office publish ... on behalf of the Department of Overseas Trade. ... Export Credits Guarantee Department ... Empire Marketing Board ... Department of Scientific and Industrial Research ... Department of Agriculture for Scotland.

Board of Trade Journal

... Trade ... Board of Trade Journal

... Department ...

Sir,

With reference ... Trade Circular No. 1173 ...

... Department ... Overseas Trade ... Export Credits Guarantee Department ... Empire Marketing Board ... Department of Scientific and Industrial Research ... Department of Agriculture for Scotland ... Trade Commissioner ... Trade Commissioner ... Trade Commissioner

[illegible] discussion with the Powers who have to join in the Balkan Pact namely Rumania Yugoslavia and Greece and to inform them that as Russia does not belong to the Balkans the Turkish Republic Government do not consider that the Balkan Pact in any way affects Russia's interests in the Balkans and that they do not intend to enter into any discussions with the Powers concerned in the Balkan Pact which would have the effect of placing Russia on the same footing as the other Powers

After that Rumania Yugoslavia Greece and Turkey will sign the Pact and it will be left to the discretion of one or two States such as Bulgaria and Albania whether they will accept the invitation to join the Pact

I am [illegible]

P ROY TORRINI

E 1345 1345 44 No 14

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] 20 1934

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

E 1879 117 44 No 17

[illegible] Stockholm No [illegible] to Washington
No [illegible]
Secret [illegible] January 27 1944

I HAVE the honour to refer to Sir [illegible] communication respecting Mr [illegible] and to state that Mr [illegible] Secretary to the Legation at Stockholm has been appointed to be Consul at Algiers and that Mr [illegible] Vice-Consul at Algiers has been appointed to be Consul at Stockholm

2 Mr [illegible] expects to leave Stockholm for Algiers by the [illegible] Mr [illegible] will leave Algiers for Stockholm by the [illegible] Mr [illegible] will be glad to arrange with the Consul-General at Algiers for the transfer of the Consular Seal and Archives

3 Mr [illegible] will be glad to receive his Exequatur as Consul at Stockholm before he leaves Algiers and Mr [illegible] will be glad to receive his Exequatur as Consul at Algiers before he leaves Stockholm

4 His Majesty's Ambassador at Moscow has been informed of the above arrangements

I have &c
PERCY LORAINE

E 2029 117 44 No 18

SWEDISH NATIONALS IN NORTH RUSSIA

No 20 Stockholm January 7 1944

Sir Stockholm January 7 1944

As will be seen from the enclosed copy of a Memorandum which was left with me by the Minister for Foreign Affairs on the 4th instant the Swedish Government are anxious to secure the release of a number of Swedish nationals who are said to be detained in North Russia

2 I have not failed to point out to M Günther that the Swedish Government have been in possession of the names of all these persons for many months and that I am surprised that no steps have been taken to secure their release

3 M Günther replied that he was aware of the fact but that the Swedish Government had been waiting for a favourable moment to approach the Soviet Government in the matter

4 I said that I could not help thinking that the moment was favourable and that I hoped that the Swedish Government would not delay any longer in making representations to the Soviet Government

5 M Günther then asked me whether I could give him any information as to the fate of Mr [illegible] who was arrested by the Germans in Norway and who is believed to be detained in a concentration camp in Germany I said that I would enquire of His Majesty's Government whether they had any information on the subject

6 I have also been asked by the Swedish Government to secure the release of Mr [illegible] who is detained in Russia and I have reported this case to His Majesty's Government

7 I have &c
PERCY LORAINE

E 192 1204 44 No 19

SWEDISH NATIONALS IN NORTH RUSSIA

Sir Stockholm January 13 1944

I HAVE the honour to refer to Sir [illegible] despatch No [illegible] of the 7th instant and to state that I have had a further conversation with M [illegible] on the subject of Swedish nationals in North Russia

2 M [illegible] informed me that he was glad to be able to tell me that the Soviet Government had now agreed to the release of Mr [illegible] and that he hoped that he would be able to tell me shortly that the Soviet Government had also agreed to the release of Mr [illegible] and Mr [illegible] M [illegible] said that he was glad that I had not mentioned the matter to the Press as he thought that it was better that the matter should be kept quiet

3 I said that I was glad to hear that the Soviet Government had agreed to release Mr [illegible] and Mr [illegible] but that I was surprised that they had not agreed to release Mr [illegible] I said that I had been informed that Mr [illegible] was in good health and that he was employed as a [illegible] I said that I could not help thinking that the Soviet Government had been unnecessarily obstructive in this matter and that I hoped that they would now agree to release Mr [illegible] M [illegible] said that he would enquire into the matter

4 I have &c
PERCY LORAINE

(Repeated to Moscow No 1 Saving Moscow No 2 Saving and Washington Saving)

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

Session No 21

Memorandum to the Draft Revised Estimates for the Year 1954

THE Budget estimates for the coming year have been framed on the assumption that the Government's proposals for the Finance Bill will be approved by Parliament. The Government's proposals would result in a net increase in revenue of £1,175,000 as compared with £1,170,477,000 now estimated for the current year. Total expenditure is £1,175,781,727 as against £1,170,954,796 this year. Of the increase of £825,000 in the estimated net revenue, £307,933 is due to the proposed changes in duties, £517,067 to the growth of the revenue under existing law.

Income Tax

Personal Allowances

The Married Allowance and the personal allowance for a single person will be increased from £140 to £150 and from £80 to £85 respectively. The allowance for a child will be increased from £70 to £75. The allowance for a dependent relative will be increased from £50 to £55. The allowance for a housekeeper will be increased from £100 to £110. The limit of income for the reduced rate of tax will be increased from £250 to £300. The allowance for a blind person will be increased from £50 to £55. The allowance for a wife's earnings will be increased from £50 to £55. The allowance for a child's earnings will be increased from £25 to £30. The allowance for a dependent relative's earnings will be increased from £25 to £30.

	£	£
Married Allowance	238,000	238,000
Single Allowance	91,000	91,000
Child Allowance	70,000	70,000
Dependent Relative Allowance	25,000	25,000
Housekeeper Allowance	2,500	2,500
Blind Person's Allowance	1,000	1,000
Wife's Earnings Allowance	500	500
Child's Earnings Allowance	250	250
Dependent Relative's Earnings Allowance	250	250
Increase in Income limit for reduced rate	1,000	1,000
Total	429,500	429,500

Profits Tax

The Profits Tax is charged at 10% on the profits of companies. The estimated yield for the current year is £40,211,000. The estimated yield for the coming year is £40,211,000.

Excess Profits Tax

The Excess Profits Tax is charged at 50% on the profits of companies. The estimated yield for the current year is £5,000,000. The estimated yield for the coming year is £5,000,000.

Estate Duty

The Estate Duty is charged at 10% on the value of estates. The estimated yield for the current year is £10,000,000. The estimated yield for the coming year is £10,000,000.

Stamp Duties

The Stamp Duties are charged at 1% on the value of conveyances. The estimated yield for the current year is £11,000,000. The estimated yield for the coming year is £11,000,000.

Customs and Excise Duties

The Customs and Excise Duties are charged at various rates. The estimated yield for the current year is £1,000,000. The estimated yield for the coming year is £1,000,000.

Purchase Tax

The Purchase Tax is charged at 10% on the value of goods. The estimated yield for the current year is £1,000,000. The estimated yield for the coming year is £1,000,000.

Motor Vehicles Duties

The Motor Vehicles Duties are charged at various rates. The estimated yield for the current year is £1,000,000. The estimated yield for the coming year is £1,000,000.

Entertainments Duty

The Entertainments Duty is charged at 10% on the value of admissions. The estimated yield for the current year is £1,000,000. The estimated yield for the coming year is £1,000,000.

Betting Duties

The Betting Duties are charged at various rates. The estimated yield for the current year is £1,000,000. The estimated yield for the coming year is £1,000,000.

Miscellaneous Revenue

The Miscellaneous Revenue is estimated at £1,000,000. The estimated yield for the coming year is £1,000,000.

Total Revenue

The total revenue is estimated at £1,170,477,000. The estimated yield for the coming year is £1,175,781,727.

Total Expenditure

The total expenditure is estimated at £1,170,954,796. The estimated yield for the coming year is £1,175,781,727.

Surplus

The surplus is estimated at £825,000. The estimated yield for the coming year is £825,000.

Deficit

The deficit is estimated at £307,933. The estimated yield for the coming year is £307,933.

Net Increase

The net increase is £517,067. The estimated yield for the coming year is £517,067.

Net Decrease

The net decrease is £307,933. The estimated yield for the coming year is £307,933.

Net Change

The net change is £825,000. The estimated yield for the coming year is £825,000.

Net Total

The net total is £1,175,781,727. The estimated yield for the coming year is £1,175,781,727.

Net Balance

The net balance is £825,000. The estimated yield for the coming year is £825,000.

Net Surplus

The net surplus is £825,000. The estimated yield for the coming year is £825,000.

Net Deficit

The net deficit is

5 This scheme is nevertheless the best we can get to the Turkish taxpayer that we will have to foot the bill for an increase of armaments always to do it on the defensive chart

4 The speech is being followed by the departure from Argostoli on 7th April of the Greek Royal Standard Alternating Monarchy Meeting he went by motor car to Patras and school for Long Island and the Islands from Smyrna to the Gulf of Patras Kos Argostoli Scala Nova Smyrna and Sparta Press publicity is given to the fact that Greek Royal Yacht is speeding guns and military establishments to effect the safety and welfare of the ships

5 His Majesty's Minister for Foreign Affairs to Sparta Mussolini arranges to be at Palatchepsion on Yacht

6 I have the honour to report this despatch to His Majesty's Ambassador at Rome

I have &c
PERCY LORAINE

E 2717 1247 89 No. 2

[illegible]

No.

[illegible] 1936

With reference to my despatch No. 2 of the 27th [illegible] I have the honour to report that the Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs [illegible] Royal Yacht Victoria [illegible] Apollo [illegible] Venice [illegible] Adriatic [illegible] Venice [illegible] Italian Navy [illegible] Venice [illegible] Venice [illegible] Venice

s The visit would appears to have been most successful and was certainly interesting in many respects. A report of the Lausanne Conference will be forwarded by the afternoon of the 16th April when Dr. Benes and the Czech party sail for Piraeus.

I have, &c.
PERCY LORAINE

E 2799 2668 44 No. 25

Sir P. Loraine to Sir John Simon (Received May 4)

(No. 201)

Angora, April 20, 1934

I have, &c.
PERCY LORAINE

E 2802 2802 44 No. 26

Sir P. Loraine to Sir John Simon (Received May 11)

(No. 204)

Angora, April 27, 1934

I have, &c.
PERCY LORAINE

E 305 1204 44 No. 27

Sir P. Loraine to Sir John Simon (Received May 4)

(No. 198)

Angora, April 27, 1934

I have, &c.
PERCY LORAINE

E 2874 1345 44 No. 28

Sir P. Loraine to Sir John Simon (Received May 6)

(No. 199)

Angora, May 6, 1934

I have, &c.
PERCY LORAINE

E 3000 1345 44 No. 20

E 3001 1345 44 No. 21

874 1345 44 No. 3.

874 1345 44 No. 12

3072 1345 44 No. 13

His Excellency the Grand Vizier was ready to discuss the matter at once and did so. No time was wasted. I will not attempt to reproduce his slogan, moreover I will indicate its salient points which I consider to be the gist of what he said.

His aim is the integrity of Turkey, not offer to leave existing situations especially the capitulations as they are now being disturbed elsewhere, some assistance and protection to the Turkish Government. Rather by giving to Turkey a chance to strengthen herself.

In what I said to M. Morgan there is no question where I stand to prevent arising the situation that the Black Sea should be the Lake. What is now proposed by the Russian Government is the demilitarization of the Straits.

It is Bulgaria's command of the Straits which I fear. Whatever steps are taken to limit Bulgaria's power to do harm to Turkey, unless Turkey herself is strong enough to be Bulgaria's master, Turkey will be in danger. Bulgaria's power to do harm to Turkey lies in the fact that she is the only Power which has a direct interest in attacking Turkey. Bulgaria's interest is that Turkey should cease to exist as an independent State. Bulgaria would be satisfied with the Straits and the Aegean. Turkey would be satisfied with the Straits. The Powers would be satisfied with the Straits. Bulgaria's interest is that Turkey should cease to exist as an independent State. Bulgaria would be satisfied with the Straits and the Aegean. Turkey would be satisfied with the Straits. The Powers would be satisfied with the Straits. Bulgaria's interest is that Turkey should cease to exist as an independent State.

My view is that provided the control of the Straits is in safe hands, Turkey will be safe. Bulgaria will not attack Turkey if she knows that Turkey is strong enough to be Bulgaria's master. There is no threat to the Aegean if Turkey is strong enough to be Bulgaria's master.

I am sending a copy of this despatch to His Majesty's Ambassador at Angora.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JAMES MORGAN

E 3273 1345 44 No. 40

Mr. Morgan to Sir John Simon. Received May 18.

(No. 243.)

Sir, *Angora, May 12, 1933.*

I HAVE the honour to report that I received a telegram No. 1 this day from Mr. Lampson that the Right Hon. Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs would like to see Sir Percy Loraine and myself in London as soon as possible. His Majesty's Ambassador at Rome is also being summoned to London. Sir Percy Loraine and myself left Angora for London on the morning of the 12th May. Rustu Bey, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, was present at the station to see us off. Rustu Bey has been away from Angora for a few days. He returned to Angora on the 11th May. He has been away from Angora for a few days. He returned to Angora on the 11th May. He has been away from Angora for a few days. He returned to Angora on the 11th May.

2. I had a long talk with Rustu Bey before he left Angora. He told me that he had received a telegram from the Turkish Ambassador in London on the 10th May, 1933, to the effect that the Ambassador had been informed by the British Government that they were prepared to discuss the question of the demilitarization of the Straits. Rustu Bey said that he had received a telegram from the Turkish Ambassador in London on the 10th May, 1933, to the effect that the Ambassador had been informed by the British Government that they were prepared to discuss the question of the demilitarization of the Straits. Rustu Bey said that he had received a telegram from the Turkish Ambassador in London on the 10th May, 1933, to the effect that the Ambassador had been informed by the British Government that they were prepared to discuss the question of the demilitarization of the Straits.

He had gathered from the talks that he had with Rustu Bey that the attitude of Bulgaria. According to what Rustu Bey told me in respect of the Straits question, the attitude of Turkey would be as follows. From the point of view Bulgaria would be the most dangerous State in the event of war. Bulgaria would be the most dangerous State in the event of war. Bulgaria would be the most dangerous State in the event of war. Bulgaria would be the most dangerous State in the event of war.

I have, &c.
JAMES MORGAN

P.S. I am sending a copy of this despatch to His Majesty's Minister at

J. M.

E 3071 1345 44 No. 35

Sir John Simon to Consul-General

(Extract.)

Foreign Office, May 18, 1933.

FOLLOWING for Mr. Eden.

Sir P. Lorraine's telegram No. 2 of 10th May [illegible] instructions [illegible] Angora to [illegible] Ministers [illegible] the [illegible] Note [illegible] Treaty of Lausanne [illegible] Straits [illegible] Bulgaria [illegible] Straits [illegible] Bulgaria [illegible] Straits [illegible] Bulgaria

Second paragraph leaves it unclear whether the engagement secured by the Government is limited to defence of the Dardanelles and Gallipoli peninsula or whether it covers the Turkish mainland. Any existing provisions of the Lausanne settlement that restrict the Turkish military presence in the Straits should be respected. The Government should also seek clarification from the Turkish authorities on the status of Turkish warships in the Black Sea and the Mediterranean during wartime.

Yours sincerely,

[illegible]

E 3341 2602 44 [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

E 3504 250 44 [illegible]

[illegible]

No 212

[illegible]

The signing of the Treaty between the Soviet Union and the United Kingdom marks a significant moment in the history of relations between our two countries. It is the first treaty of peace and friendship between the Soviet Union and any of the Great Powers of Europe since the end of the war. It is a treaty which will, I am sure, be welcomed by the peoples of both countries as a guarantee of peace and security for many years to come.

The Treaty consists of a Preamble and twenty-two Articles. It provides for the mutual recognition of the independence and sovereignty of the two countries, for the settlement of all disputes between them by peaceful means, for the non-interference in the internal affairs of each other, and for the development of trade and economic relations between them on the basis of equality and mutual advantage. It also provides for the settlement of all disputes between them by peaceful means, and for the non-interference in the internal affairs of each other.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
CHILSTON

E 3603 3272 89 [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

E 3504 250 44 [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

FE 3604 250 44 No 39

Mr Mayhew Sir L Kerr to Mr Eden (Received June 1)

(No 256)

Sir, Tehran May 29, 1944

I HAVE the honour to inform you that the 20th Minesweeping Squadron of the Persian Gulf Flotilla, which has just returned from Muscat after having flown there the Standard to take part in the May Day celebrations and has recently been in receipt of certain Russian invitations to the celebrations of the Red Army's anniversary on June 5th, will shortly be paying a visit to Bandar Abbas.

2. The party will consist of the 20th Minesweeping Squadron, which will be commanded by Captain [illegible], the Commander-in-Chief, Persian Gulf, Rear-Admiral [illegible], C.B., C.B.E., and Major-General [illegible], C.B., C.B.E., Commanding the Persian Gulf Force. The visit will last from June 5th to June 8th, and the Squadron will be accompanied by the Persian Gulf Flotilla Yacht [illegible], which will be flying the Admiral's flag. The Squadron will leave Bandar Abbas on June 8th and will arrive at Muscat on June 10th. The Squadron will remain at Muscat for a period of about ten days, and will then return to Bandar Abbas, where it will remain for a further period of about ten days before returning to Basra.

3. I am sending copies of this despatch to the Admiralty and to the India Office.

I have &c.
JAMES MORGAN

FE 3607 2802 44 No 40

Mr Morgan Sir L Kerr to Mr Eden (Received June 1)

(No 260 of 1944)

Sir, Tehran May 29, 1944

I HAVE the honour to refer to my despatch No 241 Saving of 25th May forwarding a memorandum containing information received from the Persian Secretary to His Majesty's Embassy from a certain source regarding the Persian Government's attitude towards the Soviet Mission in Persia and the Persian Government's intentions in the event of the Soviet Government making any demands for the withdrawal of the Mission.

2. According to a further report which has been received from the same source, the Persian Government have decided that the Soviet Mission should be withdrawn from Persia on the following grounds:—

For the purpose of stopping the Soviet Government from sending arms to the Tudeh	46
The continuation of hostilities	3

2. According to Soviet information, ships totalling 46,000 tons have been allocated for this purpose. The naval forces of the Soviet Union have not hitherto been stationed in the Persian Gulf, but it is thought that they could be transported overland in sections and assembled there. The Soviet Government have also been in possession of the Persian Government's plans for the defence of the Persian Gulf, and have been in a position to obtain information regarding the movements of British warships in the Persian Gulf.

I have &c.
JAMES MORGAN

FE 3631 1345 44, No 41

United Kingdom Delegation to League Office (Received June 2)

(No 69)

THE United Kingdom delegation to the League of Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary to the Consultative Committee and has the honour to transmit copies of a note dated May 31 addressed to the Swiss Federal Political Department by the Chargé d'Affaires of the United States of America in Berne.

Geneva, June 1, 1944.

Enclosure in No 41

Swiss Note to the United States Legation

(Translation)

Berne, May 31, 1944

THE POLITICAL DEPARTMENT presents its compliments to the Legation of the United States of America and has the honour to inform it that the Swiss Government has not failed to examine with the greatest care the request which the Legation addressed to it on May 26 on behalf of the Government of the United States of America, and which was subsequently communicated to the Federal Council.

The Federal Council has shown the greatest sympathy towards the wishes expressed by the United States Government, and has done everything in its power to meet them. It has, however, been obliged to inform the Legation that it is unable to accede to the request for the reasons which it will now explain.

The Federal Council has always maintained that the Swiss Government's duty to protect the interests of belligerent States in Switzerland is a duty which it has undertaken to perform in the interests of the belligerent States themselves, and not in its own interests. It has therefore always been prepared to do so, provided that the belligerent States concerned were willing to entrust it with the task. The Federal Council has always been ready to undertake this duty, and has never regarded it as a favour to the belligerent States concerned. It has, however, always been of the opinion that the duty in question ought to be undertaken only by a neutral State, and that it would be inadvisable for a belligerent State to undertake the protection of the interests of another belligerent State. The Federal Council has always been of the opinion that the duty in question ought to be undertaken only by a neutral State, and that it would be inadvisable for a belligerent State to undertake the protection of the interests of another belligerent State.

The Federal Council has always been of the opinion that the duty in question ought to be undertaken only by a neutral State, and that it would be inadvisable for a belligerent State to undertake the protection of the interests of another belligerent State.

I have &c.
JOHN SIMON

FE 3632 3652 44 No 42

Sir H Knatchbull-Hugessen to Mr Eden (Received June 1)

(No 1)

Ankara, May 28, 1944

ARRANGEMENT for Ras Ruins to Visit. The enclosed letter was sent to the Embassy by the Director of the Ruins at Ras Shamra to inform me that he proposed to visit the ruins of Ras Shamra on the 29th May. He was in the habit of doing this every year and I have no reason to suppose that he will not do so this year. He has also written to the Director of Antiquities at Aleppo to inform him of his intention to visit the ruins.

I have &c.

14 In whatever respect Tevfik Rustu's estimate of proaches reality or contrary I submit that the following points are relevant will at interest

(1) As to the extent of the potential danger to peace of the Austrian problem
(2) His estimation of the good relations existing between Turkey Russia
(3) His statement as to the present close collaboration between Turkey Yugoslavia and
(4) Briefly his own opinion of the capacity of Italy as a Power

I have etc
WSELBY

E 3063 3052 44 N 1

[illegible]

N 282

[illegible]

2 [illegible] Russia He the [illegible] Bay of [illegible] with Greece [illegible] strength [illegible] relations with her Balkan neighbours As regards Russia [illegible] Dardanelles [illegible] Montreux [illegible] Black Sea Powers [illegible] Mediterranean [illegible] Russia [illegible] Minister [illegible] Foreign Affairs [illegible] Yugoslavia [illegible] Minister [illegible] Yugoslavia [illegible] Minister [illegible] Yugoslavia [illegible] Minister

4. The *Manchester Guardian* of the 7th inquotes a correspondent that a United Press message reported a statement that the difference between Sir Eric Salter and M. Bonnet was to be dealt with in a secret session of the Senate and the government had won the support of the Senate Budget Committee for the Laval proposals. The Senate Committee has, however, not yet considered the Laval proposals.

I have &c.
JAMES MORGAN

E 4205 3272 89 No. 45

[illegible] to Sir P. Lindsay, 27

No. 18

Aleppo, May 24, 1934

SIR, WITH reference to [illegible] No. 18 of the 20th May [illegible] to inform Your Excellency that the Governor of Antioch [illegible] to Aleppo [illegible] Deir [illegible] Antioch [illegible] Aleppo [illegible] Antioch [illegible] Aleppo [illegible] Antioch [illegible] Aleppo

	Value per head of population
Belgium	262
Irish Republic	184
Italy	30
Malta	181
Monaco	53
Netherlands	51

to the value of the imports of Turkish goods into the United Kingdom in the previous year.

Subject to the second and third proviso subsequent to the one hundred and eighty-second paragraph of the Turkish Tariff, the goods imported into Turkey from the United Kingdom shall be subject to the duties mentioned in the Turkish Tariff, with the following exceptions:

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] to be sure to get a clear assurance that exclusive jurisdiction in respect of [illegible] to the United Kingdom in accordance with the principles [illegible]

Your attention is drawn to [illegible] where certain [illegible] are discussed.

Clause 1

The proposals in this clause [illegible] are correctly reflected in the draft [illegible]

As [illegible] the Islands [illegible] Appendix I [illegible] Appendix II [illegible] which will [illegible]

18. As Ministers [illegible] the Islands [illegible] Ministers [illegible] Ministers [illegible] Ministers

3239 4048 44

No 49

Sir P Lorraine to Sir John Simon Received Jan 29

By Bag

(Secret)

Constantinople Jan 20 1934

His Excellency cordially accepted this assurance and said meanwhile he proposed on the forthcoming tour of Syria and Palestine to which he was accompanying Dr Speak to settle matters by word of mouth. His Excellency's mind on the subject and to acquaint him with the supplementary observations I was then making

---

E 4240 4048 44 No 71

Sir P Lorraine to Sir John Simon (Received June 29)

(No 7 Secret)

Angora June 22 1934

MY LORD I have the honour to report that the Ghazi has left Angora for Smyrna

My impression is that his visit to Ismet Pasha was well expressed by the Turkish proverb "Let your enemy be your friend" but I understand that the Ghazi's object in going to Smyrna was to discuss with Ismet Pasha the question of the Turkish delegation to the Conference on the Straits which is to meet at Montreux on June 28 and that he also wished to consult Ismet Pasha as to the composition of the Turkish delegation to the League of Nations Assembly at Geneva

2 Ismet Pasha left Angora for Smyrna on the 19th June and the Ghazi followed him on the 20th

3 Before leaving Angora the Ghazi had a long interview with His Majesty's Ambassador at which he spoke in the most friendly terms of His Majesty's Government and of the personal pleasure which he had derived from his visit to England

4 The Ghazi's departure was the occasion for a display of popular enthusiasm which was unprecedented in Angora The streets were thronged with people and the Ghazi's progress to the station was a triumphal procession

5 The Ghazi's train was due to leave Angora at 8 p m but long before that hour the station was packed with a dense crowd of people who had been waiting for hours in the hope of seeing the Ghazi and the Ghazi's train did not actually leave Angora until 10 p m

6 I enclose a list of the persons who were present at the station to see the Ghazi off

7 I have the honour to be with the highest respect My Lord Your Lordship's most obedient humble servant

H P Lorraine

[255 776 34] No 71

Sir P Lorraine to Sir John Simon (Received June 30)

(No 50)

Angora June 21 1934

I HAVE the honour to inform you that His Imperial Majesty the Shah of Iran arrived at Angora on the 16th June on a visit to the President of the Turkish Republic

2 His Majesty was accompanied by His Minister for Foreign Affairs and Master of the Ceremonies the Persian Ambassador in Paris and a suite of about 40 persons of which I was informed by the Turkish authorities in Angora the Shah's brother Mahmud was the most important representative of the Turkish Government was the Minister for Foreign Affairs

3 His Majesty was met at the railway station by the Ghazi and Ismet Pasha and proceeded with them in state to the Ghazi's palace where he was received by the Chief of the General Staff and the Ministers of the Interior and Public Instruction and other high officials

4 The Shah's visit to Angora was the occasion for a display of popular enthusiasm which was unprecedented in the history of the Turkish Republic The streets were thronged with people and the Shah's progress to the palace was a triumphal procession

5 The Shah was entertained to luncheon by the Ghazi at the palace on the 17th June and to dinner by Ismet Pasha at the Ankara Palas Hotel on the 18th June

6 On the first occasion the Shah and the Ghazi were the only guests but on the second occasion the Persian Ambassador in Paris and the Persian Minister for Foreign Affairs were present in addition to the Turkish Ministers

7 On the 19th June the Shah left Angora for Ismir (Smyrna) where he was received by the Governor and the Mayor and proceeded in state to the Konak (Government House) where he was entertained to luncheon by the Governor

8 The Shah left Angora at 8 p m on the 20th June by special train for Istanbul

9 I enclose a list of the persons who were present at the station to see the Shah off

10 I have the honour to be with the highest respect My Lord Your Lordship's most obedient humble servant

H P Lorraine

[illegible] such a unique example of Peace machinery and I am sure it will be handily very effective in many ways. [illegible] interpose [illegible] of the existing British Gazetteer and I have gathered [illegible] the Diplomatic Corps [illegible] for the use of [illegible] particularly written for the occasion. The whole is also as the first volume ever was edited done [illegible] effectively stylized [illegible] I selected in speed the Wagner scale at [illegible] with the pathos [illegible] of the verse [illegible] each [illegible] the subsequent [illegible] to the next [illegible] of the last [illegible] and [illegible] I sang or breathed [illegible] by the two great [illegible]

[illegible] the Shield of Aegis by Bertram [illegible] Swan [illegible] the 20th [illegible] will [illegible] Grazia [illegible] [illegible] visit for [illegible] Beaglehood they [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] The Shield will [illegible] to Paris [illegible]

5. In spite [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Spanish [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

in a comparatively short space, and the whole matter had been satisfactorily settled thanks to the two people's comprehension of their interests and to the wisdom and firm will of the two illustrious rulers. All fomenters of disturbances in the frontier districts had completely lost hope and order and tranquillity now reigned there supreme. An era of prosperity for the two countries would set in if the present and future generations would only realise that they must seek their higher interest in their common happiness and strength.

6. Turning to economic relations Ismet Pasha declared that here was a vast and most fruitful field of activity. Turkey and Persia were bound together by their geographical position and thanks to the new atmosphere which had been created the two countries would reap innumerable advantages in the economic domain.

7. Turkey and Persia, the Prime Minister added, are very near each other as their ideals now are passing through the same historical phase. Turkey would therefore deeply appreciate the effort being made by the new Persian State whose whole policy is based on its firm determination to be independent. The seeming great progress and the development of science and civilisation of which a portion of the world was boasting had threatened the very existence of the two strong and independent countries. For the first time in their history, however, the two peoples had come to realise the real character and the tendency of the two opposing camps and were enabled to form their intellectual and ethical standard. Their Pasts spoke loud with an appeal for universal appreciation of the reformations during the new Persia and the new Turkey. Based as they were on noble and humanitarian sentiments and ideals to the exclusion of all impulses of conquest and prejudice.

8. I am sending a copy of this despatch to His Majesty's Minister at Tehran.

I have, &c.
PERCY LORAINE.

THIS DOCUMENT IS THE PROPERTY OF HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

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(14562)

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TURKEY

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Further Correspondence respecting Turkey

Part XXVIII.

F 4524 117 44 No. 1

Sir P. Lancaster to Sir John Simon. (Received July 14.)

(No.)

Constantinople, July 7, 1934.

I HAVE the honour to report receipt of your despatch No. 259 of 7th June, which has now the general lines of which His Majesty's Government would be prepared to enter into an agreement with the Turkish Government brought to the contentious stages between the two countries.

After careful study of the observations contained in your despatch under reference I addressed to the Turkish Government a copy of which is enclosed herein, communicating the outlines of Scheme B, which it is proposed should form the basis of negotiations.

I had a conversation with the Minister for Foreign Affairs [illegible] Bey gave me to understand that he (the Minister) was prepared to recommend his Government to accept the principle of balancing their financial and commercial exchanges with foreign countries, that they would be prepared in present circumstances to switch their export trade to the United Kingdom rather than to any fundamental departure from this principle. This statement taken together with the fact that the concessions which His Majesty's Government were able to offer under Scheme B have proved to be less extensive than was thought possible led me to expect that this scheme will be rejected by the Turkish Government as offering no basis for discussion. For this reason I have refrained from leaving the door open for further negotiation by inviting the Turkish Government in the event of the proposals of His Majesty's Government being unacceptable in their present form to suggest any amendments or modifications which would render them more acceptable.

I fear, however, although it goes a long way towards meeting the desire of the Turkish Government to balance their commercial exchanges, it will not, I fear, be accepted in its present form. The principal ground of contention will, in all probability, be the question of the elimination of "navalbes" from the operation of trade agreement, and I anticipate also that clause (*b*) of Scheme A, regarding compensation transactions will be contested by the Turkish negotiators.

In the supplementary notes contained in your despatch dealing with the various clauses of Scheme A reference is made under clause (*c*) to the question of release of United Kingdom goods at present held up in the Turkish Customs owing to the insufficiency of quotas. This question which was discussed on 12th February last at a Council of Ministers at the Foreign Office was carried a stage further by Mr. Mallet during the course of a conversation with Nurrar Bey towards the end of May last. Nurrar Bey stated that he was not hopeful of the Turkish authorities doing anything to help to get matters settled before the elections were held, but once registrations were over he would see what action he could take to effect the release of the

...quoted consignments. An early opportunity will accordingly be taken during the course of any negotiations to press for the release of these impounded stocks, but I anticipate that the Turkish Government will decline to take any effective action in the matter, until it is reasonably certain that an agreement will be reached on the general question of the exchanges.

I have, &c.
PERCY LORAINE

Enclosure in No. 1

Sir P. Loraine to Dr. Tevfik Rüstü Bey

Most Minister, *July 6, 1934*

I HAVE the honour to refer to your Excellency's note No. 17/1 of the 17th January, 1934, that His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs forwarded to me, and to inform your Excellency that I am in receipt of new instructions. I shall therefore be glad to discuss with your Excellency in consultation with His Majesty's other Governments whose interests are affected, the question of the future of the Anglo-Turkish Trade Agreement of the 25th August, 1930.

In the note of the 17th January, 1934, reference was made to the importance which His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom attached to the possibility of concluding *modus vivendi* to take the place of that agreement should the latter not be renewed before the expiration of its existence. It will be remembered that during the negotiations which led to the signature of the Agreement of 1930 this question was carefully examined by the representatives of both countries, and it was then agreed that the Agreement should not be denounced by either party without previous consultation with the other.

From the observations which have been made by the Turkish Government during the discussions which have taken place between the representatives of the two countries, it appears that the Turkish Government are willing to give favourable consideration to any proposals which may be put forward by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom with a view to the conclusion of a new agreement which will be mutually satisfactory and which will be in accordance with the obligations of the Turkish Government under the Treaty of Lausanne and other treaties to which they are parties, and in particular with the principle of most favoured nation treatment.

It follows that His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom are prepared, for their part, to preserve in the new agreement which is contemplated the main features of the existing agreement, which, as your Excellency will be aware, has been in force for a number of years and has proved satisfactory to both countries. In particular, they are prepared to maintain the principle of the existing agreement that the exchanges between the two countries should be conducted on a basis of reciprocity, and to continue the arrangements which have been made for the settlement of the current exchanges between the two countries.

His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom are also

they are going to the Bulgarian frontier and he surmises that the authorities, having received a general direction from Angora regarding the eviction of non Moslems have become excited at the arrival of considerable numbers of troops and consequently acted with undue precipitation. Perhaps later information will show whether these surmises are correct.

4. My Italian colleague has informed me that a few of his compatriots have arrived there and were similarly conducted from Caraksoke (Dardanelles).

5. I am sending a copy of this despatch to His Majesty's Minister at Sofia.

I have &c.
PERCY LORAINE

E 4532 3652 44 No. 3

Sir P. Loraine to Sir John Simon (*Received July 14*)

(No. 334)

Sir, *Constantinople, July 7, 1934*

I HAVE the honour to inform you that on the occasion of the inauguration of the Grand National Assembly on the 5th July President Ismet Inonu delivered a speech dealing with general policy, which contained a section on foreign affairs.

2. Post-Turkish statesmanship was summed up in the phrase "peace at home, peace abroad." Ismet Pasha's speech on the foreign relations of Turkey was in the nature of a review of the recent developments in the Balkans and in the Near East, with special reference to the relations between Turkey and the Soviet Union, which were described as "excellent and sincere." Relations with Greece were "very friendly," while those with Bulgaria were "developing in a satisfactory manner."

3. Turning to Yugoslavia the Prime Minister said that the recent ratification by the Yugoslav Parliament of the Treaty of Friendship and Arbitration had established a precedent for the withdrawal of the troops which had been stationed on the frontiers of the two countries. The interview at Istanbul between that great statesman His Majesty the King of Yugoslavia and the National Chief of Turkey had inspired a new and truer era in the relations between their respective States. Recent close contacts between the harmony of the two countries on questions which were inspired with the desire of peace. Reference to the Balkan Pact was followed by the statement that no treaties still lasting between the two countries would be readily concluded in an atmosphere of perfect mutual comprehension.

4. With Iraq Ismet Pasha declared cordial relations continued to exist. With Syria Turkey was on terms of good neighbourliness based on confidence. The signature in October of the treaties uniting Turkey and Greece were the expression of a close friendship which united the two peoples. Turkey hoped that the feelings of great friendship for Bulgaria would be openly appreciated by the Bulgarian Government and nation whose adoption of a more cordial and practical attitude towards the Balkan Pact was greatly to be desired. With Roumania Turkey had been associated on various important international instruments during the past year, thus collaborating with her in a policy of the aggressor peace and stability. With Albania Turkey was entering on a more friendly era. Hungary was invited to this end to try by a treaty of friendship and arbitration and the obligations thus incurred were being loyally observed.

5. It seems scarcely to need to state that Soviet Russia should only have gained in prestige at this stage. With her Ismet Pasha said Turkey entertained the most friendly feelings and the relations between the two countries had been based on the principles of mutual understanding of the most cordial and sincere character.

6. Turkey's policy of peace and stabilisation and area of interest was one which he [illegible] great pleasure to this country. The foundation of

[illegible] between the two countries had been a long and arduous task but it was Turkey's hope that her relations with France had now entered upon a phase of [illegible] confidence. Turkey had appreciated at their full value the marks of [illegible] which she had received on several occasions from eminent French [illegible].

It was now the turn of our own country. "With England," said Ismet Pasha, "we are in loyal and friendly relations which no difference disturbs. The [illegible] of our commercial intercourse in accordance with the exigencies of conditions will furnish an opportunity for the beneficial extension of our [illegible] relations."

7. No important Anglo-Turkish questions existed between Turkey and Italy, said the Prime Minister. The two countries were bound by a solid treaty [illegible] their feelings of mutual confidence and friendship. The recent [illegible] interpreting the Rome protocol of 1932 had given rise to [illegible] manifestations. In Turkey's relations with Italy the essential [illegible] was that of security. Summing up the matter of peace and security [illegible] Turkey's characteristics. "While passing the reanimation of the [illegible] resulting from that sensibility we appreciate at its full value the [illegible] favourable for the maintenance of real friendship and sincerity [illegible] the two countries."

Ismet Pasha's remarks [illegible] Poland and Germany were important [illegible] but the United States has [illegible] said that Turkey and America [illegible] ourselves ever closer to [illegible] several domains. The atmosphere of [illegible] existing between the two countries was of a nature to [illegible] point of view of the ever-standing common relations [illegible] should be dealt with on equal terms. Deputies to ratify by their [illegible] to foreign powers which consisted [illegible] assuring the security [illegible] entirely [illegible] from foreign [illegible] of whatever [illegible] power was. It was perhaps unnecessary to [illegible] that the constitute [illegible] of every [illegible] unanimously.

I have &
PERCY LORAINE

E 4525 3652 44 No. 4

Sir P. Loraine to Sir John Simon (*Received July 14*)

(No. 335)

Sir, *Constantinople, July 7, 1934*

IN my despatch No. 334 of the 7th July I have had the honour to forward [illegible] of the statement made in the Grand National Assembly by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Turkish Republic.

2. You are so well acquainted with the particular character of Turkey's [illegible] attitude towards countries with which Turkish foreign policy is most [illegible] whether by reason of their geographical proximity or of their importance that I do not think it necessary to analyse the passages which Pasha devotes to each of Turkey's principal neighbours. You will [illegible] between the lines of the Prime Minister's statement, for instance on the [illegible] Italo-Turkish relations with perfect clarity and without needing any [illegible] from me.

I should however like to take advantage of the opportunity which this [illegible] offers me to make some observations on the general evolution of Turkish policy.

3. That Kemalist Turkey during the last few years has played a maybe [illegible] positively active, vigorous and leading role in the international [illegible] region of the world is I think an established fact. In my own [illegible] has on the whole been broadly speaking a beneficial one. The main objectives [illegible] and stubborn attachment to peace [illegible].

What strikes me particularly is however that Turkish [illegible] conceptions and aspirations in the domain of international affairs [illegible] conceptions based on the two overriding considerations mentioned in the preceding [illegible] has in the course of its application in practice produced the result [illegible] foreign policy of Turkey has to-day far more affinity with the foreign [illegible]

policies of Turkey's ex-enemies than with those of her ex-allies. Turkey is actually anti-revisionist in pro-League of Nations, is content with her own frontiers, is hostile to the splitting up of Powers into opposite camps or blocs, is an advocate of international co-operation, works for the reduction of armaments, is for the side of balanced budgets and stable currencies.

6. The modern Turk is not an idealist. The Gazi, whose personal influence on the whole conduct of Turkish affairs cannot be underrated, is probably one of the hardest-headed practical realists of our day. It is to my mind all the more significant that the guiding principle of Turkish policy should have been evolved as a process of clear appreciation of real interests, rather than out of romantic haste or gothamaru idealism.

7. It may be objected that Turkey's attitude towards the Montreux Convention fits oddly with this description of Turkish policy. I cannot think that objection has much force. I think I ought to say that it is an exception to the rule. The case of the Turks has special features and is part of an inferiority complex which still persists from the days of the Capitulations, but which may be hoped will disappear with the passage of time. I do not think that the Turks are themselves conscious that any such explanation of their conduct is to be found. They would not get away from the idea that they have the right to occupy militarily and fortify these zones if they so desire. A form of sovereignty, of some not humiliating nature, would be left to the effective guarantee of the Powers signatory of the Straits Convention, not as relief from a feeling of burning some respect for Turkey, but as a means of Turkish sovereignty in the zones in question. The Turks are the people who are subject to the risk of those disabilities and their instinct will always be to get the safeguards removed. Should Turkey ever revise the treaty again the substitution for the present guarantee of powers might perhaps first be suggested by them.

8. I must not weary you with analysis. Taking Turkey's qualities Angora's policy is strong, practical, rather than political. With 3½ million Turks still scattered throughout the Balkans, Turkey's attitude towards Bulgaria, Greece and Yugoslavia is of the greatest importance. Without certainty that Turkey is at least not pro-Bulgar, Greece's position is precarious. Turkey's attitude towards Italy is governed by Turkish self-interest. Turkey's attitude towards Russia is governed by Turkish self-interest. Turkey's attitude towards Germany is governed by Turkish self-interest.

9. Turkey's attitude towards Britain is governed by Turkish self-interest. Turkey's attitude towards France is governed by Turkish self-interest. Turkey's attitude towards the United States is governed by Turkish self-interest. Turkey's attitude towards the League of Nations is governed by Turkish self-interest. Turkey's attitude towards disarmament is governed by Turkish self-interest. Turkey's attitude towards the Montreux Convention is governed by Turkish self-interest.

10. Nothing in all this has changed and nothing in the evolution of Turkey's attitude towards Russia, sympathetic though it is, interferes with the policies of England and France. That seems to me the most significant development of Turkey's position. The search for security has brought Britain closer to France, the desire for the regeneration of peace and stability in the Mediterranean has brought Turkey closer to England.

11. Turkish statesmen have also, I might really say at last, realised that the essential fundamental things England and France cannot be divided.

12. This is a dry subject. I hope it may be of some interest in itself. It may also help to throw a clearer relief the background from which emerged during the visit to Angora of the Shah of Persia, the friendly overture of the Gazi towards England which I reported by yesterday's telegram.

I have &c.
PERCY LORAINE

[E 4587 4542 44] No. 5

Sir John Simon to Sir P. Loraine (Constantinople)

(No. 284)

Sir, *Foreign Office, July 16, 1934*

ON hearing to-day from Admiralty telegram dated 14th, Admiralty, Foreign Affairs Telegram No. 94 of 13th July of the arrest of Turkish vessel in the Straits for search of contraband of war, Turkish gunboat ordered vessel to stop and fired shot across bows of vessel belonging to H.M.S. *Devonshire* leaving the latter and wounding another.

sent for the Turkish Ambassador and enquired whether he had any news or matter to convey to me. He said that apart from what I had read in the newspapers, he had no information. I detailed the circumstances so far as they are at present known, and requested him immediately to communicate to his Government as we took a grave view of the matter. Tevfik Bey expressed strong regret that anything of the sort should have occurred and promised to communicate with his Government immediately. He assured me that the skiff was flying the British flag and I told him that I had no doubt that it was but that it could make no difference as to the gravity of a thing of this sort by Turkish vessel upon an obviously innocent sailing boat. I [illegible] added that he would be glad to see the Turkish authorities and I would be glad if trouble might be avoided. I pointed out that the [illegible] of this British vessel was of course quite different from those of our destroyer. His Excellency discussed that question with me and I replied that we would be glad if His Majesty's Government would [illegible] but that I could not make any further observations except to say that His Majesty's Government took the most serious view of what had occurred. Such a matter would be greatly regretted here and it was especially regrettable that we had just been receiving assurances from the Turkish Government to the effect that they would [illegible] to control the coast and the first time a vessel was [illegible] by Turkish vessel [illegible] I am, &c.
JOHN SIMON

F 4240 4048 44 No. 6

Sir J. Simon to Sir P. Loraine (Constantinople)

(No. 7)

Foreign Office, July 17, 1934

Your Telegram No. 7 Saving, of 22nd June: Anglo-Turkish relations

I approve your [illegible] and you may make use of the last paragraph of the following considerations and with the following amendment for which I have given below between the two Governments. That we were glad of [illegible] but could not [illegible] further but relations and to strengthen and develop the [illegible] between the two countries to their mutual advantage. &c.

2. I say that we must not [illegible] the Gazi's advances with a rebuff or [illegible] and I am glad of the discretion shown in your preliminary [illegible]. While Turkish political relations are however already so friendly that I shall be glad to see how they could really be further strengthened and developed, I am not knowing His Majesty's Government in some engagement to which it would probably be important to call for them to enter, it seems doubtful whether Turkey would be satisfied merely that the relations of our friendly relations and if they have concrete proposals which I foresee impossible for us to follow [illegible] unfortunate. That is why I would prefer not to [illegible] as you suggest in informal exploratory for report and consideration. [illegible] How likely we are to be a little less forthcoming and a little more [illegible] in view of [illegible] correspondence ending with [illegible] 20th January to Turkish Ambassador enclosed in my despatch No. 26 [illegible] January's views how little could in fact be done to give Turkey any [illegible] assistance. Matter will therefore require most careful handling and receiving Turkish proposals in [illegible] best possible manner you will appreciate [illegible] not to raise their hopes unduly. [illegible] fact that we have already [illegible] possibility of [illegible] communiqué (see para. 6 of your [illegible] No. 6 Saving) [illegible] 20th January will have helped to [illegible] risk of disturbing.

3. Meanwhile I trust that our friendly reserve to Turkish initiative will [illegible] create a friendly atmosphere at Geneva [illegible] the impending [illegible] [illegible] and facilitate our task [illegible] might [illegible] enough. The point will [illegible] [illegible] developed in despatch [illegible] action of straits.

[illegible] No. 4

4. The above was drafted before the naval incident off Samos (see my telegrams Nos. 3 6 of 16th July). The verbal communication authorised in your present telegram should not of course be returned to the Turks until the naval incident has been cleared up by apology and compensation (see especially my telegram No. 5 of 16th July).

E 4634 1204 44] No. 7

Sir P. Lorraine to Sir John Simon. (*Received July 18.*)

(No. 358.)

Sir, *Constantinople, July 11, 1934.*

I HAVE the honour with reference to Mr. Morgan's despatch No. 410 of the 31st October 1933, to inform you that Hikmet Bey has resigned the post of Minister of Public Instruction on the ground that he wishes to devote all his time to his historical studies. It is stated in the *Cumhuriyet* however that he will be appointed Secretary General to the Peoples Party of the Republic.

2. Hikmet Bey has been succeeded by Zeki Inal Bey who was Deputy for Afyon Karahissar Maya and was previously Vali of Bursa, a post which he assumed on leaving the Ministry of Public Instruction. He was Vali of Antalya when that province was visited by the Prince of Wales in 1911 and to have received special praise by the latter. Little else appears to be known about him.

I have, &c.

(for the Ambassador)

WILFRID KNIGHT.

E 4865 4842 44 No. 8

Sir John Simon to Sir P. Lorraine (*Angora*).

(No. 353.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, July 24, 1934.*

THE Turkish Ambassador called this morning to express the anxiety felt by his Government at the terms of the recent Vote of Credit under the House of Commons vote on account, and at the Prime Minister's statement during the debate on Supply on the 16th instant to the effect that His Majesty's Government had decided to place orders to the amount of £10,000,000 for the Navy, Army and Air Force. The Ambassador stated that his Government had not yet disposed of the question of the amount which they would be prepared to spend in this country, but that they would be disposed to place orders to the extent of about £2,000,000 in the United Kingdom. They would, however, be unwilling to do so unless they could be assured that the orders would be placed in addition to and not in substitution for normal orders. His Excellency pointed out that the Turkish Government had been in the habit of placing orders in the United Kingdom to the amount of £1,000,000 per annum, and that they would be very disappointed if these orders were to be reduced. He would be glad to have my observations on the above.

2. I said that I could not, of course, enter into any discussion with His Excellency on the subject of the Vote of Credit, but that I would be glad to suggest the following considerations to the Ambassador, which he might perhaps like to bring to the notice of the Turkish Government. The Admiralty and the War Office would, I was sure, be glad to place orders in the United Kingdom to the amount of £2,000,000 if they were in a position to do so, but the amounts expended on Naval Armaments and Defence Services were governed by the requirements of the Services, and there were prospects of contracts with the United Kingdom which would have to be abandoned if they were not carried out.

3. Later in the conversation the Turkish Ambassador was informed that the Admiralty, looking at the matter in its broadest aspects, would have thought that £2,000,000 was a handsome amount to be placed in the United Kingdom by the Turkish Government to counterbalance the amount which they were spending in Germany. The Ambassador said that his Government wished to make the payments in question with all regard to the facts, but that they were faced with the difficulty of the blocked Mark. I would be glad to receive your comments on the above.

I am, &c.

JOHN SIMON.

E 4710 117 44] No. 9

Sir John Simon to Sir P. Lorraine (*Angora*).

(No. 354. Confidential.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, July 26, 1934.*

With my despatch No. 259 of the 27th June which contained instructions for advice in conducting the commercial negotiations with the Turkish Government I undertook to send your Excellency further instructions regarding the general question of credits for Turkey in the United Kingdom. Further, in paragraph 10 of that despatch I suggested the outline of a possible trade credit Scheme A based upon the principle of a balance of trade, and at this I contemplated that any United Kingdom goods sent to Turkey in connexion with contracts in respect of which United Kingdom interests should have long or medium term credits (twelve months or more) should not be such as imports into Turkey from the United Kingdom for the purposes of which no arrangement has been made of which I should think would be outside any such Turkey for the goods is concerned.

2. With regard to the first point mentioned in your confidential despatch No. [illegible] of [illegible], which has been drawn up by the Export Credits Guarantee Department.

As regards the second point in your despatch under reference, the Export Credits Guarantee Department considers that the instructions already issued in my despatch No. 259 to which I have referred (see paragraph [illegible] of Scheme A) [illegible] the Turkish Government [illegible] the negotiations on the basis that the Government as I have already indicated this principle constitutes a [illegible] to which His Majesty's Government would [illegible] commercial policy. But in view of the unfavourable settlement of the difficulties at present in the way of [illegible] between the two countries His Majesty's Government are prepared to go [illegible] to meet the Turkish wishes. The attitude adopted by the Government is [illegible] that in general [illegible] orders willing and able to buy United Kingdom [illegible] goods as they can [illegible] out of their [illegible] derived from sales of Turkish goods to the United [illegible] this is the situation to which [illegible] proposed Scheme A [illegible] commercial [illegible] [illegible] including [illegible] short-term trade credits.

But in addition His Majesty's Government have reason to believe that the Turkish Government desire to place a certain [illegible] orders of a capital nature for new and [illegible] factory equipment in connexion with their five-year industrial [illegible] plan.

3. I am informed that the Turkish Government have [illegible] authorisation for orders of this character to place abroad, and it is of course, [illegible] desirable that as large a proportion as is possible of these orders should be obtained for this country. I am also informed that some thirty-two United Kingdom firms have already formed themselves into groups to deal with [illegible] orders.

4. Orders of this nature will be of the kind which requires the arrangement of medium or long term credits. They would therefore be [illegible] by the clause (a) of the proposed Scheme A and the Turks would have to be British interests concerned that they would have command of sufficient [illegible] when the credits mature by anticipating surplus dollars or francs or [illegible] other source of foreign exchange. You will appreciate that it is not impossible for the authorities in this country to reach any final [illegible] the matter of credits, pending the receipt of more certain indications [illegible] likelihood of special orders for machinery &c. of the type referred to [illegible] placed in this country. You should therefore limit yourself to indicating the [illegible] to which this subject has to come forward with proposals [illegible].

His Majesty's Government know what they would like to have, [illegible] will be easier to formulate more precisely what can be done for [illegible] ways of credits. It may be that the Turkish authorities will make [illegible] of this kind in which case your Excellency should [illegible] opportune inquire from the Turkish Government whether British industry cannot

be of assistance to them in their construction plan, feeling that His Majesty's Government would regret to see all Turkey's foreign orders being placed in other countries when the goods in question are such as Great Britain is so well qualified to supply.

Should this occasion arise, I trust that it may be possible to take a line to general accord in the commercial negotiations the negotiations initiative of Ghazi reported in your telegrams Nos. 1 and 7 Saving of the 20th and 22nd June. I hope it may be possible for you in view of the markedly friendly disposition of Turkey towards this country to which the Ghazi's remarks bear witness to induce the Turkish negotiators to show a real appreciation of the extent to which His Majesty's Government are derogating from their normal principles of commercial policy in agreeing to negotiate on the general basis of the most favoured nation clause in the hope that in return Turkey should be ready to meet the desire to expand the distribution of the Turkish coal and to procure goods in this country. It will however as explained in my telegram No. 7 of the 17th July be necessary to bear in mind that His Majesty's Government are unable, I believe to assent in any concrete form to the principal specific Turkish requests (see my despatch No. 1 of the 4th January) for an ad hoc drawback of the customs duties on the products or constituents of exports to countries with which commercial negotiations are in progress, for the reason that the Ghazi's remarks appear to *Turkish* as may seem to possibly indicate.

9. Meanwhile the position as contained in my despatch under reference is that the United Kingdom has secured Turkey in the enjoyment of the most favoured nation treatment against the value of the United Kingdom exports to Turkey in Turkish goods. It is reported to himself as follows, a point to which the Ambassador has referred in consequence of the danger to the United Kingdom exports must be averted. On the other hand it is to be borne in mind that the basis of 9/33 of the United Kingdom exports to Turkey in that year is the basis of the present United Kingdom import of Turkish goods. There would seem therefore to appear at present time to be no prospect of United Kingdom trade with Turkey in the near future until United Kingdom exports to Turkey fall away very rapidly and the balance of trade with the Turkish Government is not materially upset the whole question of commercial negotiations between the two countries to be considered in the light of the circumstances then obtaining. But it is encouraging to obtain orders to United Kingdom firms with the understanding that no serious obstacle should be placed in the way of such orders and to receive a suggestion to the Turkish Government since that no encouragement is given further to restrict existing trade. The hope that it will be replaced by some satisfactory alternative. At the present time however the duty expected to the United Kingdom trade is not demanding more but a securing certain for the importation of the goods into Turkey. The first object of His Majesty's Government in the negotiations will be to remove this difficulty. If however the Turkish Government are not prepared to purchase in the United Kingdom in any reasonable amount goods that have been bought by the sale of Turkish goods in the United Kingdom then there would seem to be no real justification for special credits because the goods supplied would in fact replace goods which would otherwise be purchased in the normal course of trade. It is clearly undesirable to encourage trade on special credit terms which trade is at the expense of existing trade. His Majesty's Government are bound to be subjected to much pressure from trade interests in the United Kingdom because the present disparity is placing obstacles in the way of ordinary trade but their position would no doubt be a happy one if the net result of the arrangement with Turkey was to a large extent the existing trade in favour of the United Kingdom trade would be provided on credits guaranteed by the Government.

10. I do not wish to trespass on your valuable time but I would like to record my feeling that the position with regard to trade with Turkey is one which will be regarded by the United Kingdom trade with great interest. The best policy to adopt in the interests of the Turkish Government would be in His Majesty's Government's opinion to endeavour to secure both the normal trade of the United Kingdom with Turkey as exists to the United Kingdom and also

additional orders based upon credits to be met on maturity from sources of foreign exchange open to them, other than the United Kingdom *e.g.* United States of America, Palestine, Cyprus. It is only in the course of negotiation that it will be possible to estimate how far and in which direction His Majesty's Government will have to consider departing from their normal policy. I have in the meantime endeavoured in this despatch to present the problem as it appears to His Majesty's Government and to suggest certain avenues of approach, but I must rely largely upon your Excellency's advice as to the way which should in my opinion be chosen in the best interests of British trade. I trust however that the considerations which have actuated them will enable you to convince the Turkish Government of the reasonableness of the request of His Majesty's Government that United Kingdom goods supplied on long or medium term credit should be permitted to be imported into Turkey in addition to the goods which would be set off against the value of the Turkish goods purchased by the United Kingdom in the normal course of trading.

I am, &c.
JOHN SIMON.

F 4915/1345/44 No. 10

Sir P. Loraine to Sir John Simon (*Received July 27*)

(No. 57)

Constantinople, July 21, 1934

I HAVE the honour with reference to my telegram No. 11 Saving of the 20th regarding troop movements in Turkey, to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a despatch respecting the subject from the Military Attaché.

2. Major Simpson calls attention to a general regrouping of the military forces in Turkey which appears at present to be taking place, as object apparently being to concentrate more strength in the Dardanelles and Eastern Anatolia and to a lesser extent on the southern littoral of Anatolia. He adds that the movements as a whole suggest that it is by no means impossible to form a correct estimate of Turkish intentions from these dispositions, but that they do not necessarily constitute a threat on the part of the Turkish Government to resort by the demilitarised

3. I am myself still rather at a loss to understand the Turkish agitation about the question of the Straits. I think I need not refer to question Tevfik Rüstü Bey's subject for fear of letting loose a flood of talk which might be difficult, and it would be embarrassing to answer. Since his Excellency saw you, however, in the spring and alluded to what he regards as the danger to Turkey of the Straits Zones in case of storage it would probably be wise to leave the matter at that point—and treat it.

4. Nevertheless the signs that the matter is ever present in his Excellency's mind are unmistakable. Only this week when I was in Angora and while, as I reported by telegram No. 51 (E) the 1st day from Angora the Minister for Foreign Affairs was explaining to the Italian Chargé d'Affaires the Turkish Government's attitude to the proposed Eastern Pact of Mutual Assistance, and that of Russia's conditional Mediterranean Pact, the subject again intruded itself. Rüstü's observation was to the effect that Turkey could have and would have occupied the Straits in the space of ten hours had she not been convinced that United Kingdom would not tolerate any alteration of the situation as to the Straits to Turkey's prejudice. He seemed to interpret the engagement established by Great Britain as meaning in its essence that if Russian or Turkish interests in their bellicose activities in the Straits was concerned, Great Britain could be relied on to keep watch and ward, and he did actually remind Turkey that she had Fleet Straits guarantees to secure to the Turkish Government the only alternative would be immediately to recognise with her own

5. In view of these considerations mentioned above I should be grateful if I could be informed whether there was anything both new and effective to say on the

6. It is interesting to observe from a perusal of correspondence cover
barcy a month and concerned merely with the Near and Middle East first
that Turkey does not feel safe in the Straits unless she has England beside h
secondly that King Boris feels that his road to security leads through a
understanding with His Majesty's Government and thirdly that Yugosla
would not regard any multilateral arrangement guaranteeing her seem
vis-à-vis of Italy as satisfactory unless the United Kingdom were a party ther

I have &c.
PERCY LORAINE

Enclosure 1 in No. 10

Mr. Sampson to Sir P. Loraine

(No. 1)

Sir, *Istanbul, July 14, 1934*

IN connexion with current rumours of the alleged Turkish intention
reoccupy the demilitarised zones in the Dardanelles, Eastern Thrace, I
therefore report the following circumstances which have come to my notice

The question of the Straits and which I regard Eastern Thrace
especially, must assume paramount importance in the consideration of
military situation Turkey would certainly antedate the Turkish force
Staff were satisfied that they were not faced with the supposition that their rights
were exposed to attack with the exception of these rights
Up to the present time the garrisons in the areas in question have
maintained by Turkey never more than quarter parts of their troops
distributed fairly evenly over the whole country Indeed a preponderance
of the Army in the central and eastern districts of Anatolia the eighteen vilayets
divisions and two of the three cavalry brigades being located east of a
north-south line through Eskishehir has been considered by experts that
defence of the Straits would have to be carried out mainly in the effect
and prolonged resistance were to be opposed to a combined naval and
of war

The first indications of a new view of the situation being taken by
Turkish General Staff date from the visit of Voroshiloff Soviet Commissar
War in October-November 1933 As a result of his visit which extended
Istanbul, a commission of the Straits was reorganised of general
Fahri Naval Pasha, under whom a High Command in Argos was
transferred from command of the 1st Army Corps at Adrianople to new pos
Bulair where he is believed to have established a special headquarters
coordinate the defences of the Straits on both banks

Since Voroshiloff's visit other events have given further impetus to Turk
military activity The first of these is Mussolini's speech of last March containi
references to the necessity for Italian colonial expansion Although the D
denied that Turkey was first in mind, though it appears evident that
remarks were aimed at Great Britain over the Cyrenaican border Turk
uneasiness regarding possible Italian aggression has not been allayed Furth
Hitler's declaration of the Balkan Pact Turkey has agreed to maintain
Bulgarian army if necessary thus leaving Yugoslavia free to employ the
other forces in the west

Thirdly and somewhat to reach Turkey the growing rapprochement betwe
Bulgaria and Yugoslavia appears to be exciting vague apprehensions in Tu
regarding the formation of a Southern Slav *bloc* Such a combination m
eventually encourage Bulgaria to insist on her much coveted outlet to the Ege
Both these countries were to a certain extent and were to be linked
the Balkan Powers such as Italy the Balkan Pact would be directed
Whatever the reasons may be the fact remains that a certain
regrouping of forces started at the end of June and is still continuing T
regrouping has two drifts namely towards the Dardanelles and Eas
Thrace and Eastern or towards the interior In some cases while
appears to be sufficient transfer but the general plan seems to be to transp
units which are not fitted to become the nucleus of new formations Tr

units scattered all over the country have been signalled on the move west-
I understand that the formation is contemplated of a new division at
and a new division at Tekirdag (Rodosto) These movements have been
secret as far as possible, troops in some cases having removed their
ation marks before embarking In very few cases has it been possible
their destination

The present policy appears to be therefore to weaken the areas which are
of minor importance such as the Black Sea coast eastern districts and
Syrian frontier and to shift the military centre of gravity to the west No
statement can, however be made in this connexion until the present troop
units have been completed and the new military situation has crystallised
As stated in your Excellency's telegram No. 11, Saving of the 11th July,
the current activity marks the intention that Turkey intends to reoccupy
demilitarised zones and infringe the Treaty of Lausanne in direct contra
to the categorical statements of her leading statesmen There is however
no positive evidence as yet of such an intention The facts that troops and
have been despatched towards Gallipoli that new garrisons have been
in Eastern Thrace that stocks of munitions has been replenished that the
military advisers have all gone to Malatya for a prolonged stay, that
Italians were recently evicted from Eastern Thrace that fortifications are in
started pursuant to modern engineering principles and that supplies of
are being sent to the Narrows prove nothing more than themselves than
Turkey desires to increase her potential strength in her vital point in
matter she requires no Turkish expert advice on the subject nor to screen
activities from possibly Greek observation on the plateau The new military
and Eastern Force as it is called covers the Straits in the demilitarised
Gallipoli is the natural port of disembarkation for troops transported
Istanbul from the Aegean Sea No direct evidence exists regarding
nature or number of munitions recently sent to the areas mentioned
but it would be natural to reserve all material ready for immediate use or
await the development of communications (construction of bridges,
the paths, progress which is thought to be considerably advanced
and under the treaty
away with the forces stationed and must be evacuated before the ongoing
Allies Until the new distribution of troops has been established
to that must necessarily elapse before the facts become known with
it would be premature to assume that a breach of faith is being
perpetrated by Turkey

I have &
F. A. SAMPSON *Major, G.S.*

E 4916/4633/44

No. 11

Sir P. Loraine to Sir John Simon (Received July 27)

No. 55

Constantinople, July 22, 1934

HAVE the honour to communication of my despatch No. 332 of the 7th July
the enforced departure of a number of Jews from Turkish Thrace to
I now find that the Minister of the Interior having conducted a personal
tion into the incidents in question submitted a report to the Council of
Ministers The latter subsequently issued an official communiqué of which the
following is a summary

Hostility against the Jews in Thrace began in the Great War and
continued during the armistice and the War of Independence Having
lied for a time under the Republican Administration it had recently
got new strength from abroad The complaint against the Jews was
they retained a foreign language and culture while the Jews replied
they sincerely wished to become united under Turkish culture and were
devoted to the Turkish State

In mid-June the rumour spread that the Government wished to remove
Jews from Thrace and this rumour gave place early in July, to loca
agitations resulting in the departure of Jewish families to Constantinople

The Government thereupon took energetic measures to put an end to the incidents.

About 3,000 of the 13,000 Turkish Jews settled in Thrace and at Çanakkale had left for Constantinople. At Adrianople there had been cases of boycotting and at Kirklareli some sixty-five houses had been looted. In the course of these events one gendarme had been killed and one Jew wounded.

The Government had taken immediate measures against those officials who had not been sufficiently active in arresting the trouble and thanks to the Government's intervention 70 per cent. of the belongings taken from the Jews had been returned. The authors of the disturbances had been arrested and those Jews who had left their homes had been told that nothing prevented their return. Some had already gone back.

The Government was said to be clearly understood that they would oppose all attempts at ejectment, and that no obstacle would be placed in the way of the Jews returning to their homes. The Government attached, he particularly important to the establishment of harmony and confidence between the different elements of the population and admonished the press to be watchful of any attempt to sow discord among them.

2. In connexion with the agreement to the press contained at the end of the conversation it is of interest to record that the *Vakit* Turkish newspaper which had published telegraphic reports of Her Majesty's reception by the Queen of Roumania, has been suppressed and it is announced that proceedings are to be taken in the courts against the latter.

3. Here Italy at present is considered to be the cause of the genuineness of the measures taken by the Government to combat this unrest. I should add that there can be little doubt that a few days ago the Government received reports of the alleged plot of emissaries of Italy and Mussolini's Italy slaves and dogs of the Christians" to which I had been referred in my telegram No. 358 of July 22nd. On the other hand it is certain that the press reports of the wholesale removal of Jews to their homes were greatly exaggerated and it is doubtful whether many Greeks returned except to collect their possessions and wind up their affairs. The explanation of the affair would seem to be that the Government had decided in accordance with their promises to close down the recent law regarding the settlement of populations about which I am reporting partially gradually to remove the few Slav elements from a district of strategic importance and that the authorities, possibly with an eye to the latest to be gained from the departure of a comparatively wealthy element of the population acted with unnecessary haste and violence which was no part of the Government's intention and which the latter were, no doubt, ready in view of the unfavourable publicity to disavow.

I have, &c.

PERCY LORAINE

E 4959/4542/44] No. 12

Sir P. Loraine to Sir John Simon. (*Received July 30.*)

(No. 360)

Sir, *Constantinople, July 24, 1934.*

I HAVE the honour to inform you that the recent unfortunate incident off the Aralobnan coast opposite the island of Samos has, as was natural been the subject of numerous articles in the Turkish press. The newspapers, instead of indulging in the violent and invidious habit of preparing the Turkish mind themselves for the first few days with comments the authority to publish communiqués issued by the semi-official Anatolian Agency which, while not reflecting the Government's point of view were correct in fact and as objective as could be expected in the circumstances. The Government, it was also reported, the fact that a British naval officer had lost his life at the same time the Turkish gunboat had clearly been within their rights and had merely acted in accordance with their standing instructions.

When the incident had been amicably settled, subsequently to my interview with the Minister for Foreign Affairs at Angora, the press began to publish articles, obviously inspired as to their form but in close conformity as regards their spirit, with the atmosphere of cordiality which had marked my interviews and the sincere sympathy and regret which Tevfik Rüstü Bey had expressed to me on behalf and on behalf of the Government. Thus the *Cumhuriyet* of the 19th after expressing deep regret for the incident, stated that the Turkish Government, the army and navy and the whole nation were deeply affected by the incident. The British Government had recognised Turkey's goodwill and agreed that the incident should be closed without assuming a point of vigilance. This was a proof of the cordial and friendly feelings felt for Turkey by Great Britain and showed at the same time the position which the new Turkey had gained in the international sphere. "We publicly express our thanks to the *Shamrock* for the assistance rendered, for the loss in Turkish waters of an officer of a friendly country."

In a long leading article which appeared in the *Vakit* also on the 19th the writer after expressing the deep regret felt by the whole Turkish nation that such an event should ever have occurred, stated that the Turkish officer in question, instead of allowing himself to be taken prisoner, like all other belligerents to the Italian foreign Power, had, as was his duty, preferred to die rather than submit to capture, and was obliged to do so in ignorance of the fact that his adversary was willing to do so. It was not enough that this should be understood by the Turkish Government. It was also the most important duty of the Turkish public to see that the greatest importance was to prevent any bitterness remaining in the minds of the family and dear friends of the deceased officer. In particular the interest, enormity and lasting effects of the waters in which the incident occurred, would not be lost sight of, and, in order to show the Turkish navy would accept such a natural end, it was necessary that a gesture of respect to the British navy. This regret was made at the general meeting of the Council of Ministers which had given rise to the two articles in question to the Treaty of Lausanne. The first and the day of the British Government through the Ambassador at the request of the Council of Ministers public opinion. The recent putting to the test of circumstances of August Turkish friendship was most favourable for the future of the relations between the two countries and the two

The *Ikdam* in dealing with the matter, although the tone of the Turkish people it had also recognised their opinion pointed out that new and welcome evidence of the nature of Anglo-Turkish relations, goodwill and straightforwardness had been tested by England as this said were worthy of all praise. The comments of the rest of the press were in a similar strain.

I am sending a copy of this despatch to the Commander-in-Chief, Malta.

I have, &c.

PERCY LORAINE

E 5161/5161/44] No. 13

Sir P. Loraine to Sir John Simon. (*Received August 10.*)

No. 367

Sir, *Constantinople, August 4, 1934.*

I HAVE the honour with reference to paragraph 3 of my despatch No. 358 of the 22nd July to transmit to you the accompanying translation of a law No. 2510 which was voted on the 11th June regarding the regional distribution of the European Jews.

Reference was made to the Bill when it was presumably originated in the letter from the Chancery of His Majesty's Embassy to the Eastern Department of the Foreign Office, No. 230/9/32 of the 9th August 1932.

It will be seen that under the provisions of this law Turkey is divided into Zones. Zone I comprises those localities which it is considered should be under the habitation by a compact form of persons possessing Turkish

culture Zone 2 comprises the regions to which those elements of the population will be moved whom it is desired to assimilate to Turkish culture Zone 3 comprises the regions which are to be evacuated and where it will be forbidden to settle or live by reason of their geographical situation or of sanitary economic cultural political military or police considerations

4 By virtue of article 1 the Minister of the Interior is to be responsible for putting the law into effect in accordance with a programme to be prepared by the Council of Ministers

I have &c
PERCY LORAINE

E 5238 4048 44 No 14

Sir P Loraine Constantinople (*Received August 14*)

By Post

No 188 Saving
Telegraphic *Constantinople August 9 1934*

YOUR Telegram No 14

I discussed this day with Assistant Minister for Foreign Affairs instructions contained in your telegrams Nos 7 and 12

As was to be expected in the case of a response to Graz's overture a memorandum had to be drawn up thereafter to be exchanged between the two Governments I have accordingly had prepared two texts in collaboration with Assistant Director of Political Department Ministry for Foreign Affairs who will be in charge of negotiations

I am sending you these texts herewith by bag

Both memoranda were highly appreciated and most favourably received by Ministry for Foreign Affairs

As regards reference to Graz's overture he said in particularly important words that in the matter of trade ship Anglo-Turkish relationship was hidden from view was unbridged gulf to be filled Turkey was most glad to see Anglo-Turkish trade ship increase Actual effect of exchanges which had now taken place was to restore to Turkey pre-existing situation in fact Turkish Government was most happy and highly satisfactory to Turkish Government He took the view that report had a positive and not a negative value Positive as regards confirmation of Anglo-Turkish friendship negative as regards implied threat that Turkish Government would not be party to any combination hostile to them He asked me whether I could see otherwise than to convey this negative I said that it had never even occurred to me that a direct or implied threat to that effect was regarded as being contained in or could be read into the letter which we had received from Graz He said that he understood this perfectly and to paraphrase his language this friendship must not be set at nought But now that most satisfactory basis had been established we could all of us work our friendship to progressively evolution might mean I know the worse for being slow But he saw great possibilities for the future now that foundation had been so fortunately laid It would be a long and patient hand and probably it was better so the results would be the more enduring

In conclusion he said that I could rely on my communication being appreciated and warmly welcomed by the Gazi

See my immediately following telegram Saving

E 5416 117 44] No 15

Mr Morgan to Sir John Simon (*Received August 24*)

No 498

Constantinople, August 17 1934

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No 306 of 26th July on the subject of the commercial negotiations with the Turkish Government

In paragraphs 5 6 and 7 particular reference is made to the question of business connexion with the supply of the machinery and factory equipment required to carry out the Turkish five year industrialisation plan

In view of the fact that no definite information was available as to the actual extent of the Turkish Government's requirements I have addressed a letter to the Director of the Industrial Section of the Ministry of Natural Wealth enclosing list of industrial enterprises which it is intended to create This list excludes all undertakings already in course of completion and for which part has already been ordered

	£T
Electric cable factory	500,000
Sulphuric acid factory	300,000
Salt refinery (extension)	75,000
Artificial silk manufacture	750,000
Cotton spinning weaving (carding printing) (addition to Kayseri factory)	3,200,000
Woollen spinning and weaving	1,000,000
Oil shale distillation	2,500,000
Bituminous plant (subsidiary)	750,000
Copper (sulphuric acid plant and electrolytic refinery)	2,000,000
Silver lead refinery	2,000,000
Iron works (one or more)	3,000,000

In addition to the above the Government is about to build the Ergani Maden Electric Railway which is to form an integral part of the line to join the rest of the port is estimated to cost £T 1,000,000 and of the whole about £T 20 million Eight or twelve new locomotives are necessary to replace the existing steam locomotives on the Ergani Zonguldak section

I have, &c
JAMES MORGAN

E 5022 4844 44 No 16

Mr Morgan to Sir John Simon (*Received September 6*)

No 517

Constantinople September 1 1934

I HAVE the honour with reference to Sir George Clerk's despatch No 334 of 15th October 1932 to inform you that the second Turkish Language Congress was held at Dolmabahce Palace from the 15th August to the 23rd August The President of the Grand National Assembly took the chair and the congress was attended by the Gazi and by all leading Turks Among the numerous guests were those of two members of the Soviet Academy of Sciences and the most prominent professor at the University of Istanbul

The various speakers explained the place of Turkish among the languages of the world and the history of the Turkish language with increasing emphasis on the reform of the Turkish language It was asserted that the earliest known Turkish and that Turkish was the cradle of languages the source of ancient and modern languages It civilised or gave to the world the Turk and Turkish inspired all world languages It therefore behoved the modern Turk to remember his ancient glory his universal predominance in Islam, a memorandum occurring late in the long history of the Turkish

rule had wiped out from the minds of Turks the remembrance of their past Islamic greatness had overlaid their tongue with alien accretions, and imposed on them an alien culture, in which forgetful and contemptuous of the past they alone took pride. The Turk must be taught to know himself to value his heritage and to take the place in the world to which the glory of his ancestors entitled him.

3. The aim of the congress was, it was explained, to abolish the gulf separating written and spoken Turkish. As the Turkish revolution was essentially a revolution of the Turkish people so the language of Turkey must be the language of the people. No longer would it be possible for a writer to win the respect of his equals and the applause of the public by writing a language so purely Turkish that Persian and Arabic words as to be unintelligible to its readers. The language must be purged of all foreign elements, and in its place taken by Turkish equivalents either taken from the common speech of the Turkish dialects or created in conformity with the spirit of the Turkish language. It was announced that already some 3,000 equivalents had been found and that become the nucleus of a new Turkish dictionary. There is, in fact, little doubt that the aim of the congress has, to some extent, been met for many new words, particularly of late years, have become generally established throughout the country.

4. The congress was presided over by a speech in new Turkish by the Ghazi who was seated on the throne of Turkish sovereigns, wearing the Imperial robes, the Imperial sword and the Imperial helmet. His daughter and sisters were seated on either side of him. The ex-Empress and other ladies of the Imperial family were also present. The ex-Empress, it was noticed, wore a glossy white veil which was much less thick than those worn by the other ladies present, but she was not recognised by the crowd as she left the congress hall. Those present on the occasion of the Ghazi's speech say that he spoke with great fluency and understanding. The whole proceedings, so far as they could be followed by the Turkish press, were broadcast by the Istanbul station.

5. The congress was closed by a speech which seemed little influenced by the new language reform. It was chiefly remarkable for the pleasure which the speaker took in describing the atmosphere of freedom surrounding the proceedings of the congress, an atmosphere which he felt he could best explain to the public by asserting that it was devoid of any "parfum".

I have &c.
JAMES MORGAN

E 5623 117 44 No. 17

Mr. Morgan to Sir John Simon (Received September 6)

(No. 418.)

Sir, *Constantinople, September 1, 1934.*

In my despatch No. 411 (R) 259/34 addressed to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs on the 30th August by the commercial secretary to this Embassy he gave particulars of a new decree which will have for effect a restriction from the 1st October of the exports from the United Kingdom to Turkey which will favour to the detriment of the United Kingdom trade the import into Turkey of goods from countries having a clearing agreement with Turkey or a balance on commercial exchanges in favour of Turkey.

2. On the face of it the publication of this decree at a time when His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom were about to enter into negotiations with Turkey regarding certain matters seemed at first sight to be unfortunate. In order to ascertain the motives which led to the publication of the decree and its objects the commercial secretary has since been in touch with Ministry of Economy and his report is the result of the meeting.

3. It may not be out of place to remark here that countries which have concluded clearing agreements with Turkey seem universally dissatisfied with the results. Their goods have been sent in considerable quantities to Turkey and the value in payment thereof (some 20 million or it is alleged) have been hardened without interest to the Turkish Central Bank but exporters from the clearing countries, perforce remain unpaid and their respective countries import a quantity of value equivalent to the exports already sent to Turkey. A considerable time will elapse before this happens. The situation may therefore arise (as has already arisen as in the case of Belgium) where the Governments of countries having clearing agreements with Turkey will stop exports to Turkey in order that the position of United Kingdom exports to Turkey in such an eventuality will, in general even when affected by the terms of the decree, such as that now issued, be less bad than that of competing clearing countries.

4. I am sending a copy of this despatch to the Department of Overseas Trade.

I have &c.
JAMES MORGAN

E 5661 117 44 No. 18

Mr. Morgan to Sir John Simon (Received September 8)

No. 422.

Constantinople, September 4, 1934.

In my despatch No. 418 of the 1st September, I reported that Turkish letters of credit for goods to be exported from the United Kingdom after the 1st October would be issued in accordance with the decree of the 30th August, which prohibits the importation into Turkey of goods from countries having clearing agreements with Turkey or having a balance on commercial exchanges in favour of Turkey.

2. I have now the honour to inform you that the commercial secretary to this Embassy has had an interview with the Turkish Minister of National Economy and has drawn his attention to the fact that the decree discriminates against United Kingdom trade and to the fact that such a restraint does not appear to be justified in view of the present friendly state of Anglo-Turkish relations and of the cordial knowledge of the Turkish authorities of the readiness of His Majesty's Government to negotiate a new commercial agreement with Turkey (see enclosure in Sir Percy Loraine's despatch No. 328 of the 7th July, 1934).

3. I enclose a copy of Colonel Woods's minute on his interview from which it will be seen that Celal Bey promised to use his best endeavours to secure that the Anglo-Turkish commercial negotiations were not concluded by the October next goods at present on the "free list" would remain so, and would not be transferred to list K, a list enumerating goods which may only be exported to Turkey from countries having "clearing" agreements with her or a trade balances favourable to Turkey.

4. It will also be seen that Celal Bey promised to remove certain restrictions affecting the supply of goods from the United Kingdom in the case of Turkish Government contracts.

5. I am sending a copy of this despatch to the Department of Overseas Trade.

I have &c.
JAMES MORGAN

Enclosure in No. 18

Memorandum

I WAS received by appointment this afternoon by Celal Bey the Minister of National Economy at the Pera Palace Hotel. Celal Bey the director of the [illegible] branch of the Turkofis and a secretary were also present at this interview.

I informed his Excellency that I had now had an opportunity of studying the decree introducing the quotas for the October 1934–March 1935 period. The

restrictions which are to be applied as from the 1st October by virtue of this decree seemed to be directed against the United Kingdom, a factor which was unaccountable to me in view of the extremely friendly relations existing between the two countries and the fact that we had intimated officially to the Turks that we were prepared to negotiate an agreement.

I went on to say that I could only assume that pending negotiations and the conclusion of an agreement, it was not the intention of the Turkish Government to exclude the Trade of the United Kingdom from the scope of the facilities granted by the decree to countries having a clearing agreement or trade balance favourable to Turkey.

It was obvious at the first that Cevdet Bey had little knowledge of the new decree as it stands. But he added that he was confident that agreement would be reached with the United Kingdom before the new decree came into force on the 1st October next and in this connexion he suggested going to Angora next week to take part in discussions.

I did not conceal from Cevdet Bey that if the Turkish Government accepted the proposals which I had put before them, they would be guilty of a flagrant breach of the Treaty of Lausanne. Both His Majesty's Government and the Turkish Government were signatories to that Treaty which contained provisions that in the event of the Turkish Government imposing any prohibitions or restrictions on imports from the United Kingdom, consideration should be given by the Council of the League of Nations to the question of what action should be taken by the United Kingdom Government. I pointed out that the Turkish Government was not entitled to the benefits of the Treaty of Lausanne if they failed to fulfil their obligations under it.

After the discussion of the legal aspect of the case, Cevdet Bey finally admitted that the matter would have to be settled through the Council of Ministers. He said that he would get in touch with the United Kingdom Embassy in order to arrange for a meeting with the Council of Ministers on the 14th September at which the United Kingdom case would be presented. He added that he would be glad if I could be present at the meeting.

I thanked His Excellency for his courtesy in the matter. Cevdet Bey assured me that the United Kingdom Government would be given every opportunity of presenting their case.

Cevdet Bey stated that he was making orders totalling within the two years over £T 20,000,000 for various commodities, including agricultural machinery, which he hoped would be purchased in the United Kingdom. He said that the Turkish Government intended to place orders to the value of £T 20,000 a year in the United Kingdom for the next two years pending the outcome of the negotiations to conclude a trade agreement. In connexion he instructed Cevdet Bey to see that orders were given to all importers of £T 10,000 worth of goods which the Turkish Government intended importing from the United Kingdom.

Cevdet Bey finally offered to support me with the Council of Ministers in the matter of the supplies required in connexion with the five year plan and with a certain amount of military supplies which will be required.

I was left under the impression that His Excellency received me in a most cordial manner and maintained his friendly attitude throughout the course of the interview.

We shall endeavour to follow up this conversation and ascertain through Turkish sources whether the Council of Ministers has agreed to Cevdet Bey's proposals.

Remarks

H. W.

September 3, 1934.

E 5731/5731/44] No. 19

Mr. Morgan to Sir John Simon (*Received September 12*)

(No. 113.)

Constantinople, September 7, 1934.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that the tenth anniversary of the foundation of the Is Bankasi was celebrated on the 26th August and on this occasion an exhibition was opened at the Galatasaray school in order to illustrate the various phases of the bank's activities.

The celebrations took the form of a reception which was held at the Ankara Palace by Ismet Inonu Bey, Deputy for Smyrna, presiding. The guests of honour included members of the Cabinet, of the Diplomatic Corps and of the foreign banking and commercial world. They were received in the grounds of the college by officials of the Is Bankasi.

In the address which was delivered by Mr. Celal Bey expressed his thanks to the Gazi for his active interest in the Is Bankasi which he pointed out was due to the Gazi himself. He then proceeded to give a detailed account of the activities of the bank in the domain of banking and industry since its foundation.

There is no doubt that the bank has made rapid progress during its ten years of existence as the result to a large measure of the assistance given by the Ismet Inonu Government many of the members of which are believed to be personally interested in the various industrial concerns financed by the bank.

The Is Bankasi enjoys a privileged position as a foreign bank in Turkey as a large proportion of the Government's financial business, both for the bank and for its many valuable industrial concessions, passes through it.

The remarkable natural progress made during the past ten years is impressive. The total capital of £T 1,000,000 has been increased to £T 5,000,000 fully paid and the reserve funds now reveal a total of £T 3,000,000. Beginning with a branch at Angora, and a branch in Smyrna, the bank now has forty-eight branches including one in London. Hamburg was established in 1925 to finance the bank's clients and from a total of £T 5,000,000 in 1925 to £T 40,000,000 at the end of 1933.

The profits made by the bank have not been separately maintained, but with the increasing competition of other Turkish banks this was scarcely needed as the dividends paid during the first few years of the bank's existence were astonishingly high. With a capital of £T 1,000,000 in 1925 the bank made a net profit of £T 402,523 or 40 per cent. of its capital. In 1929 with a capital of £T 4,000,000 net profits amounted to £T 1,867,119 or 47 per cent. but profits have since declined to a more normal level and for the year 1933 they amounted to £T 610,755 representing a return of 12 per cent. upon capital from which shareholders received a dividend of 8 per cent.

The attached list of industrial undertakings in which the Is Bankasi is interested may be of interest.

I am sending a copy of this despatch to the Department of Overseas Trade.

I have, &c.
JAMES MORGAN.

Enclosure in No. 19

List of Industrial Undertakings

Limited liability company founded for the development of exports. Capital owned by Is Bankasi shareholders' capital is approximately £T. 250,000.

Rolling mills (steel). Capital £T 1,000,000 (fully paid), the Is Bankasi shareholding being £T. 750,000.

Sugar refinery, Eskishehir (sugar factory) (newly erected). Capital owned by Is Bankasi shareholders being £T 250,000.

Istanbul Trust Seker Fabrikasi (Alpulla sugar factory) Capital £T 3 million (fully paid) the Is Bankasi's share being £T 1 200 000

Eskisehir Seker Fabrikasi (Eskisehir sugar factory) Capital £T 3 million the Is Bankasi's share being £T 990 000

S A T Maden Kemur Isler (coal) Capital £T 1 million (fully paid)

Anadolu Turk Anonim Sigorta Sirketi (assurance) Capital £T 500 000 (£T 125 000 called up)

Bulgurdagi Sinai Kurşun Madenleri (silver lead mines) Capital £T 1 million (this company has not yet commenced operations)

Ipekcilik Fabrikasi (exported by the Is Bankasi at Bursa)

Yunus Kottan Fabrikasi (Angora) Capital £T 600 000 (75 per cent called up)

Turhal Seker Fabrikasi (Turhal sugar factory) Capital £T 3 million (this factory is in course of construction)

Sarkuteri Fabrikasi (cutlery factory) (newly created) Capital £T 500 000

Sut ve Turk Sabunu Fabrikasi (milk, soap and butter factory) (newly created) Capital £T 100 000

Societe Limited d'Essence a Rose (newly created) Capital £T 100 000 the Is Bankasi's share being £T 83 333

E 5895 117 44 No. 21

Mr. Hoyer Millar (Angora) to Mr. Selwyn Lloyd (received September 20)

(No. 430)

Sir, *Constantinople, September 13, 1954*

I HAVE the honour, with reference to my despatch No. 422 of 4th September, regarding the abolition of Turkish exchange control, to report that on 6th July, 1954, and March, 1955, to inform you that it is the intention of His Majesty's Government to take advantage of the right conferred by article 7 of the Turkish decree of 21st August, 1954, to impose on imports from Turkey duties higher than those which would be applicable under Schedule B described in your despatch No. 259 of the 27th June.

2. As a necessary preliminary to an exposition of Colonel Woods's views I would point out that the new Turkish decree No. 2/1456 of the 21st August, 1954, divides Turkish goods coming on the Turkish customs tariff into the following categories:

(a) Articles of which the import is mentioned but which may be freely imported from any country. These form a list entitled "List S" or "Serbest" (free).

(b) Articles which may be freely imported from any country within the limits of fixed quotas. These form a list entitled "List K" or "Kontenjet" (quota).

(c) Articles which may only be imported from countries having clearing agreements (based on a balance of goods or of payments) with Turkey or from countries which place no special restrictions on Turkish imports and with which trade exchanges are in Turkey's favour. The Turkish Ministry of Economy decides which are these countries. This form a list entitled "List KI" or "Khrug clearing".

(d) Articles which are specially required for Turkish Ministries. These may normally be imported from "clearing" countries, and other countries not in these categories and form "List V" or "Vesaite or Ministries".

(e) Articles which may be ordered from countries which facilitate Turkish exports. These form "List T" or "Teshvik" (exports encouragement) to which may be added certain articles from the articles contained in "List KI."

2. The Turkish definition of the "facilities and encouragement" required to secure the right to take advantage of "List T" is given in article 7 of the decree of which the following is a free translation:

"List T" indicates the goods which may be imported from countries which help to swell the volume of Turkish exports either by allocating larger quotas to Turkish goods, or by exempting them from restrictions and duties, or by applying to them a more favourable treatment and a reduced tariff or by agreeing to reduce the import duties already imposed on all Turkish goods or on some of them or by undertaking to take from Turkey a fixed part of the requirements of their State Monopoly Administrations or by according to Turkish exports any facilities of a similar nature to those indicated above.

"Permission to import goods mentioned in "List T" is subject to the approval of the Ministry of National Economy and is to be arranged by means of an exchange of notes. The scope of the permission is proportional to the facilities granted.

The Ministry of National Economy may also allow the goods contained in "List KI" to be exported to Turkey by countries which fulfil the conditions required for taking advantage of "List T".

3. It is the view of General Woods that if His Majesty's Government are to propose to the Turkish Government that

(a) the existing restrictions of payments for exports into the United Kingdom from Turkey

(b) the British duty on figs (including those which at present rank for the Imperial Preference) should be increased from 10s. to 7s. per cwt. and to 35 per cent. of all goods of United Kingdom origin at present subject to the Import Duties Act, 1958, and that the Turkish Government should in return undertake to grant

No import duty will be imposed on Turkish tobacco.

(c) [illegible] the import duty on Turkish hazel nuts shall not exceed 10 per cent. *ad valorem*

Majesty's Government would the Turkish Government claim that they were facilitating Turkish exports to the extent required by article 7 of the decree to entitle them to export to Turkey the goods mentioned in "List T". Furthermore the facilities to be given by His Majesty's Government were more than those required by article 7 of the decree and as His Majesty's Government had not taken similar steps with other countries restricted imports from Turkey to the United Kingdom by subjecting them to quotas or exchange restrictions, His Majesty's Government would be justified in asking to be allowed

1) To send to Turkey not only the goods mentioned in "List T" but also those mentioned in "List KI."

2) To be given favourable treatment in regard to Turkish orders for articles contained in "List V" and

3) To be permitted to send to Turkey certain goods (a list of which I enclose) which were of special interest to British trade but which could not now be exported to Turkey as the new decree forbade their entry, and

4) That larger quotas be granted in respect of certain goods on "List K" of special interest to the United Kingdom.

4. It were objected by the Turkish authorities that the above proposals would result in the continuance of their present adverse trade balance it might be argued that the facilities to be given to Turkey should stimulate Turkish exports and therefore tend to abolish the adverse trade balance. It might furthermore be argued that as a result of Turkish restrictions on British trade the trade figures were no longer adverse to Turkey or at least that the adverse balance would disappear, and in view of the facts that Turkey was becoming economically self-sufficient and that a number of articles of the British trade would continue to be subject to Turkish restrictions it possibly never be restored, should [illegible] were not converted into a favourable to Turkey.

[illegible] Not printed

6. The merit of Coene Wouds's suggestion seems to me to lie in the fact that the exchange of notes stipulated in article 7 of the decree would be a commercial agreement which would solve the present Anglo-Turkish trade problem (Turkish "invisibles" may create a difficulty) and would not need to contain a reference to balancing payments of goods. The effect of such an exchange of notes would be that the United Kingdom would be free to export to Turkey goods mentioned in lists "J" (facilities) "K" (clearing) and "V" (Ministry) as well as possibly certain classes of goods now prohibited and would admit by reason of other articles of the decree liable to export to Turkey goods mentioned in lists "S" (freight) "K" (quota).

7. It may be incidentally noted as confirmation that it is now alleged by British importers, the director of Anglo-Turkish Trade is no longer available for consultation, as he is away. His Majesty's Government might well be invited to make representations to Ankara that British exporters are entitled to send goods mentioned in list "L" (clearing) to Turkey seeing that His Majesty's Government place no specific restrictions on Turkish imports into United Kingdom and that the balance of Anglo-Turkish trade is favourable to Turkey (see paragraph 2 of above).

8. I am sending a copy of this despatch to the Department of Overseas Trade.

I have &c.
JAMES MORGAN

E 5891 117 44 No. 21

Sir Percy Loraine to John Simon (*Received September 20*)

(No. 438)

Constantinople September 15, 1934.

I HAVE the honour with reference to Sir Percy Lorraine's despatch No. 425 of the 7th June last to enclose herewith to the Intelligence Department a copy of a note addressed to the Italian Government in regard to Anglo-Italian relations and to the reply acknowledging it of the 25th June a copy of which was enclosed in Sir Percy Lorraine's despatch No. 486 of the 28th July to you, to transmit herewith the corresponding copy of the note which I have received from the Turkish Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

2. It will be seen that the Turkish Government are carefully considering the matters set forth in the British note and propose to communicate their considered proposals which they hope may be the means of terminating the good relations between the two countries will lead to satisfactory result.

3. It will also be seen that the Turkish Government declare the Anglo-Turkish Commercial Treaty of 1930 would come into force after the 3rd September 1930 and is binding for six years from that date, taking advantage of the provisions of article 36 of the treaty. But that they take no action of denunciation with regard to British interests which have accrued to the treaty.

4. I am sending a copy of this despatch to the Department of Overseas Trade.

I have &c.
JAMES MORGAN

Enclosure in No. 21

Note from Turkish Ministry for Foreign Affairs

Ministry of Foreign Affairs *Ankara, 13 September* 1934

M. le Chargé d'Affaires,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the note which Your Excellency addressed to me on the 25th June last, and to inform Your Excellency as follows with regard to the commercial relations between the two countries.

The Government have carefully examined the proposals contained in Sir Percy Loraine's note of the 7th June last, and they hope that the conversations which will take place in London will lead to satisfactory results.

The Turkish Government have also noted the declaration contained in Your Excellency's note to the effect that the British Government consider that the Anglo-Turkish Commercial Treaty of 1930 will come into force on the 3rd September 1930, and is binding for six years from that date, taking advantage of the provisions of article 36 of the treaty. But that they take no action of denunciation with regard to British interests which have accrued to the treaty.

principes énoncés à cet effet par les autorités britanniques sont étudiés par le Département compétent qui se propose de faire bientôt connaître de façon précise et espère pouvoir aboutir à un résultat satisfaisant dans un délai qui règle les bonnes relations entre les deux pays.

Dans il s'agit en l'espèce de rendre le régime commercial turco-britannique aux nécessités de l'heure présente le Gouvernement turc trouve la meilleure solution pour envisager les mesures propres à assurer les différents requis. Ces questions de principe ainsi approuvées est aussitôt disposé à engager immédiatement des pourparlers visant à conclure un modus provisoire pour le renouvellement [illegible] de commerce et de navigation entre les deux pays à partir du 3 septembre 1930. Il saisit cette occasion pour renouveler à Votre Excellence l'assurance de sa haute considération.

Les Affaires Étrangères
Ankara le 13 septembre 1934

Veuillez agréer &
M. NUMAN

E 5509 1345 44 No. 22

Mr. Waterlow to Sir John Simon (*Received September 20*)

(No. 433)

Constantinople, September 15, 1934.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith the accompanying report by the military attaché at this Embassy on a recent visit of the Director of Military Intelligence to Turkey.

It will be seen that Major Simpson, travelled with the full knowledge of the Turkish General Staff and that throughout he met with the greatest courtesy from all authorities.

His remarks are supplemented with the fact that Major Simpson was invited to express his frank opinions, and constitute a record of what the Turkish military authorities are at present modifying the defects observed, which they have hitherto been anxious to forget in the light of the new Allied Powers in Europe.

Major Simpson gives his impressions of Turkish activities on the Russian front on pp. 10 and 11 of the report. He sums up his impressions as follows:

The definite fact which emerges at present is that detailed preliminary steps are being taken to make possible a rapid defence of the Straits without any marked breach of treaty and taking as little time as possible.

I have &c.
JAMES MORGAN

[Not printed]

W 8834 2531 98 No. 23

Mr. Waterlow to Sir John Simon (*Received October 4*)

(No. 441)

Constantinople September 29, 1934.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that the election of Turkey to a non-permanent seat on the Council of the League of Nations has been hailed at the moment as a great political victory for Turkey. The general view is that the country has gained much prestige as a result of this success. Few months ago Tevfik Rüstü Bey was on the point of a total defeat. The League is now the goal at the backdoors of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

Turkey sees in the Council seat as an occasion for recovering the confidence and international prestige she has lost in the Balkans. The Ottoman Government ignored and despised the League as the poor relation and while the concert of Europe performed [illegible] the republic has saved its

way to a leading place in the orchestra. Ataturk sees the greatness of its triumph. Turks can take pleasure in remembering the stages of its progress: the War of Independence, the Treaty of Lausanne, entry into the League and now a vote on the Council: steps to still higher things.

3. The local press seems to forget that the League exists for other purposes than to be merely an index to Turkey's importance in the world and to give the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs an opportunity of being where all other statesmen are. It makes little reference too to those who have aided Turkey to its place on the Council. Persia is singled out for thanks for stemming back the working for Caucasus and Kurdistan. Roumania, Yugoslavia and Greece are commended. The other forty-four nations may share out a brief general expression of gratitude. Finally all are assured that Turkey is working for peace and that in its immediate environment Turkey's policy is frank and straightforward and inspired by a clear knowledge of what Turkey wants and of what it means to do.

I have, &c.
JAMES MORGAN

E 6183 4982 44 — No. 24

Mr. Morgan to Sir John Simon — *Received October 4*

(No. 464)

Sir, *Constantinople, September 29, 1934*

I HAVE the honour to inform you that the 20th Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union opened at Yildiz Palace, Constantinople, on 24th September and closed on the 29th September. It was attended by some 200 delegates from some twenty countries including for the first time a delegation from Persia. Additional delegations from Italy, which had not been officially represented at some previous meetings of the conference, were also present.

2. The delegates from Great Britain were headed by Sir Park Goff, K.B.E., and included Messrs. A. C. Bossom, Rhys J. Davies, Geoffrey Mander, G. K. Peto, Hastings Reid, Messrs. Bossom, Mander and Peto were accompanied by their wives.

3. There can be no doubt that the reception given to the delegates by the Turkish authorities was the most lavish and complete ever organised. The palace at Yildiz was completely refurnished. Fourteen motor-cars and numerous motor-launches were placed at the disposal of the delegates. Every facility was given to the delegates by the Turkish railway authorities for travelling in Turkey. Delegates and members of their families were invited to visit Turkish provinces free of charge. There was a continuous round of sight-seeing, banqueting and social functions. All the hospitality was on the most lavish scale. Officials in every part of the country were instructed to waive all formalities and offer facilities to any delegate whom they might chance to encounter.

4. The delegates agree that they have never had a more enjoyable meeting in divers capitals or met with such hospitality and that the object of such attention could not be invested with such importance. The head of the British delegation was met on arrival by a delegate from the Turkish authorities responsible for the organisation of the conference and by police representatives and was assigned a special car for the duration of his stay. Whatever the results of their discussions the delegates will carry away from Turkey a lively appreciation and admiration of their Turkish hosts and a friendly feeling towards Turkey and its people. There is one disappointment has been that the Gazi has not been here to receive them. Whether to supervise the preparations for the approaching visit of the Crown Prince of Sweden, or to avoid meeting the delegates officially in the provinces, the Gazi left Constantinople for Angora on the eve of the delegates' arrival and his reason for so doing is not definitely known. On the other hand Kazim Pasha, President of the Chamber of Deputies, the Vali of Istanbul and the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs have on different occasions acted as hosts for the delegates at receptions and banquets.

5. At the sessions of the conference many speeches were delivered about peace, disarmament, security, hours of work, employment, unemployment and commerce between nations. The Egyptian delegate raised the question of the abolition of the Capitulations in Egypt. Sir Park Goff of the British delegation in reply deprecated discussion of the question. Turkish and Persian delegates favoured the Egyptian thesis while the French and Italian delegates opposed it. The end discussion of the subject was adjourned indefinitely.

6. Along with the Turkish authorities the Turkish press have played up to their guests, with one amusing exception. The *Turquie* (the French organ of the *Hilliget*) of the 28th September in its report of the proceedings of the conference mixed the photograph which was to illustrate its article with one intended to illustrate an article on exhibits at a show of domestic animals with amusing results. I enclose copies of the offending newspaper.

I have, &c.
JAMES MORGAN

E 6185 4982 44 — No. 25

Mr. Morgan to Sir John Simon — *Received October 4*

(No. 468)

Constantinople, September 30, 1934

I HAVE the honour with reference to my despatch No. 465 of the 29th September regarding the conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, to inform you that Sukru Kaya Bey, Acting Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs, on the night before the delegates attending the conference. Members of the Diplomatic Corps were also invited.

2. The Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs delivered a speech stressing the importance of nations to each other in the political, economic, cultural and other spheres, praising the work of the delegates in bringing nations together, and saying how Turkey was working for peace by concluding regional pacts and treaties with her neighbour Powers.

He was followed by various others. Among these Sir Park Goff, Lord Apsley, a British delegate, made a good speech expressing the thanks of the British delegates for the reception given to all the delegates by the Turks, praising the Turkish people as a people and dwelling at some length on the fact that the Gazi in England and on the latter's friendship with the first Turkey to England and still by others. He concluded by quoting a Turkish proverb to the well-known proverb that clothes and arms make the man, Turkish prosperity to Turkey and Turkey thereafter. The speech was received with pleasure and appreciation and especially by the Turks present.

I have, &c.
J. MORGAN

E 6278 117 44 — No. 26

Mr. Dodds to Sir John Simon — *(Received October 9)*

(No. 471 (T))

Angora, October 3, 1934

I HAVE the honour to inform you with reference to my despatch No. 438 (T) of 19th September regarding Anglo-Turkish commercial relations that in the course of an interview yesterday with Numan Bey, Secretary General at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, I enquired whether the Turkish Government would be able to communicate their replies to the note sent to them by His Majesty's Ambassador on the 6th July 1934.

2. Numan Bey said that the Ministry for Foreign Affairs was at present putting the finishing touches to the reply of the Turkish Government. He said his Government were anxious to arrive at an early understanding as they would like to be able to take advantage of British offers for metallurgical supplies. American and German steel products were no doubt good but Turkey would like competition among supplying firms and the quality of British goods was very excellent.

3. With regard to the possibilities of arriving at an agreement to say that the conclusion of the British Government to enter into a trade agreement which would not accept the principle of balance of payments. He would do his best to obtain an agreement which would not in any words violate the principles which his countries were anxious to safeguard in external commercial relations. He hoped that balance of payments had loomed so importantly in Anglo-Soviet

commercial relations and welcoming Anglo-German trade relations, but said that he was anxious rather to arrive at an agreement in a friendly atmosphere than to run the risk of postponing it by insisting on the use of words to which he would not object with the principles of His Majesty's Government in foreign trade.

4. He told me that he was aware of Colonel Woods's conversation with the Minister of National Economy (reported in my despatch No. 422 of the 4th September) which led to the suspension pending the outcome of Anglo-Turkish discussions of the restrictions on British trade, and had himself urged on Celâl Bey the necessity for this suspension.

5. The Angora correspondent of the New York Herald Tribune was attached to the French establishments and that he desired to co-ordinate Anglo-Turkish agreement. He said that he would be most grateful for any observations and advice whether it was the intention of His Majesty's Government to send a delegation to Angora. I said that I presumed that I should be able to submit a note to the Department of Overseas Trade.

6. I am sending a copy of this despatch to the Department of Overseas Trade.

I have &c.
JAMES MORGAN

E 6326/117/44 No. 27

Sir M. Peacock to Sir John Simon. (Received October 12)

(No. 474.)
Sir, *Constantinople, October 5, 1935.*

In my despatch No. 422 of the 4th September I reported that the Turkish Minister of National Economy had protested the action of the Secretary to the Prime Minister's Office in issuing new Anglo-Turkish Trade Agreement. He said that we were taking steps to safeguard the interests of firms who would be hard hit by the new list which was to come into force on the 1st October. By the terms of Turkish decree No. 2/1156 of the 21st August 1934 importers of goods were to take the form showing the goods they wished to import to the Turkish Overseas Trade Department (Ithalât Müdürlüğü) and on the basis of the Commercial Treaties Department of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs to obtain a permit. Whether the actions of the Minister of National Economy was justified or not, I agree with Colonel Woods's secretary in thinking that these Turkish officials were to be superseded at that date.

2. During a recent visit to Angora Colonel Woods called on the chief of the Turkish Overseas Trade Department (Ithalât Müdürlüğü) and on the head of the Commercial Treaties Department of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs to obtain, if possible, the views of the Minister of National Economy as published in the press, with a copy. Colonel Woods's secretary also called on the Turkish officials.

3. It will be seen that the officials contended that the purchase was better carried out, and furthermore that it could be given wider scope by the terms of a newly issued decree which, it is drawn, had Woods's attention and which empowers the Minister of National Economy to allow contracts engaged in commercial negotiations with Turkey to export to Turkey goods specified in "Kl." and "T." lists which, under decree No. 2/1156, may only be exported to countries having barter agreements with Turkey or trade balances favourable to Turkey or definitely encouraging and facilitating Turkish export trade. They added, last, that consideration would be given to British offers in the case of goods rejected by Turkish Government departments (list "V.").

4. The officials then suggested that in return for these indications of Turkish goodwill His Majesty's Government should allow larger imports of Turkish eggs to the United Kingdom. In face of Colonel Woods's objections they withdrew this suggestion, but they expressed the hope that we would let His Majesty's Government know if any increased Turkish egg imports (I subsequently received a satisfactory reply) would be given to the Turkish Government's request by the abolition of some of the prohibitive great hurdles now in the way of His Majesty's Government. See my Office telegram No. 97 of the 22nd September 1934.

5. The Turkish officials then passed on to the question of the proposed Anglo-Turkish Trade Agreement. They were anxious to know whether the British proposals constituted a British proposal in the form of a draft

treaty or of payments. Colonel Woods gave a negative reply. They then put forward the view which is, it appears, to be put forward officially that before the conclusion of an agreement it would be desirable that a temporary arrangement should be made

(1) Providing that certain categories of British goods should be exchanged for certain categories of Turkish goods, this system of exchange not to be subject to quota restrictions

(2) Allowing United Kingdom exporters to send to Turkey goods which at present can only be ordered from "clearing" countries or from countries with which Turkey has favourable balances, or from countries giving facilities for Turkish exports (the goods on lists Kl. and T.). In return His Majesty's Government would reduce the duty on eggs and big cake.

Colonel Woods has informed me that these two proposals seem reasonable to be submitted to British traders.

I am sending a copy of this despatch to the Department of Overseas Trade.

I have &c.
JAMES MORGAN

Enclosure in No. 27

Vital Statistical Tables

(1) On the 3rd instant I called upon Hafiz Bey Kayali, President of the Board of Statistics, with reference to the Ministry of National Economy having taken steps to assist Turkish Agriculture by granting to Turkish goods produced on land leased from the United Kingdom the right to goods produced on land leased from the United Kingdom the benefits of a *modus vivendi* agreement.

(2) Hafiz Bey assured me that he would be most glad to furnish me with the information which I desired, but that it was necessary for me to address myself to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, where my request would be passed on to the Ministry of National Economy.

(3) I have since written to Hafiz Bey, pointing out that, in accordance with Article 2 of this Decree, the Turkish Government had undertaken to grant to the United Kingdom the benefits of a *modus vivendi* agreement.

Decree No. 2/1362 of the 19th September 1934.

Article 2. The following paragraph is added to Article 4 of Decree No. 2/1156:

With the object of facilitating present and future commercial agreements, the Ministry of Economy is empowered to allow contracts with which it has begun negotiations for an agreement or is about to conclude an agreement to export freely to Turkey those of the goods mentioned in lists Kl. and T. annexed to the present Decree.

(Note. List Kl. is a list of goods which may be exported into Turkey from countries with which she has a clearing agreement or with which trade exchanges are favourable to Turkey. List T. is a list of goods which may only be imported into Turkey from countries which facilitate and encourage Turkish trade.)

I was confident that under the terms of this decree the Minister of National Economy would on his return to Angora from South Anatolia give the necessary instructions to the Customs by virtue of which the old list "V." would continue to be available to goods produced or manufactured in the United Kingdom, but they added that since my interview with the Minister of National Economy the situation had changed to some extent in that the export of eggs to the United Kingdom was now to be restricted under a quota. He stated that he had just received a telegram from the Minister of National Economy instructing him to put the subject of Turkish Bay asked me whether it would be possible, for the concession which Celal Bey had certainly agreed to grant, for allowing the export to the United Kingdom the same quantity of eggs as he had exported to the United Kingdom during the second quarter of the current year, only in 1934 that Turkey had found a market for her eggs, her exports to the United Kingdom in 1933 being a negligible quantity. Turkey wanted to know his private opinion as to whether such a concession would be a manifestation of

goodwill on the part of His Majesty's Government and should, therefore, facilitate our treaty negotiations.

I explained the situation as regards the egg question but Turk Bey asked on instructions from his Minister to submit the matter to higher authority in favourable consideration. He then proceeded to point out that in his opinion Article 2, quoted above, provided a basis for the temporary agreement pending the conclusion of a *modus vivendi* arrangement. The Minister, he said, was rather sceptical to grant to a country as about to conclude an agreement the benefit of lists K1 and F in return for tariff concessions in respect of certain Turkish products. At this juncture he drew up some papers that were lying on his desk and after referring to these proceeded to designate certain Turkish products such as unstoned fruits, chick peas, carpets, barley, oil seed, raw wool, wool waste and boxwood which though could not be granted the benefits of the most favoured nation treatment in return for the grant of the benefits of lists K1 and F.

In the evening I met Bedi Bey by invitation of the Commercial Department of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs at the Ankara Palace Hotel. Besides myself there were present Mr. Ernest Oliver, Commercial Counsellor to the British Embassy, Turk Bey, Bedi Bey and Mr. Ali Ihsan, Chief of the Commercial Department of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. The latter opened the proceedings by saying that he had been asked by his Minister to ascertain what proposals I had to make in connection with the Anglo-Turkish trade agreement. He then proceeded to explain that he would like to know what concessions we would be prepared to grant in return for the concessions which Turkey was prepared to grant us. He remarked that Turkey had already granted us the benefits of lists K1 and F and that he would be glad to know what we were prepared to do in return.

In reply I said that I was not in a position to state what concessions we were prepared to grant in return for the concessions which Turkey was prepared to grant us in the Anglo-Turkish trade agreement. I had, however, received instructions to ascertain what concessions Turkey was prepared to grant us in return for the concessions which we were prepared to grant her. I then remarked that I was not in a position to say

E 6428 6428 44 No 28

Mr Morgan to Sir John Simon (Received October 18,

(No 480)

Constantinople October 10 19

I HAVE the honour to inform your [illegible] seems to have decided by the Turkish Government on a plan of reviving the Gazi Institute in Ang a school, with instruction in all subjects wholly or chiefly be English to ready yet to say whether the plan will succeed or whether it will be perse

There exists already a school, Robert College at Constantinople re stricted as far as my experience has been mainly to French but the le so that where instruction would be in English seems to depend largely as to its pre real success largely on the personality and views of the head of the Mission education [illegible] There has been no Ministry which has so openly and Ataturk has set his face against opposition to the election of the pa [illegible] leaders were forcing their way into French and who [illegible] prevented from standing, and in consequence resulted in their being re [illegible] of the posts likewise with English sympathizers

2 The reasons behind the part of the Gazi's attitude towards engineering and of Mr Ataturk Rhodes scholars and [illegible] and Paris He will not be in a position to form his views as to [illegible] and [illegible] for some time to come

Early in the year [illegible] Parliament a Bill was introduced making it necessary for [illegible] Turkish subjects and to attend Turkish schools. The bill was passed by the Assembly [illegible] Ataturk was present at the debate in Ankara. It was pointed out in Oxford by Dr Lewis Farrington Thomson (1923 in 1931 [illegible] Constantinople) that the establishment of a school of this kind would be a great [illegible] of Education was [illegible] opposition to the scheme Turkish [illegible] Turkish [illegible]

3 Since Ataturk's visit to Smyrna [illegible] Turkish newspapers [illegible] Turkish schools are [illegible] Dr Adam Smith Lecturer in the organization of schools in Turkey [illegible] the necessity that every school should [illegible] Turkish Government's policy [illegible] Turkish [illegible] are [illegible] There is survivals of the Capitulations [illegible] Turkey [illegible] cultural patterns [illegible] Turkey [illegible] to establish [illegible] nationalism He says [illegible] that the statutes of [illegible] schools [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

gest overs to visit Smyrna. The Turkish authorities delayed their reply [illegible] French admiral then in Greek waters. After waiting for a time stated Smyrna assuring that the Smyrna authorities would, on his arrival outside Gulf, [illegible] whether permission had been granted or not. On his received at the entry of the Gulf by a warning blank shot [illegible] he refused permission had been [illegible] and drew off. There was subsequently no [illegible] gunboat, [illegible] or other party.

3. An official Turkish communiqué confirms the above statement of French Ambassador. It is evident that the Turkish and French authorities both desirous that the incident should be exaggerated and that it should prejudice Franco-French relations. [illegible] previous were given to me by French Ambassador. He returned to [illegible] exchange of rifle fire [illegible] destroyers in the Straits [illegible] in the light of [illegible] knowledge.

4. As it is well known that foreign warships never [illegible] Turkish territorial waters, that the [illegible] Ottoman Government [illegible] applying to pass [illegible] to send two destroyers there are more than [illegible] the Turkish Arsenal. I have [illegible] Turkish authorities [illegible] would [illegible] [illegible] dropped by the French Ambassador. I gather that [illegible] the attitude of [illegible] Numan Bey is what [illegible] and that the [illegible] the latter's resignation [illegible].

5. I am sending copies of this despatch to His Majesty's Ambassador at Paris.

I have &c.
JAMES MORGAN

E 6434 6151 44, No. 31

Mr. Harris to Sir John Simon (Received October 18)

(No. 489.)

Sir,

Constantinople, October 3, 1934

I HAVE the honour to refer to your despatch No. 477 of 18th August to transmit to you for your information a [illegible] of Law No. 2510 regarding the control and settlement of the population.

2. The present Turkish Administration has [illegible] two main [illegible] before it: (1) to [illegible] Turkey and [illegible] nationals in Thrace, Asiatic Turkey and Constantinople. Considerable progress has already been made towards the achievement of both these objects. The abolition of the Capitulations, the severing of the links between religion and State, the adoption of the Latin alphabet, the [illegible] between Church and State, the introduction of [illegible] and the [illegible] of foreign [illegible] by residents in Turkey are [illegible] Turkish independence. The new law is an attempt to [illegible] a step in the direction of [illegible] all Moslem elements in one [illegible] Turkish character, speech, manner of life and outlook. It gives the Turkish Government the power to determine the movements and place of [illegible] and the [illegible] of Turkey. It provides at the same time machinery for receiving into and settling in Turkey elements of Turkish race at present outside the country and for assimilating the Turkish [illegible] of non-Turkish character and origin. Such [illegible] the recent arriving out of [illegible] from the struggle for independence in Thrace and the Dardanelles area.

3. I enclose herewith a translation of the law, which was No. 358 of the 22nd [illegible] and which, the Government state, does not [illegible] in order to [illegible] law be regarded as [illegible] administrative measure [illegible] the qualities surviving Kurds of the eastern [illegible] a list of [illegible] to all [illegible] Turkish subjects [illegible] to travel in the provinces and settle over the [illegible] Anatolia. It [illegible] seems to the Government to [illegible] the

[illegible] zones of installation (articles 1 and 2) and determine what groups [illegible] are of Turkish culture (article 3).

4. Time will show to what uses the law will be put. Meanwhile it cannot [illegible] as an encouragement to the Jews of Kirklareli and Canakkale to return to their former homes. At the same time its main object is not so much the [illegible] of non-Moslem Turkish nationals, as the repatriation of Turkish [illegible] of all Moslem inhabitants and Moslem immigrants. The Kurds of the mountains, the Arabs of South-Eastern Anatolia, the Moslems from the territories detached under the Treaty of Lausanne, the Greeks in the islands, the Balkans and Roumania will be scattered among pure Turkish districts so that they may lose the characteristics of the countries and districts [illegible] and may [illegible] be Turkish in speech, dress, habits and outlook. [illegible] the whole from [illegible] established Turkish neighbours. By this means, attention to the national health, resulting in an increasing birth-rate [illegible] policy of encouraging immigration of Moslems from neighbouring [illegible] Turkey hopes to build up a well-populated, [illegible] homogeneous State.

I have &c.
JAMES MORGAN

[illegible] No. 31

[illegible] 2510 [illegible]

[illegible] articles 1–2)

[illegible] Delegates to the Minister of the Interior [illegible] determining [illegible] the increase of the different elements of the population [illegible] with the degree of their attachment to Turkish culture and [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] to be effected by the Council of Ministers.

2. There shall be [illegible] the following three categories of zones which [illegible] shall be prepared by the Minister of the Interior and [illegible] the Council of Ministers:

Zones No. 1 which it is [illegible] to restrict to the [illegible] of persons of Turkish culture.

Zones No. 2 towards the settlements of [illegible] population [illegible] which it is [illegible] to assimilate to Turkish culture.

Zones No. 3 which are to be evacuated, and from which new settlers are to be excluded because of their geographical situation or for reasons of a [illegible] economic, cultural, political or military nature.

Details of the treatment to be applied in the case of the [illegible] categories of zones are in Chapter III (articles 12–14), and are as follows:

Zones No. 1 (article 12). No [illegible] settled or nomadic [illegible] persons of Turkish culture may enter these zones. Villages and tribes [illegible] already in zones who, though of Turkish race, have forgotten or rejected their [illegible] may be settled in villages of Turkish culture or near to towns whose mother tongue is Turkish who were settled in these zones before [illegible] who moved out during the Great War and the War of Independence [illegible] received no Government assistance in settling outside will be established [illegible] previous [illegible]. Immigrants of Turkish culture coming from abroad [illegible] Turkish citizens of Turkish culture leaving outside Zones No. 1 will be [illegible] these [illegible] regard being had to health and living conditions. Retired [illegible] and civil servants of Turkish race may, if they wish, move to these [illegible] districts.

Zones No. 2 (article 13) are to receive the following classes of persons, who [illegible] settled in districts which the Minister of the Interior shall judge most [illegible]:

(1) Immigrants and refugees from abroad.
(2) Tribes already living in these zones.
(3) Persons who are moved out of Zones Nos. 1 and 3.
(4) Inhabitants of Zones Nos. 1 and 3 who have completed their military service in Zones No. 2 and wish to remain there as [illegible] many.
(5) Inhabitants of Zones No. 1 of non-Turkish race who wish to settle in Zones No. 2.

[illegible] p. 2

The following persons may be moved into Zones No 2 by decision of the Council of Ministers

(a) Outcasts without attachment
(b) Victims of antisdes floods or other such catastrophes
(c) Inhabitants of unhealthy marshy dangerous or permanently flooded districts or districts used for military reasons.
(d) Those whose removal is necessitated by other political administrative military or economic reasons

Persons of non Turkish race must not be settled either in villages or in such a way as to form a solid enclave

Zones No 1 Article 11 Those who do not obey orders will be moved into Zones No 2 or No 3 by the Council of Ministers

Articles 12 to 25 deal with procedure concerning the removal of immigrants and their families and the apportionment of land to them

Articles 26 to 30 deal with the establishment of the Central Settlement Commission which is to consist of the Minister of the Interior as President and three members appointed by the Minister of the Interior

Article 31 lays down that the Commission is to meet at least once a month

Article 32 lays down that the Commission is to submit to the Council of Ministers at the end of each year a report on its activities during the year and on the progress made in the settlement of immigrants

Article 33 lays down that the Commission is to submit to the Council of Ministers at the end of each year a report on its activities during the year and on the progress made in the settlement of immigrants

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Articles 44-47 place on the Inspectors General or in districts where there is no Inspector General the Governors and Sub-Governors the responsibility for seeing that these time-limits are not exceeded and for carrying out the orders of the Council of Ministers and Minister of the Interior. If necessary they may direct subordinates to supervise all matters relating to settlement and transfer and they may dismiss such persons for neglect of their duties.

Chapter IX (articles 48-52) Miscellaneous

Article 50 abrogates certain earlier laws governing immigrants. &c.

Article 51 brings the law into force from the date of its publication.

Article 52 charges the Council of Ministers with the application of the

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E 6438/117/44 No. 32

Mr. Morgan to Sir John Simon (Received October 18)

(No. 493.)

Sir, *Constantinople, October 11, 1934.*

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith, in original and translation, a despatch No. 438 of the 5th September, 1934, from the Anglo-Turkish Commercial Treaties Committee, containing their report to the Turkish Government on the proposals which they put forward in their note of the 6th May, 1934, by His Majesty's Ambassador, for the reduction of the Turkish customs tariff on certain articles of interest to British trade.

2. In the opinion of the Committee, which has been mainly concurred in by the Turkish Government, the proposals are not acceptable as they stand. With reference to Proposal C (Woollens), the Committee are of opinion that the reduction of duty which they would like to see made is of little interest to British trade. They state that the conditions which exist in the Turkish market are entirely to the disadvantage of British manufacturers.

3. I have the honour to point out that, although the Committee's proposals are unacceptable, it would appear that there will be no serious objection from the Turkish Government to the principle of the reduction of duty on other articles of British manufacture, provided that satisfactory concessions are obtained from His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom.

4. I am sending a copy of this despatch to the Department of Overseas Trade.

I have &c.
JAMES MORGAN

Enclosure 1 in No. 32

Resmi Bey to Sir P. Loraine

Monsieur l'Ambassadeur, *Ankara, le 10 octobre 1934.*

J'AI l'honneur de vous accuser réception de la note que vous avez bien voulu m'adresser le 6 juillet dernier à l'effet d'exposer les aperçus britanniques relatifs aux échanges commerciaux entre la Turquie et l'Angleterre. Je suis sensible à l'attention que vous avez bien voulu apporter aux vœux du Gouvernement Britannique et à sa sollicitude pour que les échanges entre les deux pays se fassent sur une base de réciprocité.

Vos observations ont été examinées attentivement par les services compétents qui sont parvenus à la conclusion qu'il serait difficile d'apporter actuellement aux tarifs douaniers des deux pays des modifications susceptibles de satisfaire pleinement les désirs de votre pays. Je me plais à croire que ces propositions, que j'ai transmises à mon Gouvernement, seront d'autant plus favorablement accueillies par le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté britannique que les produits anglais bénéficient actuellement en Turquie d'un régime douanier très libéral. Les suggestions formulées et contenues dans votre note ont été soumises à une étude approfondie de la part de la Commission mixte turco-britannique de commerce de 1930 de laquelle il résulte

que le régime douanier approprié aux circonstances de la crise et de développer, dans ces conditions, les échanges commerciaux entre nos deux pays.

Il va sans dire que toutes les autres dispositions du traité continueront à rester intégralement aussi longtemps que cette convention restera valide.

En ce qui concerne les principes plus précis énoncés dans votre note, les autorités compétentes sont d'avis qu'il y aurait lieu de les retoucher comme suit pour les rendre plus facilement acceptables :

a) Le Gouvernement turc est disposé à arriver, sans n'importe quelle détermination à un arrangement pouvant prévenir tout transfert de devises d'un pays vers l'autre.

b) L'Angleterre bénéficierait sans réserve de réduire les mêmes échelons de tous avantages accordés par la Turquie à tout autre pays.

c) Certains catégories de marchandises désignées d'un commun accord seront soumises à l'importation libre ou à des contingents satisfaisants les deux parties.

d) Les marchandises anglaises fournies par crédits à longue échéance seront admises hors contingentement.

e) Les marchandises achetées en compensation, suivant des listes précédemment arrêtées d'un commun accord, l'Angleterre aurait la faculté d'importer les marchandises turques de cette catégorie sur leur tonnage des pays qui n'ont pas échangé avec elle une convention commerciale.

Nous sommes [illegible] Gouvernement Royal votre Gouvernement les assurances de [illegible] Département de l'Économie.

f) Le Gouvernement britannique accepterait qu'un amendement du protocole [illegible] soit signé [illegible] liste [illegible] jointe [illegible] faites dans les proportions fixées [illegible] avec des produits mentionnés dans la liste B ci-jointe.

g) Le Gouvernement britannique [illegible] ses substituts à l'origine [illegible] regard [illegible] ses articles d'exportation [illegible] considérerait un régime de contingentement portant sur les articles [illegible].

En [illegible] ajoute que tous ses efforts peuvent être [illegible] moyens de nos [illegible] pays et [illegible] pour [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Annex 2 to Enclosure 1

Liste R

Raisins secs	7*s* per cwt
Noisettes	1 pour cent *ad valorem*
Amandes	1 pour cent
Noix	1 pour cent
Pistaches	1 pour cent
Figues	10 pour cent

Olives

Importées du 1er décembre au 31 mars inclus	14 lb 1*s*
Importées du 1er avril au 30 novembre inclus	17 lb 1*s* 6*d*
Importées du 1er décembre au 31 mars inclus	17 lb 1*s* 9*d*

Enclosure 2 in No. 32

Memorandum

Part I

While I am prepared to recommend to the Cabinet the offering through the Board of Trade to the Turkish Government the concession of a quota of 1,500 tons of currants, I feel that the Department of Overseas Trade should be informed that the grant of this concession is subject to the essential condition that Turkey withdraws her discriminatory measures against British goods.

Part II

In order to secure the withdrawal of these discriminatory measures, I propose that the Board of Trade should inform the Turkish Government that the concession will be withheld unless the Turkish Government undertake to withdraw the discriminatory measures against British goods.

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Proposal B

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2. Every scope little doubt that this emigration is encouraged by the Turkish Government though a desire to increase the population of Turkey. I enquired specially whether this was with Turkish elements in order to improve the country's ratage and not to prejudice its

3. I am sending copies of this despatch to His Majesty's Ministers at Bucharest and Sofia.

I have &c.
JAMES MORGAN

E 6793 117 44 No. 36

Sir P. Loraine to Sir John Simon. (Received November 8)

(By Bag)

(No. 24 Saving) Constantinople, November 3, 1934.

(Telegraphic) Constantinople, November 3, 1934.

MY despatch No. 963 of 14th October.

On the question of interest charges in some ways to be regarded as current account items between certain categories of interest charges will be regarded as ordinary commercial items and will be given effect to by the ordinary machinery of the clearing system, while other categories will be regarded as capital items and will be given effect to by the machinery of the capital clearing system.

2. The question which has to be considered by Turkish Government is whether His Majesty's Government should be invited to agree to the principle of interest charges being treated as current items and to the establishment of machinery for the clearing of such items. The question whether the principle should be accepted or not is one which I am referring immediately to London.

3. The proposal which I have in mind is that the Turkish Government should be invited to agree that interest charges on the capital debts of the two countries should be regarded as current items and that the amounts due in respect of such charges should be paid through the clearing system. The rate of interest to be applied to the capital debts would be the rate which is fixed from time to time by the Turkish Government for the purpose of the clearing system in respect of loans raised on the Turkish market

5. The essential features of the new decree are the following:

(a) The amount of textiles, hitherto which may be imported by private firms for new cotton-spinning or weaving plants must not exceed 35,000 spindles and 1,000 looms. Its machinery may only be imported from countries with which Turkey has whose trade balance is favourable to Turkey and who have imposed no restrictions on the importation of Turkish goods.

(b) Existing cotton spinning or weaving factories may renew their plant by importing spindles and looms equivalent to those already in use, provided that the proposed new plant is made available for inspection by Turkish officials.

(c) Woven cotton piece-goods, whether plain or printed, may be imported only by licensed importers, who must be registered with the Ministry of Economy and Commerce. Licences will be granted only to importers who have undertaken to export Turkish goods to the value of the imports.

A copy of this despatch has been sent to the Department of Overseas Trade.

I have &c.
PERCY LORAINE

E 6904 1204 44 No. 39

Sir P. Loraine to Mr. Eden. (Received November 15)

(No. 720)

Sir, Angora, November 2, 1934.

I HAVE the honour to refer to Mr. Magill's despatch No. 112 of the 11th November, 1933, in which he reported the Ghazi's visit to the town of Sivas, and to inform you that the month of October has been the most eventful that the Ghazi has had in the course of his present tour.

2. The visit to Angora on 1st October, 1934, of the Ghazi's Yacht was the occasion for a display of enthusiasm which was at least as great as that which greeted the Ghazi's arrival at Sivas. The Yacht, which had been escorted by a flotilla of destroyers, anchored in the bay of Ismid at 8 a.m. on the 1st October, and the Ghazi, accompanied by Ismet Pasha, the Prime Minister, and by the Ministers of War, Marine, Public Instruction, Public Works and Agriculture, proceeded by special train to Angora, where he was received by the Vali, the Mayor, the Commander of the Ankara Garrison, the Deputies for Angora, and by the Diplomatic Corps. The streets were lined with troops, and the Ghazi was greeted with the same enthusiasm as last year. A salute was fired by the artillery, and the Ghazi then proceeded to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, where he received the Diplomatic Corps. Tea was served in the garden of the Ministry, and the Ghazi conversed with the members of the Corps for about an hour. He then returned to the Yacht, which left Ismid Bay at 5 p.m. for Istanbul.

3. On the 2nd October, the Ghazi, accompanied by Ismet Pasha, the Prime Minister, and by the Ministers of War, Marine, Public Instruction, Public Works and Agriculture, proceeded by special train to Eskishehir, where he was received by the Vali, the Mayor, the Commander of the Eskishehir Garrison, the Deputies for Eskishehir, and by the Diplomatic Corps. Tea was served in the garden of the Vali's house, and the Ghazi then returned to the train, which left Eskishehir at 5 p.m. for Istanbul.

4. On the 3rd October, the Ghazi, accompanied by Ismet Pasha, the Prime Minister, and by the Ministers of War, Marine, Public Instruction, Public Works and Agriculture, proceeded by special train to Izmit, where he was received by the Vali, the Mayor, the Commander of the Izmit Garrison, the Deputies for Izmit, and by the Diplomatic Corps. Tea was served in the garden of the Vali's house, and the Ghazi then returned to the train, which left Izmit at 5 p.m. for Istanbul.

5. On the 4th October, the Ghazi, accompanied by Ismet Pasha, the Prime Minister, and by the Ministers of War, Marine, Public Instruction, Public Works and Agriculture, proceeded by special train to Bursa, where he was received by the Vali, the Mayor, the Commander of the Bursa Garrison, the Deputies for Bursa, and by the Diplomatic Corps. Tea was served in the garden of the Vali's house, and the Ghazi then returned to the train, which left Bursa at 5 p.m. for Istanbul.

6. On the 5th October, the Ghazi, accompanied by Ismet Pasha, the Prime Minister, and by the Ministers of War, Marine, Public Instruction, Public Works and Agriculture, proceeded by special train to Balikesir, where he was received by the Vali, the Mayor, the Commander of the Balikesir Garrison, the Deputies for Balikesir, and by the Diplomatic Corps. Tea was served in the garden of the Vali's house, and the Ghazi then returned to the train, which left Balikesir at 5 p.m. for Istanbul.

7. On the 6th October, the Ghazi, accompanied by Ismet Pasha, the Prime Minister, and by the Ministers of War, Marine, Public Instruction, Public Works and Agriculture, proceeded by special train to Izmir, where he was received by the Vali, the Mayor, the Commander of the Izmir Garrison, the Deputies for Izmir, and by the Diplomatic Corps. Tea was served in the garden of the Vali's house, and the Ghazi then returned to the train, which left Izmir at 5 p.m. for Istanbul.

8. On the 7th October, the Ghazi, accompanied by Ismet Pasha, the Prime Minister, and by the Ministers of War, Marine, Public Instruction, Public Works and Agriculture, proceeded by special train to Manisa, where he was received by the Vali, the Mayor, the Commander of the Manisa Garrison, the Deputies for Manisa, and by the Diplomatic Corps. Tea was served in the garden of the Vali's house, and the Ghazi then returned to the train, which left Manisa at 5 p.m. for Istanbul.

9. On the 8th October, the Ghazi, accompanied by Ismet Pasha, the Prime Minister, and by the Ministers of War, Marine, Public Instruction, Public Works and Agriculture, proceeded by special train to Aydin, where he was received by the Vali, the Mayor, the Commander of the Aydin Garrison, the Deputies for Aydin, and by the Diplomatic Corps. Tea was served in the garden of the Vali's house, and the Ghazi then returned to the train, which left Aydin at 5 p.m. for Istanbul.

10. On the 9th October, the Ghazi, accompanied by Ismet Pasha, the Prime Minister, and by the Ministers of War, Marine, Public Instruction, Public Works and Agriculture, proceeded by special train to Denizli, where he was received by the Vali, the Mayor, the Commander of the Denizli Garrison, the Deputies for Denizli, and by the Diplomatic Corps. Tea was served in the garden of the Vali's house, and the Ghazi then returned to the train, which left Denizli at 5 p.m. for Istanbul.

11. On the 10th October, the Ghazi, accompanied by Ismet Pasha, the Prime Minister, and by the Ministers of War, Marine, Public Instruction, Public Works and Agriculture, proceeded by special train to Konya, where he was received by the Vali, the Mayor, the Commander of the Konya Garrison, the Deputies for Konya, and by the Diplomatic Corps. Tea was served in the garden of the Vali's house, and the Ghazi then returned to the train, which left Konya at 5 p.m. for Istanbul.

12. On the 11th October, the Ghazi, accompanied by Ismet Pasha, the Prime Minister, and by the Ministers of War, Marine, Public Instruction, Public Works and Agriculture, proceeded by special train to Afyonkarahisar, where he was received by the Vali, the Mayor, the Commander of the Afyonkarahisar Garrison, the Deputies for Afyonkarahisar, and by the Diplomatic Corps. Tea was served in the garden of the Vali's house, and the Ghazi then returned to the train, which left Afyonkarahisar at 5 p.m. for Istanbul.

13. On the 12th October, the Ghazi, accompanied by Ismet Pasha, the Prime Minister, and by the Ministers of War, Marine, Public Instruction, Public Works and Agriculture, proceeded by special train to Kütahya, where he was received by the Vali, the Mayor, the Commander of the Kütahya Garrison, the Deputies for Kütahya, and by the Diplomatic Corps. Tea was served in the garden of the Vali's house, and the Ghazi then returned to the train, which left Kütahya at 5 p.m. for Istanbul.

14. On the 13th October, the Ghazi, accompanied by Ismet Pasha, the Prime Minister, and by the Ministers of War, Marine, Public Instruction, Public Works and Agriculture, proceeded by special train to Eskishehir, where he was received by the Vali, the Mayor, the Commander of the Eskishehir Garrison, the Deputies for Eskishehir, and by the Diplomatic Corps. Tea was served in the garden of the Vali's house, and the Ghazi then returned to the train, which left Eskishehir at 5 p.m. for Istanbul.

15. On the 14th October, the Ghazi, accompanied by Ismet Pasha, the Prime Minister, and by the Ministers of War, Marine, Public Instruction, Public Works and Agriculture, proceeded by special train to Izmit, where he was received by the Vali, the Mayor, the Commander of the Izmit Garrison, the Deputies for Izmit, and by the Diplomatic Corps. Tea was served in the garden of the Vali's house, and the Ghazi then returned to the train, which left Izmit at 5 p.m. for Istanbul.

16. On the 15th October, the Ghazi, accompanied by Ismet Pasha, the Prime Minister, and by the Ministers of War, Marine, Public Instruction, Public Works and Agriculture, proceeded by special train to Bursa, where he was received by the Vali, the Mayor, the Commander of the Bursa Garrison, the Deputies for Bursa, and by the Diplomatic Corps. Tea was served in the garden of the Vali's house, and the Ghazi then returned to the train, which left Bursa at 5 p.m. for Istanbul.

17. On the 16th October, the Ghazi, accompanied by Ismet Pasha, the Prime Minister, and by the Ministers of War, Marine, Public Instruction, Public Works and Agriculture, proceeded by special train to Balikesir, where he was received by the Vali, the Mayor, the Commander of the Balikesir Garrison, the Deputies for Balikesir, and by the Diplomatic Corps. Tea was served in the garden of the Vali's house, and the Ghazi then returned to the train, which left Balikesir at 5 p.m. for Istanbul.

18. On the 17th October, the Ghazi, accompanied by Ismet Pasha, the Prime Minister, and by the Ministers of War, Marine, Public Instruction, Public Works and Agriculture, proceeded by special train to Izmir, where he was received by the Vali, the Mayor, the Commander of the Izmir Garrison, the Deputies for Izmir, and by the Diplomatic Corps. Tea was served in the garden of the Vali's house, and the Ghazi then returned to the train, which left Izmir at 5 p.m. for Istanbul.

19. On the 18th October, the Ghazi, accompanied by Ismet Pasha, the Prime Minister, and by the Ministers of War, Marine, Public Instruction, Public Works and Agriculture, proceeded by special train to Manisa, where he was received by the Vali, the Mayor, the Commander of the Manisa Garrison, the Deputies for Manisa, and by the Diplomatic Corps. Tea was served in the garden of the Vali's house, and the Ghazi then returned to the train, which left Manisa at 5 p.m. for Istanbul.

20. On the 19th October, the Ghazi, accompanied by Ismet Pasha, the Prime Minister, and by the Ministers of War, Marine, Public Instruction, Public Works and Agriculture, proceeded by special train to Aydin, where he was received by the Vali, the Mayor, the Commander of the Aydin Garrison, the Deputies for Aydin, and by the Diplomatic Corps. Tea was served in the garden of the Vali's house, and the Ghazi then returned to the train, which left Aydin at 5 p.m. for Istanbul.

21. On the 20th October, the Ghazi, accompanied by Ismet Pasha, the Prime Minister, and by the Ministers of War, Marine, Public Instruction, Public Works and Agriculture, proceeded by special train to Denizli, where he was received by the Vali, the Mayor, the Commander of the Denizli Garrison, the Deputies for Denizli, and by the Diplomatic Corps. Tea was served in the garden of the Vali's house, and the Ghazi then returned to the train, which left Denizli at 5 p.m. for Istanbul.

22. On the 21st October, the Ghazi, accompanied by Ismet Pasha, the Prime Minister, and by the Ministers of War, Marine, Public Instruction, Public Works and Agriculture, proceeded by special train to Konya, where he was received by the Vali, the Mayor, the Commander of the Konya Garrison, the Deputies for Konya, and by the Diplomatic Corps. Tea was served in the garden of the Vali's house, and the Ghazi then returned to the train, which left Konya at 5 p.m. for Istanbul.

23. On the 22nd October, the Ghazi, accompanied by Ismet Pasha, the Prime Minister, and by the Ministers of War, Marine, Public Instruction, Public Works and Agriculture, proceeded by special train to Afyonkarahisar, where he was received by the Vali, the Mayor, the Commander of the Afyonkarahisar Garrison, the Deputies for Afyonkarahisar, and by the Diplomatic Corps. Tea was served in the garden of the Vali's house, and the Ghazi then returned to the train, which left Afyonkarahisar at 5 p.m. for Istanbul.

24. On the 23rd October, the Ghazi, accompanied by Ismet Pasha, the Prime Minister, and by the Ministers of War, Marine, Public Instruction, Public Works and Agriculture, proceeded by special train to Kütahya, where he was received by the Vali, the Mayor, the Commander of the Kütahya Garrison, the Deputies for Kütahya, and by the Diplomatic Corps. Tea was served in the garden of the Vali's house, and the Ghazi then returned to the train, which left Kütahya at 5 p.m. for Istanbul.

25. On the 24th October, the Ghazi, accompanied by Ismet Pasha, the Prime Minister, and by the Ministers of War, Marine, Public Instruction, Public Works and Agriculture, proceeded by special train to Eskishehir, where he was received by the Vali, the Mayor, the Commander of the Eskishehir Garrison, the Deputies for Eskishehir, and by the Diplomatic Corps. Tea was served in the garden of the Vali's house, and the Ghazi then returned to the train, which left Eskishehir at 5 p.m. for Istanbul.

26. On the 25th October, the Ghazi, accompanied by Ismet Pasha, the Prime Minister, and by the Ministers of War, Marine, Public Instruction, Public Works and Agriculture, proceeded by special train to Izmit, where he was received by the Vali, the Mayor, the Commander of the Izmit Garrison, the Deputies for Izmit, and by the Diplomatic Corps. Tea was served in the garden of the Vali's house, and the Ghazi then returned to the train, which left Izmit at 5 p.m. for Istanbul.

27. On the 26th October, the Ghazi, accompanied by Ismet Pasha, the Prime Minister, and by the Ministers of War, Marine, Public Instruction, Public Works and Agriculture, proceeded by special train to Bursa, where he was received by the Vali, the Mayor, the Commander of the Bursa Garrison, the Deputies for Bursa, and by the Diplomatic Corps. Tea was served in the garden of the Vali's house, and the Ghazi then returned to the train, which left Bursa at 5 p.m. for Istanbul.

28. On the 27th October, the Ghazi, accompanied by Ismet Pasha, the Prime Minister, and by the Ministers of War, Marine, Public Instruction, Public Works and Agriculture, proceeded by special train to Balikesir, where he was received by the Vali, the Mayor, the Commander of the Balikesir Garrison, the Deputies for Balikesir, and by the Diplomatic Corps. Tea was served in the garden of the Vali's house, and the Ghazi then returned to the train, which left Balikesir at 5 p.m. for Istanbul.

29. On the 28th October, the Ghazi, accompanied by Ismet Pasha, the Prime Minister, and by the Ministers of War, Marine, Public Instruction, Public Works and Agriculture, proceeded by special train to Izmir, where he was received by the Vali, the Mayor, the Commander of the Izmir Garrison, the Deputies for Izmir, and by the Diplomatic Corps. Tea was served in the garden of the Vali's house, and the Ghazi then returned to the train, which left Izmir at 5 p.m. for Istanbul.

30. On the 29th October, the Ghazi, accompanied by Ismet Pasha, the Prime Minister, and by the Ministers of War, Marine, Public Instruction, Public Works and Agriculture, proceeded by special train to Manisa, where he was received by the Vali, the Mayor, the Commander of the Manisa Garrison, the Deputies for Manisa, and by the Diplomatic Corps. Tea was served in the garden of the Vali's house, and the Ghazi then returned to the train, which left Manisa at 5 p.m. for Istanbul.

31. On the 30th October, the Ghazi, accompanied by Ismet Pasha, the Prime Minister, and by the Ministers of War, Marine, Public Instruction, Public Works and Agriculture, proceeded by special train to Aydin, where he was received by the Vali, the Mayor, the Commander of the Aydin Garrison, the Deputies for Aydin, and by the Diplomatic Corps. Tea was served in the garden of the Vali's house, and the Ghazi then returned to the train, which left Aydin at 5 p.m. for Istanbul.

32. On the 31st October, the Ghazi, accompanied by Ismet Pasha, the Prime Minister, and by the Ministers of War, Marine, Public Instruction, Public Works and Agriculture, proceeded by special train to Denizli, where he was received by the Vali, the Mayor, the Commander of the Denizli Garrison, the Deputies for Denizli, and by the Diplomatic Corps. Tea was served in the garden of the Vali's house, and the Ghazi then returned to the train, which left Denizli at 5 p.m. for Istanbul.

33. On the 1st November, the Ghazi, accompanied by Ismet Pasha, the Prime Minister, and by the Ministers of War, Marine, Public Instruction, Public Works and Agriculture, proceeded by special train to Konya, where he was received by the Vali, the Mayor, the Commander of the Konya Garrison, the Deputies for Konya, and by the Diplomatic Corps. Tea was served in the garden of the Vali's house, and the Ghazi then returned to the train, which left Konya at 5 p.m. for Istanbul.

34. On the 2nd November, the Ghazi, accompanied by Ismet Pasha, the Prime Minister, and by the Ministers of War, Marine, Public Instruction, Public Works and Agriculture, proceeded by special train to Afyonkarahisar, where he was received by the Vali, the Mayor, the Commander of the Afyonkarahisar Garrison, the Deputies for Afyonkarahisar, and by the Diplomatic Corps. Tea was served in the garden of the Vali's house, and the Ghazi then returned to the train, which left Afyonkarahisar at 5 p.m. for Istanbul.

35. On the 3rd November, the Ghazi, accompanied by Ismet Pasha, the Prime Minister, and by the Ministers of War, Marine, Public Instruction, Public Works and Agriculture, proceeded by special train to Kütahya, where he was received by the Vali, the Mayor, the Commander of the Kütahya Garrison, the Deputies for Kütahya, and by the Diplomatic Corps. Tea was served in the garden of the Vali's house, and the Ghazi then returned to the train, which left Kütahya at 5 p.m. for Istanbul.

36. On the 4th November, the Ghazi, accompanied by Ismet Pasha, the Prime Minister, and by the Ministers of War, Marine, Public Instruction, Public Works and Agriculture, proceeded by special train to Eskishehir, where he was received by the Vali, the Mayor, the Commander of the Eskishehir Garrison, the Deputies for Eskishehir, and by the Diplomatic Corps. Tea was served in the garden of the Vali's house, and the Ghazi then returned to the train, which left Eskishehir at 5 p.m. for Istanbul.

37. On the 5th November, the Ghazi, accompanied by Ismet Pasha, the Prime Minister, and by the Ministers of War, Marine, Public Instruction, Public Works and Agriculture, proceeded by special train to Izmit, where he was received by the Vali, the Mayor, the Commander of the Izmit Garrison, the Deputies for Izmit, and by the Diplomatic Corps. Tea was served in the garden of the Vali's house, and the Ghazi then returned to the train, which left Izmit at 5 p.m. for Istanbul.

38. On the 6th November, the Ghazi, accompanied by Ismet Pasha, the Prime Minister, and by the Ministers of War, Marine, Public Instruction, Public Works and Agriculture, proceeded by special train to Bursa, where he was received by the Vali, the Mayor, the Commander of the Bursa Garrison, the Deputies for Bursa, and by the Diplomatic Corps. Tea was served in the garden of the Vali's house, and the Ghazi then returned to the train, which left Bursa at 5 p.m. for Istanbul.

39. On the 7th November, the Ghazi, accompanied by Ismet Pasha, the Prime Minister, and by the Ministers of War, Marine, Public Instruction, Public Works and Agriculture, proceeded by special train to Balikesir, where he was received by the Vali, the Mayor, the Commander of the Balikesir Garrison, the Deputies for Balikesir, and by the Diplomatic Corps. Tea was served in the garden of the Vali's house, and the Ghazi then returned to the train, which left Balikesir at 5 p.m. for Istanbul.

40. On the 8th November, the Ghazi, accompanied by Ismet Pasha, the Prime Minister, and by the Ministers of War, Marine, Public Instruction, Public Works and Agriculture, proceeded by special train to Izmir, where he was received by the Vali, the Mayor, the Commander of the Izmir Garrison, the Deputies for Izmir, and by the Diplomatic Corps. Tea was served in the garden of the Vali's house, and the Ghazi then returned to the train, which left Izmir at 5 p.m. for Istanbul.

41. On the 9th November, the Ghazi, accompanied by Ismet Pasha, the Prime Minister, and by the Ministers of War, Marine, Public Instruction, Public Works and Agriculture, proceeded by special train to Manisa, where he was received by the Vali, the Mayor, the Commander of the Manisa Garrison, the Deputies for Manisa, and by the Diplomatic Corps. Tea was served in the garden of the Vali's house, and the Ghazi then returned to the train, which left Manisa at 5 p.m. for Istanbul.

42. On the 10th November, the Ghazi, accompanied by Ismet Pasha, the Prime Minister, and by the Ministers of War, Marine, Public Instruction, Public Works and Agriculture, proceeded by special train to Aydin, where he was received by the Vali, the Mayor, the Commander of the Aydin Garrison, the Deputies for Aydin, and by the Diplomatic Corps. Tea was served in the garden of the Vali's house, and the Ghazi then returned to the train, which left Aydin at 5 p.m. for Istanbul.

43. On the 11th November, the Ghazi, accompanied by Ismet Pasha, the Prime Minister, and by the Ministers of War, Marine, Public Instruction, Public Works and Agriculture, proceeded by special train to Denizli, where he was received by the Vali, the Mayor, the Commander of the Denizli Garrison, the Deputies for Denizli, and by the Diplomatic Corps. Tea was served in the garden of the Vali's house, and the Ghazi then returned to the train, which left Denizli at 5 p.m. for Istanbul.

44. On the 12th November, the Ghazi, accompanied by Ismet Pasha, the Prime Minister, and by the Ministers of War, Marine, Public Instruction, Public Works and Agriculture, proceeded by special train to Konya, where he was received by the Vali, the Mayor, the Commander of the Konya Garrison, the Deputies for Konya, and by the Diplomatic Corps. Tea was served in the garden of the Vali's house, and the Ghazi then returned to the train, which left Konya at 5 p.m. for Istanbul.

45. On the 13th November, the Ghazi, accompanied by Ismet Pasha, the Prime Minister, and by the Ministers of War, Marine, Public Instruction, Public Works and Agriculture, proceeded by special train to Afyonkarahisar, where he was received by the Vali, the Mayor, the Commander of the Afyonkarahisar Garrison, the Deputies for Afyonkarahisar, and by the Diplomatic Corps. Tea was served in the garden of the Vali's house, and the Ghazi then returned to the train, which left Afyonkarahisar at 5 p.m. for Istanbul.

46. On the 14th November, the Ghazi, accompanied by Ismet Pasha, the Prime Minister, and by the Ministers of War, Marine, Public Instruction, Public Works and Agriculture, proceeded by special train to Kütahya, where he was received by the Vali, the Mayor, the Commander of the Kütahya Garrison, the Deputies for Kütahya, and by the Diplomatic Corps. Tea was served in the garden of the Vali's house, and the Ghazi then returned to the train, which left Kütahya at 5 p.m. for Istanbul.

47. On the 15th November, the Ghazi, accompanied by Ismet Pasha, the Prime Minister, and by the Ministers of War, Marine, Public Instruction, Public Works and Agriculture, proceeded by special train to Eskishehir, where he was received by the Vali, the Mayor, the Commander of the Eskishehir Garrison, the Deputies for Eskishehir, and by the Diplomatic Corps. Tea was served in the garden of the Vali's house, and the Ghazi then returned to the train, which left Eskishehir at 5 p.m. for Istanbul.

48. On the 16th November, the Ghazi, accompanied by Ismet Pasha, the Prime Minister, and by the Ministers of War, Marine, Public Instruction, Public Works and Agriculture, proceeded by special train to Izmit, where he was received by the Vali, the Mayor, the Commander of the Izmit Garrison, the Deputies for Izmit, and by the Diplomatic Corps. Tea was served in the garden of the Vali's house, and the Ghazi then returned to the train, which left Izmit at 5 p.m. for Istanbul.

49. On the 17th November, the Ghazi, accompanied by Ismet Pasha, the Prime Minister, and by the Ministers of War, Marine, Public Instruction, Public Works and Agriculture, proceeded by special train to Bursa, where he was received by the Vali, the Mayor, the Commander of the Bursa Garrison, the Deputies for Bursa, and by the Diplomatic Corps. Tea was served in the garden of the Vali's house, and the Ghazi then returned to the train, which left Bursa at 5 p.m. for Istanbul.

50. On the 18th November, the Ghazi, accompanied by Ismet Pasha, the Prime Minister, and by the Ministers of War, Marine, Public Instruction, Public Works and Agriculture, proceeded by special train to Balikesir, where he was received by the Vali, the Mayor, the Commander of the Balikesir Garrison, the Deputies for Balikesir, and by the Diplomatic Corps. Tea was served in the garden of the Vali's house, and the Ghazi then returned to the train, which left Balikesir at 5 p.m. for Istanbul.

51. On the 19th November, the Ghazi, accompanied by Ismet Pasha, the Prime Minister, and by the Ministers of War, Marine, Public Instruction, Public Works and Agriculture, proceeded by special train to Izmir, where he was received by the Vali, the Mayor, the Commander of the Izmir Garrison, the Deputies for Izmir, and by the Diplomatic Corps. Tea was served in the garden of the Vali's house, and the Ghazi then returned to the train, which left Izmir at 5 p.m. for Istanbul.

52. On the 20th November, the Ghazi, accompanied by Ismet Pasha, the Prime Minister, and by the Ministers of War, Marine, Public Instruction, Public Works and Agriculture, proceeded by special train to Manisa, where he was received by the Vali, the Mayor, the Commander of the Manisa Garrison, the Deputies for Manisa, and by the Diplomatic Corps. Tea was served in the garden of the Vali's house, and the Ghazi then returned to the train, which left Manisa at 5 p.m. for Istanbul.

53. On the 21st November, the Ghazi, accompanied by Ismet Pasha, the Prime Minister, and by the Ministers of War, Marine, Public Instruction, Public Works and Agriculture, proceeded by special train to Aydin, where he was received by the Vali, the Mayor, the Commander of the Aydin Garrison, the Deputies for Aydin, and by the Diplomatic Corps. Tea was served in the garden of the Vali's house, and the Ghazi then returned to the train, which left Aydin at 5 p.m. for Istanbul.

54. On the 22nd November, the Ghazi, accompanied by Ismet Pasha, the Prime Minister, and by the Ministers of War, Marine, Public Instruction, Public Works and Agriculture, proceeded by special train to Denizli, where he was received by the Vali, the Mayor, the Commander of the Denizli Garrison, the Deputies for Denizli, and by the Diplomatic Corps. Tea was served in the garden of the Vali's house, and the Ghazi then returned to the train, which left Denizli at 5 p.m. for Istanbul.

55. On the 23rd November, the Ghazi, accompanied by Ismet Pasha, the Prime Minister, and by the Ministers of War, Marine, Public Instruction, Public Works and Agriculture, proceeded by special train to Konya, where he was received by the Vali, the Mayor, the Commander of the Konya Garrison, the Deputies for Konya, and by the Diplomatic Corps. Tea was served in the garden of the Vali's house, and the Ghazi then returned to the train, which left Konya at 5 p.m. for Istanbul.

56. On the 24th November, the Ghazi, accompanied by Ismet Pasha, the Prime Minister, and by the Ministers of War, Marine, Public Instruction, Public Works and Agriculture, proceeded by special train to Afyonkarahisar, where he was received by the Vali, the Mayor, the Commander of the Afyonkarahisar Garrison, the Deputies for Afyonkarahisar, and by the Diplomatic Corps. Tea was served in the garden of the Vali's house, and the Ghazi then returned to the train, which left Afyonkarahisar at 5 p.m. for Istanbul.

57. On the 25th November, the Ghazi, accompanied by Ismet Pasha, the Prime Minister, and by the Ministers of War, Marine, Public Instruction, Public Works and Agriculture, proceeded by special train to Kütahya, where he was received by the Vali, the Mayor, the Commander of the Kütahya Garrison, the Deputies for Kütahya, and by the Diplomatic Corps. Tea was served in the garden of the Vali's house, and the Ghazi then returned to the train, which left Kütahya at 5 p.m. for Istanbul.

58. On the 26th November, the Ghazi, accompanied by Ismet Pasha, the Prime Minister, and by the Ministers of War, Marine, Public Instruction, Public Works and Agriculture, proceeded by special train to Eskishehir, where he was received by the Vali, the Mayor, the Commander of the Eskishehir Garrison, the Deputies for Eskishehir, and by the Diplomatic Corps. Tea was served in the garden of the Vali's house, and the Ghazi then returned to the train, which left Eskishehir at 5 p.m. for Istanbul.

59. On the 27th November, the Ghazi, accompanied by Ismet Pasha, the Prime Minister, and by the Ministers of War, Marine, Public Instruction, Public Works and Agriculture, proceeded by special train to Izmit, where he was received by the Vali, the Mayor, the Commander of the Izmit Garrison, the Deputies for Izmit, and by the Diplomatic Corps. Tea was served in the garden of the Vali's house, and the Ghazi then returned to the train, which left Izmit at 5 p.m. for Istanbul.

60. On the 28th November, the Ghazi, accompanied by Ismet Pasha, the Prime Minister, and by the Ministers of War, Marine, Public Instruction, Public Works and Agriculture, proceeded by special train to Bursa, where he was received by the Vali, the Mayor, the Commander of the Bursa Garrison, the Deputies for Bursa, and by the Diplomatic Corps. Tea was served in the garden of the Vali's house, and the Ghazi then returned to the train, which left Bursa at 5 p.m. for Istanbul.

61. On the 29th November, the Ghazi, accompanied by Ismet Pasha, the Prime Minister, and by the Ministers of War, Marine, Public Instruction, Public Works and Agriculture, proceeded by special train to Balikesir, where he was received by the Vali, the Mayor, the Commander of the Balikesir Garrison, the Deputies for Balikesir, and by the Diplomatic Corps. Tea was served in the garden of the Vali's house, and the Ghazi then returned to the train, which left Balikesir at 5 p.m. for Istanbul.

62. On the 30th November, the Ghazi, accompanied by Ismet Pasha, the Prime Minister, and by the Ministers of War, Marine, Public Instruction, Public Works and Agriculture, proceeded by special train to Izmir, where he was received by the Vali, the Mayor, the Commander of the Izmir Garrison, the Deputies for Izmir, and by the Diplomatic Corps. Tea was served in the garden of the Vali's house, and the Ghazi then returned to the train, which left Izmir at 5 p.m. for Istanbul.

63. On the 1st December, the Ghazi, accompanied by Ismet Pasha, the Prime Minister, and by the Ministers of War, Marine, Public Instruction, Public Works and Agriculture, proceeded by special train to Manisa, where he was received by the Vali, the Mayor, the Commander of the Manisa Garrison, the Deputies for Manisa, and by the Diplomatic Corps. Tea was served in the garden of the Vali's house, and the Ghazi then returned to the train, which left Manisa at 5 p.m. for Istanbul.

64. On the 2nd December, the Ghazi, accompanied by Ismet Pasha, the Prime Minister, and by the Ministers of War, Marine, Public Instruction, Public Works and Agriculture, proceeded by special train to Aydin, where he was received by the Vali, the Mayor, the Commander of the Aydin Garrison, the Deputies for Aydin, and by the Diplomatic Corps. Tea was served in the garden of the Vali's house, and the Ghazi then returned to the train, which left Aydin at 5 p.m. for Istanbul.

65. On the 3rd December, the Ghazi, accompanied by Ismet Pasha, the Prime Minister, and by the Ministers of War, Marine, Public Instruction, Public Works and Agriculture, proceeded by special train to Denizli, where he was received by the Vali, the Mayor, the Commander of the Denizli Garrison, the Deputies for Denizli, and by the Diplomatic Corps. Tea was served in the garden of the Vali's house, and the Ghazi then returned to the train, which left Denizli at 5 p.m. for Istanbul.

66. On the 4th December, the Ghazi, accompanied by Ismet Pasha, the Prime Minister, and by the Ministers of War, Marine, Public Instruction, Public Works and Agriculture, proceeded by special train to Konya, where he was received by the Vali, the Mayor, the Commander of the Konya Garrison, the Deputies for Konya, and by the Diplomatic Corps. Tea was served in the garden of the Vali's house, and the Ghazi then returned to the train, which left Konya at 5 p.m. for Istanbul.

67. On the 5th December, the Ghazi, accompanied by Ismet Pasha, the Prime Minister, and by the Ministers of War, Marine, Public Instruction, Public Works and Agriculture, proceeded by special train to Afyonkarahisar, where he was received by the Vali, the Mayor, the Commander of the Afyonkarahisar Garrison, the Deputies for Afyonkarahisar, and by the Diplomatic Corps. Tea was served in the garden of the Vali's house, and the Ghazi then returned to the train, which left Afyonkarahisar at 5 p.m. for Istanbul.

68. On the 6th December, the Ghazi, accompanied by Ismet Pasha, the Prime Minister, and by the Ministers of War, Marine, Public Instruction, Public Works and Agriculture, proceeded by special train to Kütahya, where he was received by the Vali, the Mayor, the Commander of the Kütahya Garrison, the Deputies for Kütahya, and by the Diplomatic Corps. Tea was served in the garden of the Vali's house, and the Ghazi then returned to the train, which left Kütahya at 5 p.m. for Istanbul.

69. On the 7th December, the Ghazi, accompanied by Ismet Pasha, the Prime Minister, and by the Ministers of War, Marine, Public Instruction, Public Works and Agriculture, proceeded by special train to Eskishehir, where he was received by the Vali, the Mayor, the Commander of the Eskishehir Garrison, the Deputies for Eskishehir, and by the Diplomatic Corps. Tea was served in the garden of the Vali's house, and the Ghazi then returned to the train, which left Eskishehir at 5 p.m. for Istanbul.

70. On the 8th December, the Ghazi, accompanied by Ismet Pasha, the Prime Minister, and by the Ministers of War, Marine, Public Instruction, Public Works and Agriculture, proceeded by special train to Izmit, where he was received by the Vali, the Mayor, the Commander of the Izmit Garrison, the Deputies for Izmit, and by the Diplomatic Corps. Tea was served in the garden of the Vali's house, and the Ghazi then returned to the train, which left Izmit at 5 p.m. for Istanbul.

71. On the 9th December, the Ghazi, accompanied by Ismet Pasha, the Prime Minister, and by the Ministers of War, Marine, Public Instruction, Public Works and Agriculture, proceeded by special train to Bursa, where he was received by the Vali, the Mayor, the Commander of the Bursa Garrison, the Deputies for Bursa, and by the Diplomatic Corps. Tea was served in the garden of the Vali's house, and the Ghazi then returned to the train, which left Bursa at 5 p.m. for Istanbul.

72. On the 10th December, the Ghazi, accompanied by Ismet Pasha, the Prime Minister, and by the Ministers of War, Marine, Public Instruction, Public Works and Agriculture, proceeded by special train to Balikesir, where he was received by the Vali, the Mayor, the Commander of the Balikesir Garrison, the Deputies for Balikesir, and by the Diplomatic Corps. Tea was served in the garden of the Vali's house, and the Ghazi then returned to the train, which left Balikesir at 5 p.m. for Istanbul.

73. On the 11th December, the Ghazi, accompanied by Ismet Pasha, the Prime Minister, and by the Ministers of War, Marine, Public Instruction, Public Works and Agriculture, proceeded by special train to Izmir, where he was received by the Vali, the Mayor, the Commander of the Izmir Garrison, the Deputies for Izmir, and by the Diplomatic Corps. Tea was served in the garden of the Vali's house, and the Ghazi then returned to the train, which left Izmir at 5 p.m. for Istanbul.

74. On the 12th December, the Ghazi, accompanied by Ismet Pasha, the Prime Minister, and by the Ministers of War, Marine, Public Instruction, Public Works and Agriculture, proceeded by special train to Manisa, where he was received by the Vali, the Mayor, the Commander of the Manisa Garrison, the Deputies for Manisa, and by the Diplomatic Corps. Tea was served in the garden of the Vali's house, and the Ghazi then returned to the train, which left Manisa at 5 p.m. for Istanbul.

75. On the 13th December, the Ghazi, accompanied by Ismet Pasha, the Prime Minister, and by the Ministers of War, Marine, Public Instruction, Public Works and Agriculture, proceeded by special train to Aydin, where he was received by the Vali, the Mayor, the Commander of the Aydin Garrison, the Deputies for Aydin, and by the Diplomatic Corps. Tea was served in the garden of the Vali's house, and the Ghazi then returned to the train, which left Aydin at 5 p.m. for Istanbul.

76. On the 14th December, the Ghazi, accompanied by Ismet Pasha, the Prime Minister, and by the Ministers of War, Marine, Public Instruction, Public Works and Agriculture, proceeded by special train to Denizli, where he was received by the Vali, the Mayor, the Commander of the Denizli Garrison, the Deputies for Denizli, and by the Diplomatic Corps. Tea was served in the garden of the Vali's house, and the Ghazi then returned to the train, which left Denizli at 5 p.m. for Istanbul.

77. On the 15th December, the Ghazi, accompanied by Ismet Pasha, the Prime Minister, and by the Ministers of War, Marine, Public Instruction, Public Works and Agriculture, proceeded by special train to Konya, where he was received by the Vali, the Mayor, the Commander of the Konya Garrison, the Deputies for Konya, and by the Diplomatic Corps. Tea was served in the garden of the Vali's house, and the Ghazi then returned to the train, which left Konya at 5 p.m. for Istanbul.

78. On the 16th December, the Ghazi, accompanied by Ismet Pasha, the Prime Minister, and by the Ministers of War, Marine, Public Instruction, Public Works and Agriculture, proceeded by special train to Afyonkarahisar, where he was received by the Vali, the Mayor, the Commander of the Afyonkarahisar Garrison, the Deputies for Afyonkarahisar, and by the Diplomatic Corps. Tea was served in the garden of the Vali's house, and the Ghazi then returned to the train, which left Afyonkarahisar at 5 p.m. for Istanbul.

79. On the 17th December, the Ghazi, accompanied by Ismet Pasha, the Prime Minister, and by the Ministers of War, Marine, Public Instruction, Public Works and Agriculture, proceeded by special train to Kütahya, where he was received by the Vali, the Mayor, the Commander of the Kütahya Garrison, the Deputies for Kütahya, and by the Diplomatic Corps. Tea was served in the garden of the Vali's house, and the Ghazi then returned to the train, which left Kütahya at 5 p.m. for Istanbul.

80. On the 18th December, the Ghazi, accompanied by Ismet Pasha, the Prime Minister, and by the Ministers of War, Marine, Public Instruction, Public Works and Agriculture, proceeded by special train to Eskishehir, where he was received by the Vali, the Mayor,

Ministry of Public Works and a grant of £T 260 000 has been promised for work to be carried out in 1935. The Minister of Public Works, Hilmi Bey, resigned at the beginning of this year and for some months fears were entertained that work on the road might be interrupted owing to lack of funds. However strong pressure was brought to bear upon Ali Bey, the new Minister of Public Works by Army Inspector General Ali Sait Pasha, Hasan Bey, a Gumushane Deputy, and the local authorities with the result that funds for future work have been provided. I was informed that practically all the money spent on the road remained in the country. Stone was obtained locally and cement from Constantinople or Smyrna. Iron rods for the reinforced concrete work also the only material obtained from abroad. The largest item of expenditure was constituted by salaries and workmen's wages. This item represented 70 per cent of the expenditure. Steam rollers had been provided by the Ministry of Public Works and of the two I saw in Gumushane one was of German manufacture (Deutz).

3. I congratulated the Chief Engineer of the Gumushane Vilayet on the completion of the road and asked what arrangements had been made for its maintenance. He said that provision was being made for the work to be carried out by the local road authorities consisting of a monthly grant from the central Government, which would be increased from £T 2 000 to £T 3 000 per annum. The staff of Dereli was to consist of a foreman, a mounted foreman who, on duty, would be mounted, one scraper, one roller, one steam engine and fifteen engineering labourers. Experience might show that a smaller staff would suffice. Vehicular traffic on the road between Erzincan and Gumushane was now limited to the Dereli–Gumushane section, but it was hoped that by the autumn the road would be open to traffic between Erzincan and Gumushane. The distance between Gumushane and Erzincan was 74 kilometres or about 46 miles.

4. During the last three months of the year 1934 the Dereli–Gumushane section was to be open to traffic. Vehicular traffic would then be able to proceed from Erzincan to Gumushane, a distance of 74 kilometres or about 46 miles. The road would be open to traffic between Erzincan and Gumushane during the summer months only. The journey would take about 4 hours by car and 11 hours by horse.

5. There was a great deal of traffic on the road both going towards Erzincan and coming from Erzincan. Motor lorries, large and small, transporting passengers and merchandise to and fro. Animals and pack animals were also plentiful on the road. Commodities carried by motor lorries and animals were principally straw, barley, wheat and flour. Motor lorries and horses and carts were also employed in transporting goods from Erzincan to Erzurum. The journey from Erzincan to Erzurum by motor lorry took about 10 hours. The journey from Erzincan to Erzurum by horse and cart took about 3 days. The journey from Erzincan to Erzurum by motor lorry took about 10 hours. The journey from Erzincan to Erzurum by horse and cart took about 3 days.

6. There were no motor bicycles, all of British manufacture, two B.S.A. and three Matchless, at Gumushane owned by engineers and officials of the Ministry of Public Works engaged in road making.

7. I was much impressed by the improvement that has taken place in Gumushane during the last few years. A considerable number of new houses were being built and the town looked much cleaner and more prosperous than in 1930. The old style of architecture is being preserved and the houses continue to be roofed with several layers of thin strips of pitch pine which have been treated with a preparation of galvanised iron sheeting. Many of the new houses under construction were being roofed with galvanised iron.

8. Gumushane is famous for its apples and pears and this season's crop of good quality was reported. I was told that the wheat crop in Bayburt, Kazaz, the Gumushane Vilayet was the worst about 1/3 average as regards quantity and quality.

9. During my stay at Gumushane I exchanged visits with Ethem Bey, the Vali who is about 40 years of age. He has been two years at Gumushane

to be energetic and honest. He informed me that he had previously been at Urfa, Sivas and Kars, and that he liked his present post.

10. The municipal elections had taken place at Gumushane shortly before my visit, the candidates of the People's party being elected. The mayor is Hilmi Bey, a member of the family of the Beys of Belalan, and a cousin of Hilmi Bey, a Deputy of Gumushane.

11. I received some hospitality at Gumushane from Hasevat Bey, a local merchant and a brother of the Deputy. Hasan Bey, who told me that he had entertained Colonel Rawlinson during his enforced residence at Erzerum after the latter and that he had intervened successfully in favour of the British party, Mr. E. K. Balls and Dr. W. Balfour Gourlay, being allowed to visit the mountains in the Gumushane district this summer.

12. I attach hereto a statement showing the time taken on the journey from Erzincan to Gumushane by motor car, partly because I was requested to do so by Hasan Bey and partly because I wished to see the country.

I have &c.
W. D. W. MATTHEWS

[Not printed.]

E 6908/1204/44 No. 41

Sir P. Loraine to Sir John Simon. (Received November 15)

(No. 28)

Angora, November 5, 1934.

At the beginning of the month of April a precis of the opening speech and the Annual Report of the new session of the Grand National Assembly which opened on the 1st November. It was attached to the Diplomatic Report of the President's opening speech were duly handed to the Embassy and Consulates. A certain number of the new Turkish Ambassadors and Ministers to Foreign countries were also invited to the Palace to receive their letters of credence. The words which were first dictated to the Deputies about five years ago were spoken with emphasis.

The President in his speech expressed gratification that the development of the organisation of the establishment of commercial relations with foreign countries, the establishment of reciprocity of exchanges, the stability of finances and Turkish influence in the Near East, Orient, with some confidence to the Balkan Pact, had provoked loud cheering. These sentiments were translated by the presence of the Greek and Roumanian Ministers for Foreign Affairs and the Yugoslav Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs who had arrived in Angora to deliberate about the pact and its relations with Turkey. Rustu Bey, for instance, was elected the Chairman of the Party. At the close of the speech the Gazi stated that at the recent elections more than 75 per cent of the voters of Turkey had exercised their right to vote. He considered this a manifest proof of the interior unity of the people.

A new reform intended to rank with the literary, social, religious and economic reforms of the republic was announced during the speech. This was the reform of Turkish music. On this point the Gazi said that Turkey's music was not standing for long and that it was necessary that the tastes and ideals of the Turkish people should be expressed in accordance with the adopted rules of modern music so that Turkish music might be elevated to the position in the world of music.

I have &c.
PERCY LORAINE

[Not printed.]

[E 6914 6914 44 No 12

Sir P Lorraine to Sir John Simon (Received November 15)

No 540)

Sir *Angora November 9 1934*

I HAVE the honour to inform you that the secretary to the Ambassador in the 6th November that a German military mission had arrived in Turkey to study the Turkish army and Turkish military institutions and to decide upon a headquarters at the Angora Palace Hotel by General Asim Pasha Deputy Chief of the General Staff who already gave the names of the officers composing the mission as Lieutenant Colonel Vondel and Rittmeister Strutzel they would stay at Angora as the guests of the Turkish army until 15th November when they would have first to study maps and return there a few days after returning to Germany

2 My Italian colleague has informed the German Government privately that in two other countries at present in contact with Germany it was reported by the Turkish Government that they were not to be sent Dr Antonius the Director of the Near East Section of the Ministry of Propaganda Meyer Sampson believes that the German Government would not be pleased with this report as they would prefer that it should not be known that they have any military mission in Turkey at present

3 I am sending copies of this despatch to His Majesty's Ambassador at Berlin

I have &c
PERCY LORAIN

E 6915 3652 44 No 14

Sir P Lorraine (Constantinople) to Sir John Simon (Received November 15)

No 541 (Confidential)

Sir *Constantinople November 10 1934*

I HAVE the honour to report the substance of some notes from Tevfik Rushdi Bey and two lengthy conversations with the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs Aras in which he has kindly given me his views on various problems in the realm of international politics that have and others that may have interest for Turkey and the present attitude of the Turkish Government in regard to them

2 I have thought it convenient, for the sake of these notes to group them under headings, as I trust that the present despatch when read in connection with my despatch No 485 of the 7th July last may help to show at a glance what is to appreciate the present trend of Turkish foreign policy

3 In my telegrams No 53 of the 4th November and No 57 of the 8th November I have already acquainted you with the nature of the meetings of Angora of the Council of the Balkan Entente His principal was Tevfik Rushdi told me was the strengthening of the political relations especially of the good feeling between the four partners

4 As regards the Balkan Entente generally Tevfik Rushdi Bey seemed to be that as the closer organisation of this international group moved forward was being made in the process of evening out national peculiarities of security interests arose He pointed out that the Balkans was in any material difference but of the existing great Powers the Balkan Entente much the Little Entente There was however to interest effect of the two groups The great difference between groups was that while the Little Entente had originally been set up with the definite object of preserving the respective existing territorial problems as presented by the Treaty of the Little Entente Powers with the Balkan Entente there was no such definite object in view but rather general consideration of a wider character which was certainly impossible to foresee Secondly the Little Entente Powers were linked by agreements against certain other countries by certain peace treaties As regards the great Powers with the Little Entente felt themselves in sympathy and friendship with the so-called the anti-revisionist group of the great Powers, viz England and Russia Of the great European Powers, there therefore remained Germany and Italy, both of which were at present dissatisfied with their present situation, from which they might or might not emerge successful towards these two countries the Little Entente and the Balkan Entente felt the same sympathy as they did towards what has been called the Franco-Russian group This does not mean, however, an attitude, in case of the other of hostility or unfriendliness towards Germany or Italy but it does mean one of watchfulness and care the latter being in relations with Powers could be the latter pursued would be the States forming these two and from these regions *entente* there would certainly never be any idea of provocation towards the powerful neighbours with whose policy themselves exist sympathy but of vigilance and resistance to the part of those two great Powers with whom the region of contact difficulties might be precluded Is there would be to meet the exigencies and contingencies as pursued by these regional groupings

As a matter of this new protective alliance Tevfik Rushdi Bey called the attention to Yugoslavia's relations with Germany and Greece to Yugoslavia's attitude towards the Axis powers Germany and Italy Yugoslavia's relations with Germany had been somewhat strained by the assassination of King Alexander and Rushdi Bey told me that it was clear to everyone that Yugoslavia could not afford to quarrel with Germany and Italy at present and spend all her resources on armaments and that King Alexander's visit to Germany was therefore intended to serve as an indication that His Majesty had decided to follow a policy of friendship with Germany and Italy and to abandon the anti-German policy which had been followed by the late King Yugoslavia had gone against Germany and Italy in the League of Nations and had been the chief opponent of the revision of the Treaties of Peace Rushdi Bey was of the opinion that the new Government had been wise to adopt a policy of neutrality towards Germany and Italy but he could not help thinking that the Government still somewhat afraid that the fighting between Yugoslavia and Bulgaria might well be revived if the question of revision of the Treaties of Neuilly was brought forward at present Yugoslavia had gone to the assistance of Bulgaria when she was attacked by Greece and Turkey in 1913 and Bulgaria had not forgotten this fact Rushdi Bey was of the opinion that the new Government had been wise to adopt a policy of neutrality towards Germany and Italy but he could not help thinking that the Government still somewhat afraid that the fighting between Yugoslavia and Bulgaria might well be revived if the question of revision of the Treaties of Neuilly was brought forward at present Yugoslavia had gone to the assistance of Bulgaria when she was attacked by Greece and Turkey in 1913 and Bulgaria had not forgotten this fact Rushdi Bey was of the opinion that the new Government had been wise to adopt a policy of neutrality towards Germany and Italy but he could not help thinking that the Government still somewhat afraid that the fighting between Yugoslavia and Bulgaria might well be revived if the question of revision of the Treaties of Neuilly was brought forward at present Yugoslavia had gone to the assistance of Bulgaria when she was attacked by Greece and Turkey in 1913 and Bulgaria had not forgotten this fact Rushdi Bey was of the opinion that the new Government had been wise to adopt a policy of neutrality towards Germany and Italy but he could not help thinking that the Government still somewhat afraid that the fighting between Yugoslavia and Bulgaria might well be revived if the question of revision of the Treaties of Neuilly was brought forward at present Yugoslavia had gone to the assistance of Bulgaria when she was attacked by Greece and Turkey in 1913 and Bulgaria had not forgotten this fact

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At one point in the conversation I [illegible] my personal congratulations [illegible] admission of Turkey to a seat on the Council of the League of Nations Tevfik Rushdi Bey told me that what had specially gratified him and his colleagues had received in this connection from His Majesty's Government He believed that His Majesty's Government would never regret having given this support He would like to say that His Majesty's Government always had the Turkish representatives at Geneva or their colleagues in London perhaps too much to say but he felt he could honestly and without any hesitation express the confident hope that His Majesty's Government would be satisfied with the attitude of Turkey in matters that concerned them as well as that of any other Power represented there and he wished to express the Turkish Government's appreciation of His Majesty's Government's welcome to their Turkish colleagues

Nasturi was rather silent which cropped up in the course of conversation Tevfik Rushdi Bey gave me an interesting analysis of his own views on the fact that Nasturi would never be in a position to [illegible] his perspective of the character of the terms in

Germany He said that so long as Italy or other European Powers but espe
the former were willing to pay to maintain Austria in her present pos
Austria would remain European but if for any reason payments from Ita
elsewhere were discontinued Austria would inevitably become Germa
thought that Signor Mussolini was quite right from his own point of vi
preferring that Italy's frontier *marches* of Germany should be Aust
rather than of some other Power but for a country concerned with the so
of a grave economic crisis such as Italy at this moment the maintenance
frontier in the north of Austria was a costly business which it might
practically impossible to continue indefinitely If that were so there could
hope of real stability emerging from the present position in Austria alth
so long as Italy paid and the declaration of the three Powers in reg
Austria's independence and integrity were maintained that state might
carry on for some time yet He could not believe however that this sit
constituted a solution of the Austrian question His personal view was t
only possible solution was an international recognition of A
guaranteed by guarantees of which Germany and Italy must form p
perhaps

5 He asked the advice of Pount towards the proposed East European pa
Italian guarantee was known to be on Tevfik Rustu said that in
gards the form of view M Rackowski had taken very much
that it was towards some kind of declaration of Pol
towards those countries rather than a definite obligation which
had been for M Politis to contribute somewhat on the lines
proposed by Germany and Poland but he could not
very well assume the latter would be prepared to accept
about the eventual conclusion of the Italo-Abyssinian
exception was one of great importance He was much
reduction of the exception would mean that the
line of first thought that the Polish figure was rather high But
evident that the wording as to the question of
rather prejudicial to Italy's interests if Italy
aggression by the part Russia

6 In discussing with him his opinion that war
would get out of hand Tevfik Rustu Bey said that he
that the League of Nations would of course
Tevfik Rustu Bey said that he thought this was not only because he
that he set down to the drought that the two rely were the British
but the organisation of stable peace in Europe was impossible with
of a party of Germany He said that he thought that events would gradually
in the direction of a rapprochement between Germany on the one
and Italy on the other and that once they had gained that Italy
wish to break away from Germany He asked him what view Russia would
such a combination His Excellency evidently found this a difficult quest
answer and ended by saying that he thought that the difficulty might not pro
insuperable

7 He then passed to his Excellency whether his relations with Italy
undergone any change for better or worse since the last conversation I had
with him before my departure on leave Tevfik Rustu Bey said they
certainly to worse but their substance was the same as he had described
on previous occasion and that he referred to part only responsible for
to get any better They were perfectly correct there was nothing radically
with them but they were occasionally made to appear worse by unfri
utterances from the Roman end He still believed that part and parcel
general policy at present must be an understanding between the Rome
the Rome of the East When I said there was nothing radically amiss
he was giving me an illustration of his belief Supposing Turkey were
to cross from Italy what would give her complete satisfaction and complete
of security and peace would, she not be that the Italians should
from the Islands of the Dodecanese and that they should refer to Turkey
and Islands for Cyprus to Turkey was not trying to force the hand
Italian Islands She added her answer to me she believed that answer was
effective but it was one to be avoided and what must be the result if
were to continue to more and more unfriendly

Italy's answer was the increase of her Air Force she calculated that with
planes on the mainland opposite the islands, she could in an emergency
hostile action from the islands and the action of the aeroplanes could
checked by long range guns rendered mobile by powerful tractors Moreover,
Turkish Government did not believe that such a case as the Italians could or
create in the islands constituted any really serious threat to the Straits
Turkish Government had reached the definite conclusion that their best
interests were served by keeping the Straits open and not by closing them They
did therefore wish to change the guarantee which operated to keep the
open Alongside that resolution existed the strong and he believed not
unnatural desire that Turkey's sovereignty in the region of the Straits should be
maximum There was here a question of national *amour propre* which it
would be impossible for any Turkish Government not to pursue The defence
of the Straits should it come to that was not a question of battleships or
guns torpedoes &c but in an emergency both Turkey and Greece
their close and intimate relations would be interested in having sufficient
force to protect commerce from molestation The northern waters of the
Black Sea

8 As regards Bulgaria Tevfik Rustu after confirming what M Titulescu
had said that the situation was so serious that there was a great danger
Bulgaria did not either in the part allotted to Russia would be disposed
to the first signs of trouble as this would result Bulgaria's interests, as the latter
party to the pact, would be entitled to call to the
help of friendly countries to suppress any Bulgarian sense of isolation
Balkan Pact for this purpose He also explained to him why Turkey from Belgrade
Pact but not from the Balkan Pact King Alexander's
visit Sir Nicholas Henderson leaving Angora would spend
a week in Sofia and M Purichkovitch would meet some of the Bulgarian
Ministers at Varna Tevfik Rustu one of them wish Bulgaria to feel
isolated But the Turkish Government could not force the pace
Bulgaria's own interests expressed so far as I was seeing it for a united
front of the Balkan Pact Powers were not prepared this
matter further pending a review of the situation which I developed since my
return with his Excellency in August

9 Tevfik Rustu spoke with his customary freedom and candour
and he certainly gave me the impression of being entirely frank When
leave of him he said "Well, I believe I have now told you everything
I think I have to, I even rather more than everything

I have &c

PERCY LORAINE

E 6047 2462 44 No 44

Consul General to Sir John Simon Received November 22

(No 102 E 6)

Angora, *November 22* 1934

FOLLOWING from Mr Eden.

"My telegram No 101

Tevfik Rustu Bey then said that he wished to ask my advice on a
matter which lay outside immediate work of Geneva He had recently
had close collaboration with the Greek Minister for Foreign Affairs in
questions of organisation defence I understood him to say that the Turkish
Government had taken steps for a considerable increase in their forces No such
step however had yet been taken Tevfik Rustu Bey's naval force of Greece
Turkey Both Governments had now come to the conclusion that preparations
to do this must now be undertaken The proposals which he
expected would approximately double the present defensive power of their
In determining to carry out this programme Turkish and Greek
experts had considered where they should seek to place orders Both
Governments were determined not to be drawn within the orbit of any group of
powers It was for this reason that though so Tevfik Rustu gave me to understand

his Government had been approached by Japan they would not place any
there In view of Russia's close friendship with Russia this might
rise to a misunderstanding After careful consideration of all
Powers it was thought both Governments had come to
conclusion that if matters could be arranged they would wish to place
in Great Britain orders value of orders in respect each country
be about £5 million This was a sizable figure It would not be po
for either Government to lend this sum interest and they would
some sort facilities

At this juncture Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs arrived
several incidents arose in which he sought to show how poor
Turkey always was in her payments and how this had recently
acknowledged by the United States who [illegible] placed
orders these sections would be read apart payment debts I
told I understood could be more than report to London what
said to me At same time I thought I should warn that was
present to prevent His Majesty's Government to discourage
from [illegible] Bosphorus market It was quite [illegible] understood
that would be great hurt if I would let him have no choice [illegible]
Majesty's Government

E 7145 117 44 No. 46

No. 1 to the Secretary to the Board of Trade (received 29th)

By Bag

(No. 55 Saving)

Foreign Office, *dated* November 21, 1944

THE statement is exhibited in your telegram No. 1 Saving
to foreign exchange position with regard to Anglo-Turkish
Apart from the imports of [illegible] have entered into
[illegible] general annual import would be somewhere near
[illegible] pre-war supplied and [illegible] to dispose
[illegible] supplies only come [illegible] when [illegible] available
owners [illegible] the importation of Turkish produce In pre-
[illegible] imports Turkey generally have exported goods to United
considerably in excess of their imports from this country whereas the
[illegible] is prepared to [illegible] the State Bank the necessary supplies
and allowances for some time to [illegible]

2. It has seemed to us that the [illegible] from Turkey could
[illegible] Turkish [illegible] to trade on [illegible] terms In this connexion
[illegible] Saracoglu to Mr. Eden was particularly [illegible] by remarks
by Faris Bey President of the Turkish Grand National Assembly
[illegible] that [illegible] was not to [illegible] new openings for Turkish products
to [illegible] produce [illegible] to the [illegible] Thus Turkish apples
[illegible] Germany [illegible] [illegible] the wool [illegible]
[illegible] to the [illegible] Nations [illegible] for [illegible] stocks to be
[illegible] Meanwhile the price of [illegible] has increased from
8/- per [illegible] 57/-

3. The same [illegible] apply in varying degrees to other Turkish products
[illegible] [illegible] are [illegible] disposed of and the [illegible] opens a profitable
outlet

4. Turkey's [illegible] with [illegible] to wool, [illegible] [illegible] skins and [illegible]
[illegible] and [illegible]

5. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[

the facilities we receive for exporting to Turkey (apart from special facilities for trade which would fall outside the balance) the more likelihood there will be of the three favourable to us growing up rapidly with the consequence that Turkish Government would then proceed to stop or restrict imports from the United Kingdom for a period.

2. If such check or restriction were suddenly and violently applied serious loss would accrue owing to breaking off of contracts &c. probably leading to claims by our traders for compensation and certainly to great volume of complaint. The system of 'sliding averages' set out in Scheme A in my despatch No. 259 of 27th June was designed to minimise this risk but in addition we should regard it as matter of importance to get from Turkish Government on the part of Turks as to how they would propose to effect reduction and to provide safeguards to ensure that payment of imports from United Kingdom owing to be restricted the restriction would be applied in such way as to cause minimum disturbance to trade. You should, if the trade balance scheme is proceeded with, invite suggestions from Turks to this end for report to us for consideration here. In particular we regret it is important that as long as possible we should be given to our traders of any impending reduction of imports from United Kingdom.

3. As regards distribution it is to be followed that there is to be said to detail proposals will have to be settled between us but we see no objection in principle to acceptance of scheme of sliding averages such as Scheme A which we consider. Further points to be borne in mind are (a) that the total United Kingdom imports from Turkey over period of twelve months will govern the assessment of trade about to start (the starting point will require adjustments to redress trade quarter or so before) and (b) necessity of safeguarding against substantial loss of trade during period of negotiations for new agreement.

4. We agree that the suggestion in paragraph 4 of your No. 25 that Turkish statistics should be based on the average value of the exports of United Kingdom and Turkish ports of United Kingdom to Turkey (Turkish figures to be adjusted to United Kingdom basis) is the best solution of the difficulty of Turkish figures not showing destination of goods and possibly leading to inequitable results. We shall wish to have a free hand to adjust in the light of subsequent experience the time (three months) over which the average is to be struck (a) to allow for seasonal fluctuations in trade and (b) to meet cases where the Turkish exporter has not had sufficient time to obtain payment for his goods. We presume that the Government orders to which Board of Trade paragraph 5 of your No. 25 would not be included (category (i) above) but of course if he proposes to scrap outside the scope of arrangement all Government orders whether financed by credits or paid for down such the latter. As regards goods supplied on credits, reference paragraph 5 of your telegram No. 2 to clearing systems is not quite clear. Precise explanation of what is intended would be welcomed. Is some sort of compensatory export of Turkish products contemplated? Export Credits Department could not contemplate giving credits which would be open (the whole or partly) in kind. Whether they or Bank of England could or might co-operate with them in provision of credits for United Kingdom contractors to enable them to dispose of Turkish goods and if so should they do so with Turkish obligation to find necessary foreign exchange would therefore depend on condition of medium or long term credits on very important scale. As His Majesty's Government attach great importance to securing a share of these Turkish contracts for the United Kingdom I trust you will be able to persuade Turks of the necessity of assurances on this point. You could point out to them that even if it were possible (as I fear it is not) to contemplate inclusion of some element of compensation in these transactions the result would be substantially to increase the risks which the United Kingdom manufacturers and their guarantors would be called upon to support and they could hardly think that we could undertake by export credits terms for the results. A further general letter by Export Credits Department on conditions of their participation in my despatch No. 475 of the 29th November.

5. Proposals as to Turkish restrictions in paragraphs 1 to 4 (first sentence of paragraph 5) of your telegram No. 25 appear satisfactory so far as they go

be judged though, of course the compensation proposal in paragraph 5 is more limited than that suggested in my despatch No. 259. Its exact value can only be judged until we know

(a) What goods will be included in compensation lists on the two sides. It would be desirable if possible to pick out goods for these lists only after we know generally what the final agreement is to give us in the way of quotas and in order to try for the same classes of goods. Thus, where it would be desirable for cottons and woollens to be included in our compensation list will not in any way dispense with need to get satisfactory quotas for them apart from compensation. Your advice as to further compensation lists would be quite useful, especially if Turks propose to restrict newly list of countries to which Turkish compensation goods may be exported. In fact only we may wish to include *inter alia* certain goods from our Colonies in our list.

(b) Exactly which are the countries other than the United Kingdom to which Turkish compensation goods may be exported. We are not clear what is covered by phrase 'having no other agreements'. Does it include even the ordinary commercial treaty or simple arrangement for most favoured nation treatment or special trade agreements. There seems no reason why any such latter exception should be made. It would be useful to have a list of the countries with which Turkey has special agreements. Position of United States of America which is important source of part of Turkish imports would have to be considered before decision finally agreed.

(c) Amount which can be exported additional to the ordinary trade. Turkish customs authorities will assume that we are not ready to import goods unless they are additional to the normal imports. It is very important that the question of restrictions especially as our own compensation lists will not be known when agreement is signed. Perhaps best we can do will be to say that we should expect the Turks to allow goods exported outside these compensation arrangements which we agree to be given a free hand to dispose of where we can.

We should require a definition underlining of general scope of that to which we would agree to prevent the arising out of the scheme will of exchange and so that excluded goods will be made available in Turkey for purposes to the United Kingdom in respect of the transactions that make possible exports.

As regards paragraph 6 of your No. 25 position is as follows

(a) We can consolidate reduction to 7s. If necessary to get satisfactory arrangement we could in last resort go to 5s., but this would require legislation and time. As however Turkish agreeing season is now almost over we could this year only consider reduction to 5s. for next season.

(b) *Ransom.* We can consolidate present duty but in view of importance which certain Ransom interests attach to this trade we could not give even vague undertaking to consider reduction or abolition.

(c) *Eggs.* There is at present no restriction on eggs under but only a gentleman's agreement which question of future arrangements for allocations as at present under consideration. Turks can be sure that they will not be treated on less favourable principles than any other foreign country and at present this is all that can be said. No matter how definitive arrangements may take some little time but we will communicate with you as soon as possible.

For your information Board of Trade were approached on September by Turkish trade who requested that Turkish eggs should be admitted free. It was felt that proposed trade agreement is settled he also hinted that Turkey wishes to be allowed to send substantial quantities of eggs to this market (perhaps 10 per cent of our total imports). He was told that Turkey could not be given a different favourable treatment as compared with other foreign countries but that we would look sympathetically at any suggestions

as to [illegible] location which parks may wish to make. Position is [illegible] imperial eggs published from [illegible] they have only begun on appreciable scale voluntary standstill agreement with main suppliers this was reached

b) *Boiler* [illegible] We are consulted to present duty it being understood this covers only [illegible] as not from the tree or square cut timber [illegible] this article but we are not certain

c) As regards [illegible] we are in favour of reduced duty. As regards List F we are offering consolidation, a valuable concession to [illegible] trade. As regards List R we can offer consolidation on raisins [illegible] dried fruits

d) These items [illegible] are not necessary to [illegible] satisfactory agreement we do not agree to any of the following [illegible] are covered by existing bound items. Dried fruits [illegible] Unsolicited offers of [illegible] have in the past been met by stiffening [illegible] already [illegible] instructed that the purpose of Turkey's [illegible] is to get [illegible] of units of the [illegible] we think this would be [illegible] to [illegible] to [illegible] possible preference [illegible] would [illegible] with [illegible] to Spain)

[illegible] Subject to [illegible] we are willing to agree to [illegible] Turkish [illegible] that [illegible] Turkey that [illegible] should be [illegible] that [illegible] we [illegible] the [illegible] with [illegible] purpose

I [illegible] to [illegible] which [illegible] to [illegible] attested [illegible] should [illegible] Mission

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E 7258 2462 44 No. 47

Sir P. Loraine to Sir John Simon (Received December 4)

No. 613 Most [illegible]

Angora, December 3, 1934

MY DEAR MINISTER, Foreign Affairs is to be met at Turkish Minister [illegible] Angora when General asked him if he spoke personally to [illegible] Prime Minister possibility of [illegible] being obtained [illegible] Kemalist party, Turkish Government leaders. The idea was that these two [illegible] Angora [illegible] working in co-operation would be a useful remedy to bring opposition [illegible] instead of to [illegible] freedom in [illegible] statement of [illegible] shipping [illegible] Ergani. The Turkish Government did not [illegible] associated with Isolated [illegible] British person [illegible] nothing would that exist [illegible] with [illegible] purpose. The [illegible] which in [illegible] Britain [illegible] would be [illegible] but [illegible] was [illegible] asset making [illegible] security [illegible] during [illegible] emergency [illegible] small share of [illegible] the Britain [illegible] Turkey was out [illegible] to exploit [illegible] and to [illegible] Minister [illegible] whatever possible [illegible] to [illegible] encourage [illegible] in Britain [illegible] Engineering [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] existing British [illegible] Angora Minister for Foreign Affairs [illegible] that Mr. Eden had [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] Turkey [illegible] was [illegible] engaging His Majesty's Government that [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] but that he must consult [illegible] Prime Minister before [illegible] Minister hoped that it would be [illegible] to [illegible] Council [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] Angora [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

spring (sp) in this region almost entirely without Government help ". Government has hitherto been unable on account of its industrial plans to make a grant for the installation of immigrants in Thrace but it is proposed to the Grand National Assembly for a vote of £1,500,000 and the settlement of immigrants will form one of the principal items in the Government's programme. It is understood still according to the press that a further contingent of 30,000 immigrants will arrive in the spring of next year bringing the total for the past two to three years up to 50,000 to be settled or to be settled in Thrace.

3. I am sending copies of this despatch to His Majesty's Ministers at Sofia and Bucharest.

I have &c.
PERCY LORAINE

E 7077/1204/44 No. 50

Sir P. Loraine to Mr. Eden (Received November 26)

(No. 571)

Sir, *Angora, November 15, 1934.*

I HAVE the honour to draw your attention to the fact that the Parliamentary Correspondent of the Cumhuriyet has published an article which was published in Anatolian Agency's bulletin of yesterday and which no doubt appears in the press.

The Grand National Assembly of Turkey is assembled in the presidency of Djelal Bey who has been elected in Ismet Pasha's place. Having regard to this fact it is incumbent on me to draw the attention of His Majesty's Government to the statement in the Constitution of the Grand National Assembly established in the year 1923 which stipulates that it would be advantageous for the Assembly to review all the actions of the executive authorities at the end of every session and to establish their responsibility. The Assembly's session will begin in the month of November and will last about two months. It is during this session that the Republican People's Party will manifest once again its confidence in the Government and the latter will submit to the People's Party the programme of its future activity.

The opening of the new session of the legislative chamber and the election of the President of the Republic will be carried out by the People's Party on the date on which the Party Congress will be held.

2. The President of the People's Party is also the President of the Republic and of course one and the same person.

I have &c.
PERCY LORAINE

E 7281/1858/44 No. 51

Sir P. Loraine to Sir John Simon (Received December 5)

(No. 533)

Sir, *Angora, November 16, 1934.*

I HAVE the honour with reference to my despatch No. 548 of the 12th November to inform you that during a recent session of the Grand National Assembly the Minister of the Interior Sukru Kaya Bey replied to three questions put by Rehk Seyket Bey Deputy for Magnesia concerning the settlement of immigrants in Turkey. The following account is a summary of the report published by the semi-official Anatolian Agency.

2. The questions were:

(a) How many immigrants have been settled up to the present date and what assistance do they receive?

(b) Is it reported that 40,000 emigrants are waiting at Constantinople to enter Turkey. How far is this true and if it is true what steps are being taken to bring them into Turkey and the question of their winter quarters?

(c) What will ever be the total number of immigrants who are expected to come from abroad how will they be distributed?

Sukru Kaya Bey stated in answer to the first question, that during the years 1923–34, 379,913 persons (99,789 families) had entered Turkey as a result of exchange of populations, and that 248,392 persons (58,027 families) had arrived as ordinary immigrants, making a total of 628,305 persons (157,736 families). Twelve thousand houses, building sites, shops and land and 6 million had been distributed to the exchanged persons in accordance with a recent law. From the 1st June 1933 to the 15th November, 1934, 27,243 families had emigrated to Turkey. The following figures are given for individual countries:

Bulgaria	9,806
Russia	4,471
Roumania	4,337
Yugoslavia	3,342
Persia	1,161
Syria	420
Greek islands	413
Western Thrace	63
Cyprus	23
Afghanistan	5

14,000 of these immigrants have been settled in Thrace and the rest in other districts.

His Excellency went on to explain that the immigrants were not left to themselves to settle in the populated areas, but efforts were made to settle groups of families in villages which had now increased to 305,000 souls. The sum spent on housing these immigrants during the last two years amounted to £T.2,500,000 on the western railways. Thanks to the good harvests obtained by the immigrants themselves the cost was only £T.100 per family.

Replying to the question as to why Kaya Bey said that only 27,000 emigrants were waiting in boats at Constantinople. During this year 2 ships of the Roumanian and Bulgarian Danube Navigation Company had called at Constantinople. They can always accommodate 1,000 persons.

The Minister then gave the following statistics regarding the Turks who had returned to eight countries:

In Bulgaria	1,000,000
In Roumania	400,000
In Yugoslavia	800,000

This total did not include those who had adopted the language of the country. There were 20,000 Turks in other foreign countries, but questions of their repatriation did not arise. (This reference was no doubt to Russia and Persia.)

It will be noted that a very large number of immigrants are stated to come from Bulgaria contrary to recent press reports to the effect that the flow of immigrants from Bulgaria was small on account of restrictions then attending emigrants by the Bulgarian Government especially as to the disposal of their land.

In reply to the third question His Excellency stated that it was estimated the population of Turkey in 1950 would be from 30 to 35 millions, without any further increase which will accrue to it from the repatriation of our blood entirely due to consequence of various circumstances.

Sukru Kaya Bey went on to declare that recent unfortunate incidents in the press and amongst the populace of the Turks of Turkey and certain interested circles keenly aware of the Turks living abroad that Turkey appreciated the friendship of other countries to do with the manner in which those countries treated the Turks living on their territories. A few months ago [illegible] began in Bulgaria when [illegible] the proportions of a massacre and the representations of the Turkish Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the Bulgarian Government arrested the attention and most energetic manifestation of Roumania. Soon Government had informed the Turkish Government that these events were due to individual local influences. At the present time every

possible measure political and administrative was being taken to counteract this emigration but this did not apply to Tatars who came in small groups and who had either liquidated their possessions or had none to liquidate

10 I am sending copies of this despatch to His Majesty's Ministers in Sofia Bucarest and Belgrade

I have &c.
PERCY LORAINE

E 7178 284 44 No. 52

Sir P. Loraine (Ankara) to the Earl of Halifax (Received November 30)

No. 762

Confidential Ankara November 23 1944

IN my despatch No. 204 of the 10th January last I was able to report that the Turkish Government had decided to grant land on favourable terms to Russian refugees who wished to start textile factories with a view to establishing them in different parts of the country. One of these was to be erected at Kayseri and another at Eregli in the Vilayet of Konia where existing factories at Bakirkeui on the Marmara Coast would be dismantled and the machinery transported to Kayseri. Later by the end of March 1944 Mr. Woods reported in his despatch No. 204 of the 23rd March that the scheme of the Russian refugees had been abandoned and that the Turkish Government had decided to erect the factories themselves.

2. I now have the honour to inform you that the first steam driven cotton mill was inaugurated by the Prime Minister who on the occasion sent the following telegram to His Majesty's Minister at Berne for transmission to Mr. Max Brunswick of Messrs. Brunswick Brothers of Manchester:

"I am pleased

E 7341 2462 44 No. 56

Sir John Simon to Consul-General

(No. 139.)
(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, December 8, 1934*

FOLLOWING for Mr. Eden.

"Your telegram No. 117 L.N. of 7th December: Turkish Government desire to keep recorders at war vessels at Great Britain.

It is great British interest to use such as to make progress possible for agreement to the import of Spanish credit. Supply of war vessels to foreign Governments is prohibited by statute. As regards gratis loan, this is contrary to Treasury practice. His Majesty's Government have no power to waive statute. Only way would be to enter into agreement with Turkish Government to take it together with general loan for Railways, but credit for Railways is already fully committed. Question of loan for Turkish Government is therefore one which I should like to keep entirely separate from that of credit for Railways. It is not my object to object if policy of principle of loan is to be adopted.

British financiers have not yet had opportunity to discuss matter with Turkish Government, but I am afraid that in view of attitude of Turkish Government in matter of Capitulations and of Turkish Government's refusal to grant concessions to British companies, there is little chance of success in this direction.

Nevertheless, I am willing to put proposal to possible groups of financiers provided that I am not asked to put forward proposal which I am certain will be rejected at once, and that I am not asked to put forward proposal which, if accepted, would be detrimental to British interests. Before I approach financiers, I should like to know whether, in view of attitude of Turkish Government in matter of Capitulations, there is any chance of Turkish Government agreeing to grant concessions to British companies. Unless there is reasonable chance of success, I do not think it would be worth while to proceed with matter.

Please inform me whether you wish me to proceed on lines of proposal explained in your telegram No. 117. Before I put forward definite proposal, I should like to know whether, in view of attitude of Turkish Government in matter of Capitulations, there is any chance of success

2 The President expressed his deep regret that the Turkish Government had not accepted His Majesty's past invitation to visit Ankara. He hoped that the Turkish Government would reconsider this matter and would accept the invitation to visit Ankara which he was about to extend to them. He would be glad to receive Mr Acheson at Ankara at any time convenient to the Turkish Government.

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[illegible] l'enseignement la suppression des [illegible] et des [illegible] de tout [illegible] la [illegible] et des [illegible]. Cependant la pratique [illegible] montre [illegible] directives ne [illegible] Assemblée nationale [illegible] dans [illegible] dominent [illegible] corps [illegible] qui est [illegible] temps de [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. Ainsi [illegible] répondra [illegible] voté [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Vide reference in Dispatch from Foreign Office to Sir G. Clerk's despatch No. 390 of 18th September 1924 on the subject of the electoral system in Turkey.

2. The new law, a translation of which will be sent to you as soon as possible, accords the right of suffrage to men and women citizens of 22 years and over. It has, however, been found necessary, in view of Articles 10 and 11 of the Constitution (Law No. 491 of the 20th April 1924, *Resmi Gazette*, No. 287), article 10 of which provides that the Grand National Parliament is elected for a period of four years, to defer the application of the new law to the forthcoming general elections.

3. The new law further provides that every Turkish citizen male or female, aged 30 years and over, is eligible for election as Deputy, whereas in accordance with article 11 of the Constitution only men have hitherto been eligible for election as Deputies.

4. Provision is made for the election of one Deputy for every electoral district which has a population of 50,000 and upwards, and of one Deputy for every additional 50,000 inhabitants. The number of Deputies for the whole country will therefore be 177 when the new law comes into force. (There are at present 287 Deputies, in accordance with the Law No. 86 of the 3rd April 1924, *Resmi Gazette*, No. 278.)

5. In order to facilitate the election of women candidates, the Turkish Government have decided that the Grand National Assembly shall have the right to nominate, in addition to the number of Deputies to which each electoral district is entitled, a number of Deputies equal to one-fifth of the number of Deputies elected by the people. The Assembly will thus have the right to nominate 35 Deputies, who will be chosen from among women who have rendered special services to the State. Mustafa Kemal Pasha, the President of the Republic, has already announced that he intends to propose the nomination of Mme. Afet, the well-known feminist, as one of the Deputies to be nominated by the Assembly. Mme. Afet is the adopted daughter of Riza Tevfik Bey, the Minister of Public Instruction in the Young Turk Government of 1908, and is the President of the Republican Women's Party. She is also the author of a number of books and articles on the position of women in Turkey, and has been a strong advocate of the emancipation of women. She is at present engaged in forming a Turkish Women's Union, which will be affiliated to the International Council of Women. There is little doubt that the Assembly will nominate a number of women Deputies, but it is unlikely that the number will be very large.

I have, &c.
PERCY LORAINE

E 7565 2462 44 No. 62

Sir John Simon to Sir P. Loraine (Angora)

(No. 71.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, December 20, 1934*

YOUR Despatch No. 63 of 14th December contains a memorandum of the proceedings which took place at the Turkish Foreign Office when you were instructed to make to the Turkish Government the communication contained in my telegram No. 117 of the 7th December. You will have received my telegram No. 120 of the 13th December, by which you were informed that His Majesty's Government had decided to postpone the publication of the White Paper No. 4501 of the 13th December, in the hope that the Turkish Government would be able to make a statement which would render the publication of the White Paper unnecessary.

2. My telegram No. 120 was sent to you because it was hoped that the Turkish Government would be able to make a statement which would render the publication of the White Paper unnecessary. It was hoped that the Turkish Government would be able to make a statement which would render the publication of the White Paper unnecessary. It was hoped that the Turkish Government would be able to make a statement which would render the publication of the White Paper unnecessary.

take oral communication to the Turkish Government, in whatever way and whatever moment you think most suitable, on the following lines:

As you have already foreshadowed, there can be no question of granting facilities for supply of war materials to a foreign Government such as this is forbidden by statute. As regards suggestion of raising of loan, His Majesty's Government have no power to give assistance and question of possibility of granting would depend on a number of conditions, were such to exist to enable Turkey or other borrowers to enter London market. You may explain, if pressed, that Law 491 gives Government discretion to grant facilities for export of war materials to countries which are not at war with Turkey, but that His Majesty's Government do not see how this would be practically possible at present.

Meanwhile, you will see no objection to your giving the explanations of policy which you made to the Turkish Government at the time of the Italo-Abyssinian dispute.

Chief of these was the point of view of Turkey and Greece as members of the League, with right and duty to carry out to the full their obligations under the Covenant. Result was, as you pointed out, that Turkey and Greece, after the Italian war, found themselves in a position of peculiar difficulty, as they were the only two countries which had loyally carried out their obligations under the Covenant, and had thereby incurred the hostility of Italy, while at the same time they were the only two countries which had not received any assistance from the League. Turkey, in particular, had suffered severely from the loss of her export trade with Italy, and had been forced to take drastic measures to protect her currency and her trade balance. Under the circumstances, it was natural that Turkey should look to the League to help her in her difficulties, and that she should feel disappointed that the League had done so little to help her.

You may also point out that the Turkish Government have been in a very difficult position with regard to the Straits. Turkey, as you know, has always been a strong supporter of the League, and has always been willing to carry out her obligations under the Covenant. But she has also been a strong supporter of the Straits Convention, and has always been willing to carry out her obligations under the Straits Convention. It is difficult for Turkey to reconcile her obligations under the Covenant with her obligations under the Straits Convention. It is difficult for Turkey to reconcile her obligations under the Covenant with her obligations under the Straits Convention.

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E 7565 2462 44 No. 63

Sir John Simon to Sir P. Loraine (Angora)

(No. 72.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, December 20, 1934*

I HAVE received your despatch No. 63 of the 14th December reporting the proceedings which took place at the Turkish Foreign Office when you were instructed to make to the Turkish Government the communication contained in my telegram No. 117 of the 7th December.

You will have received my telegram No. 120 of the 13th December, by which you were informed that the Admiralty are greatly concerned at the small number of merchant vessels which has been placed on the British register in recent years. A steady flow of foreign orders is essential if the shipbuilding industry is to be maintained in a state of efficiency which is necessary for the defence of the British Empire.

You will have received my telegram No. 120 of the 13th December, by which you were informed that the Admiralty are greatly concerned at the small number of merchant vessels which has been placed on the British register in recent years. A steady flow of foreign orders is essential if the shipbuilding industry is to be maintained in a state of efficiency which is necessary for the defence of the British Empire.

W 11042 1300 98

No. 64

C.I. 216 1934 V

Peaceful Settlement of International Disputes (Accession of Turkey) Order, September 26, 1928

ACCESSION OF TURKEY

Notification that Article 39 of the Convention of December 22

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to inform you that, by Notice dated *the 19th December* 1934, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has notified the Secretary-General of the League of Nations that the Government of the Turkish Republic accepts the Convention for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes signed at Geneva on the 26th September, 1928.

On receipt of this notification, the Secretary-General has communicated to the Members of the League of Nations the following declaration made by the Turkish Government in accordance with Article 39 of the Convention:—

[illegible]

I have, &c.

(for the Secretary of State)

M. MCKINNON WOOD

Board of Education, 4th Street

E 7707 1204 44

No. 65

Palestine (Defence Expenditure) Order, December 27,

No. 1061

Sir,

I HAVE [illegible] to the direction of the Secretary of State, dated 12 December, I have to state that [illegible] Majesty's Government [illegible] Palestine [illegible] Order [illegible] *December* 17, 1934 [illegible] Palestine [illegible] Government [illegible] Palestine [illegible] Government [illegible] Palestine [illegible] Government

(E 7708 264 44) No. 66

Sir P. Loraine to Sir John Simon (Received December 27)

(No. 59. C.)

Sir,

Ismora, December 18, 1933.

I HAVE the honour with reference to paragraph 2 of my despatch No. 46 of the 4th July last to transmit herewith the first of the proposed series of half-yearly economic reports of Turkey. The report has been prepared by Commercial Secretary to His Majesty's Embassy.

2. I am sending a copy of this despatch to the Department of Overseas Trade.

I have &c.
PERCY LORAINE

Enclosure in No. 66

Half-yearly Report for 1933

IN the annual report of Turkey for 1932 mention of the Turkish Government's hope to conclude a number of clearing agreements with foreign countries was made.

It is the object of this report to describe the results of these agreements and to show how far they have succeeded in their aim of stimulating the export trade of Turkey.

The report will also contain a brief survey of the general economic situation of Turkey during the first half of the year, and will be concluded by a short review of the trade returns for the first six months of 1933.

The value of all percentages and figures mentioned in this report will be subject to revision when the Republic's complete official statistics of exports and imports for 1933 are published, but the margin of error should not be sufficient to affect the general conclusions drawn from the figures given.

I. Restrictions of Imports by Tariff Quotas and Control of Currency

As stated in the report referred to in the introduction to this memorandum the Turkish Government treat the conclusion of the National Pact and the consequent freedom of the Turkish trade balance from the development of trade as the two chief events in Turkey's economic history.

These events will be of course as interesting to the historian of the future as they have been to the contemporary observer, but they have also been attended by certain disadvantages to the present-day trader, which may be summarized as follows:—

(a) The application of a strict system of import control;
(b) Deliberate efforts to the development of industry;
(c) Clearing agreements and a rigid control of exchange.

2. Organization of Trade through Barter, Clearing and Compensation Agreements or through Banking Connexion, influencing the Direction of Foreign Trade.

Clearing and/or compensation agreements have been signed by most countries trading with Turkey, and France, Germany, Greece, Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Sweden, Italy and Roumania, Spain, Italy, Switzerland, Bulgaria, the Netherlands, the U.S.S.R., Norway, and Belgium. The United States of America are being negotiated with, and later Denmark, all these parties possessing a favourable balance of trade with Turkey, in addition to the fact that the former country has large stocks of Turkish tobacco.

The countries which have not concluded clearing agreements with Turkey have either been forced to grant credits to the application of currency restrictions, or have had goods as a result of the fact that their trade with Turkey

stocks of goods had accumulated at the Customs without little or no hope of sale.

It is doubtful, however, if any of these countries have, in practice, benefited by the agreements. They have no doubt served to clear accumulated stocks from the Customs but this is only a palliative, and it would seem that the clearing accounts make between Turkey and foreign countries are working at the expense of Turkey.

Apart from normal imports from abroad, Turkey has granted, and continues to grant, a large amount of import licences for goods, materials and supplies required for the development of the country. These licences are mainly supplied on long-term credit conditions and foreign suppliers may receive payment as the currency is available in their own country, varying from the import-licence period to a period of ten years. The engagement of countries to purchase Turkish goods to the value of their imports from Turkey and which are known as "compensation agreements" have the same object in view, but are less extensive in their scope. It is hoped that they will operate for some time for the benefit of Turkish producers.

The result has been to create an abnormal demand on clearing accounts that has led to the freezing of large sums.

Turkey has long set up certain safeguards in the way of Customs duties and the control of Ankara to enable her to keep her stocks of imported goods down to the level of her requirements. Monthly quotas of imports are established, and these quotas are increased from time to time as circumstances appear to warrant. Licences are given to importers to purchase goods from countries with which Turkey has clearing agreements, and these licences are issued only in respect of goods which are known to be available for export to Turkey. Licences are issued in the currency of the country with which the agreement is concluded, and the importer pays the value of the goods into a special account at the Ottoman Bank. The Turkish Government then pays the exporter in the currency of his country from the proceeds of Turkish exports to that country.

Licences are granted only in respect of goods which are known to be available for export to Turkey, and the importer is required to obtain a certificate from the exporter to the effect that the goods are available for shipment within a specified time. Licences are issued only in respect of goods which are known to be available for export to Turkey, and the importer is required to obtain a certificate from the exporter to the effect that the goods are available for shipment within a specified time.

3. Commercial Agreements and Concessions

In paragraph 2 of this memorandum I have briefly referred to the position under clearing agreements. The negotiations of these agreements were all of them experienced and difficult negotiations. The Turkish negotiators were intent on developing their own policy with a view to developing their own resources, and were consistently obstructive to any concessions which they considered that they could have had the best of the bargain. For the reasons I have already given in my despatch No. 46 of the 4th July, I do not propose to enter into details of these negotiations, but I may say that I have had the opportunity of discussing the matter with the Turkish Minister of Economy, and I am convinced that Turkey will not enter into any further clearing agreements for the present.

The general result of these clearing agreements has been to keep most foreign goods out of Turkey, with the following exceptions: (1) Goods which have been driven into Turkey at a bad bargain, large sums having been frozen in the Turkish State Bank, while the only goods which have been allowed to enter Turkey are those which are required by foreign exporters to make payment for their goods.

(2) Goods which have been driven into Turkey at a bad bargain, large sums having been frozen in the Turkish State Bank, while the only goods which have been allowed to enter Turkey are those which are required by foreign exporters to make payment for their goods.

(3) Goods which have been driven into Turkey at a bad bargain, large sums having been frozen in the Turkish State Bank, while the only goods which have been allowed to enter Turkey are those which are required by foreign exporters to make payment for their goods.

(4) Goods which have been driven into Turkey at a bad bargain, large sums having been frozen in the Turkish State Bank, while the only goods which have been allowed to enter Turkey are those which are required by foreign exporters to make payment for their goods.

4 *Relations of the Turkish Government to Banking Trade and Industry*
Investment

Every encouragement has been given by the Turkish Government to encourage development of Turkish industry. These efforts have been successful in the wider field, therefore, foreign capital may be found to co-operate with private Turkish business which, under the existing system, benefits by many concessions. Their activities are not unlimited or restricted.

The Sumer Bank was established by the Law promulgated in June 1933, providing for:

(1) The transfer to the Bank of the Sales profits which Government capital resulting from the sale of the State industrial undertakings to the Bank.
(2) The transfer to the Bank of the capital assets existing and in course of Government stores which, in the opinion of the Council of Ministers, are not required for State undertakings.
(3) Such contributions as may be decided by the State.

The most important of the Sumer Bank's undertakings are the Kayseri Textile Factory (Report No. 1231 of 15th September 1933 by Mr. Dodd of the Department of Overseas Trade), the Nazilli Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factory (Report No. 1234 of 15th September 1933 by Mr. Dodd of the Department of Overseas Trade), the Nazilli Cotton Seed Oil Factory, the Kayseri Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factory, the Kayseri Cotton Seed Oil Factory, the Nazilli Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factory,

under the supervision of the Ministry of National Economy and all tariff questions are therefore

The services between Istanbul and the Sea of Marmara are operated by the Turkish company known as the "KAVAK" (Anadolu Kolluk Vapur Yolcu Isletmesi) which was formed by the Ministry of National Economy and is dependent upon the Undersecretariat of State for Maritime Affairs. Communications with the Dardanelles Explanation Service are carried on by the Turkish Republican Navy.

Separate organisations have been set up for the exploitation of the Several Lake Services and Railways which latter service is to be dealt with in a separate memorandum. These organisations are directly under the Ministry of National Economy under instructions from the Cabinet.

As explained in the Industry section of this memorandum, the Government has also established a number of State Factories and Workshops for the production of [illegible] and has set up a number of Inspectorates to deal with the Industrial Services.

7. *Banking and Finance*

By the Law of 1st May 1930 the Ministry of Finance was given the power to control the issue of paper money and to regulate the Note Circulation. The Central Bank of the Turkish Republic was established on the 1st March 1931 and took over the Note Circulation and the Government Accounts.

The Bank has a capital of £T.2,500,000 divided into 250,000 shares of £T.10 each. The Government subscribed £T.1,250,000 and the remainder was subscribed by the public. The Bank has a Board of Directors consisting of a President, a Vice-President and seven members. The Board is assisted by a Committee of Auditors and by a Committee of Inspectors. The Bank has a Head Office in Ankara and branches in Istanbul, Izmir, Adana, Samsun, Erzurum, Sivas, Konia, Eskisehir, Kayseri, Afyon Karahissar, Diyarbekir, Kars, Malatya, Erzincan, Balikesir, Usak, Aydin, Isparta, Bolu, Kastamuni, Zonguldak, Antalya, Tokat, Edirne, Manisa, Mardin, Van, Giresun, Agri, Bitlis, Urfa, Mus, Siirt, Hakkari, Tunceli, Gumushane, Bayburt, Ardahan, Gelibolu, Kirsehir, Nigde, Kirklareli, Canakkale, Kirikkale, Yozgat, Bilecik, Karaman, Kirshehir, Nevshehir, Kilis, Artvin, Bingol, Sinop, Kastamuni, Cankiri, Amasya, Corum, Tokat, Ordu, Giresun, Rize, Trabzon, Gumushane, Erzincan, Bayburt, Agri, Kars, Ardahan, Erzurum, Mus, Bitlis, Van, Hakkari, Siirt, Tunceli, Elazig, Malatya, Sivas, Yozgat, Kirsehir, Nevshehir, Nigde, Kayseri, Konia, Karaman, Afyon Karahissar, Isparta, Usak, Aydin, Manisa, Balikesir, Bilecik, Eskisehir, Kutahya, Bolu, Zonguldak, Kastamuni, Cankiri, Kirikkale, Ankara, Canakkale, Edirne, Kirklareli, Gelibolu, Tekirdag, Izmir, Adana, Mardin, Urfa, Gaziantep, Kilis, Antakya, Osmaniye, Icel, Adana, Mersin, Antakya, Osmaniye, Icel, Mersin, Adana, Icel, Antakya, Osmaniye, Mersin, Icel, Adana

and delegates from associations of bondholders in the various countries on 22nd April 1933. The new agreement provides for creation of new 1% Debt bonds for the capitalization of 962 636 000 francs of which 940 193 000 francs was issued to represent the portion of Turkey in Ottoman Public Debt and 22 443 000 francs to settle the claims against Turkey. New bonds at 500 francs bearing interest at 7½ per cent per annum are payable semi-annually and the coupon of 18·75 francs was paid on the 25th November 1933. Bonds are to be forming the service of the Turkish Payments Office in Paris, French francs or in a second currency which the Council of the Ottoman Public Debt may designate when it sees fit. The new issue is redeemable within fifty years by purchase or drawings. Reserved bonds are covered by means of funds of £T 700 000 (gold) to be paid over to the Council of the Ottoman Public Debt by the Customs revenue of Istanbul and Haydarpasha. Government to make special payments to the Council before the 1st June 1945. Note regarding loans with guaranteed interest. Other rights of holders in respect of the portion of the debt not covered by the Turkish Government are reserved. The exchange will be carried out as follows: bonds will be delivered against coupons and bonds of the Ottoman Public Debt and Turkish bonds of the 1st June 1933. Note regarding loans with guaranteed interest. Other rights of holders in respect of the portion of the debt not covered by the Turkish Government are reserved. The exchange will be carried out as follows: bonds will be delivered against coupons and bonds of the Ottoman Public Debt and Turkish bonds of the 1st June 1933.

Report [illegible] the Council of the Ottoman Public Debt for the year ended [illegible]

[illegible] Loan

As stated in our last report, payments should be resumed on the 1st June 1933, but the Turkish Government announced on the 31st May that the service on the Loan would be suspended as from the 1st June 1933, in view of the fact that the Loan was issued in 1929 at a time when the pound sterling was at a premium in relation to the Turkish currency.

Before the suspension of service on the Loan, the Turkish Government had purchased sterling in the open market for the purpose of making the payments due on the Loan. The sterling so purchased was deposited with the Ottoman Bank in London and is known as the Loan Sinking Fund.

Residents in Turkey are not permitted to transfer abroad securities or deposit abroad without the consent of the Ministry of Finance. Foreign owners.

Banks in Turkey are not allowed to open or maintain foreign currency accounts for persons or firms resident in Turkey.

The Turkish Government has also decided that banks were not to grant loans against the security of coupons issued by the Government. The restrictions do not apply to goods in transit. Applications with regard to claims which cannot be settled under the above regulations are to be submitted to the Ministry of Finance. Foreign owners.

Banks or other institutions holding securities on deposit are not allowed to withdraw them without the consent of the Ministry of Finance. Foreign owners

12 *Marketing Schemes and Price Control*

The Turkish Government has made efforts to improve the conditions of peasant by pecuniary assistance and as already reported in this memorandum the Agricultural Bank has increased the number of occasions on which it has called upon to intervene in order to support prices in excess of the world quotations with a view to maintaining the internal price of this cereal making it possible for the farmers to obtain a remunerative price for their crops.

It has moreover encouraged the formation of agricultural co-operative societies. In December 1933 the capital subscribed by these societies together with advances made to the peasants by the Agricultural Bank amounted to £T 4 260 000.

In his despatch Overseas Trade B No 282 32 of the 22nd June 1932 the commercial secretary to the Turkish Legation stated that the co-operative movement in this country was shewing that the co-operative movement was likely further to develop in the future.

Seventeen new co-operative societies were formed during the course of the year 1933.

The main principles underlying legislation relating to the control of the export trade in cereals are as follows:—

13 *The Importation of Foreign Seeds, Fertilizers and Insecticides.*

[illegible]

14 *Industrial Undertakings which have received Assistance from the Government in the Form of Loans, Subsidies or Concessions, and the Terms of the Grant.*

The Government has made considerable efforts to encourage the establishment of industries.

Assistance is given in the form of loans, subsidies, concessions, etc. Under the provisions of the Encouragement of Industry Law, 1927, Mr. P. Ammon was given the concession for the manufacture of matches for a period of 20 years. The concession is exempt from all taxes and duties except the Export Duty and the Stamp Duty. The concessionaire undertook to pay to the Government a royalty of 5 per cent. on the gross profits of the factory. Railway rates for this firm were reduced by 50 per cent.

15 *Industrial Undertakings which have received Assistance from the Government in the Form of Loans, Subsidies or Concessions, and the Terms of the Grant.*

The Government has granted concessions to the following companies:—

Ereğli Coal Mines Co. Ltd. (Turkish Anonymous Company) for the working of coal mines at Ereğli.

Anatolian Railways Co. Ltd. for the construction and working of railways in Anatolia.

Société Anonyme Ottomane des Chemins de Fer Orientaux for the construction and working of railways in Anatolia.

Société Anonyme Ottomane des Chemins de Fer Smyrne-Cassaba et Prolongements for the construction and working of railways in Anatolia.

Société Anonyme Ottomane des Chemins de Fer Aidin for the construction and working of railways in Anatolia.

Société Anonyme Ottomane des Chemins de Fer Salonique-Constantinople for the construction and working of railways in Anatolia.

Société Anonyme Ottomane des Chemins de Fer Mersina-Adana for the construction and working of railways in Anatolia.

Société Anonyme Ottomane des Chemins de Fer Bender-Cherkeuy for the construction and working of railways in Anatolia.

Société Anonyme Ottomane des Chemins de Fer Ismid-Adapazar for the construction and working of railways in Anatolia.

Société Anonyme Ottomane des Chemins de Fer Ismid-Angora for the construction and working of railways in Anatolia.

Société Anonyme Ottomane des Chemins de Fer Eskishehir-Angora for the construction and working of railways in Anatolia.

Société Anonyme Ottomane des Chemins de Fer Kutahia-Balikesri for the construction and working of railways in Anatolia.

Société Anonyme Ottomane des Chemins de Fer Afion-Karahissar-Panderma for the construction and working of railways in Anatolia.

Société Anonyme Ottomane des Chemins de Fer Sivas-Erzerum for the construction and working of railways in Anatolia.

Société Anonyme Ottomane des Chemins de Fer Kaisarieh-Sivas for the construction and working of railways in Anatolia.

Société Anonyme Ottomane des Chemins de Fer Samsun-Sivas for the construction and working of railways in Anatolia.

Société Anonyme Ottomane des Chemins de Fer Mudania-Brousse for the construction and working of railways in Anatolia.

Société Anonyme Ottomane des Chemins de Fer Ottomans d'Anatolie

[illegible] 1932 the Grand National Assembly voted a law authorising [illegible] to set up Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones and to grant the concession of the Eastern Telegraph Company and to conclude an agreement with the Imperial [illegible] Company and certain associations of that Company with both the Eastern Telegraph and Marconi Companies.

As the result of negotiations an agreement was reached by virtue of which a Turkish Company was established under the name of Turk Posta ve Telgraf Anonim Sirketi which took over the Eastern Telegraph Company's undertakings in Turkey for the transmission of wireless messages.

With the exception of the Constantinople and its continuation to Europe the Eastern Telegraph Company's concession has been cancelled and the company has ceased operations in Turkey.

The Imperial Airways started to operate in November 1933 a meteorological service which was instituted with the Foreign Office under cover of despatch No. 869 of the 23rd November 1933.

Telephonic communication was established from time to time between Constantinople and Angora. It is now possible to communicate by telephone with the following countries: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Danzig, Denmark, Egypt, France, United Kingdom, Italy, Greece, Holland, Hungary, Norway, Netherlands, Roumania, Switzerland, Sweden, Yugoslavia, Russia, Spain and Germany.

Direct wireless communication between Turkey and Russia was established in 1924, and between Turkey and Spain in 1932 (with the service [illegible] between Angora and Constantinople). Direct wireless communication between Angora and Berlin was established and equipment [illegible] and the service started on the 1st August 1934. The Turkish Government are in negotiation with the Italian Government with a view to establishing direct wireless communication between Angora and Rome.

6. *Foreign Postal Services.*

The following figures represent the approximate number of foreign letters and postcards posted annually in this country. The number of letters and postcards posted annually in Turkey is not known, but the figures given below may be taken as a rough guide:—

Letters and Postcards posted annually in the United Kingdom for Foreign Countries.

Year	Letters (including Letter Cards)	Postcards	Letters and Postcards (including Letter Cards)	Printed Papers, Commercial Papers and Samples	Total	Percentage of Total Number	Value	Parcels	Value	Total Number of Articles	Value
							£		£		£
Germany		1	2	4		2	2,7	1	21		
United States	2	2	1	10		12	14		1	10	3
Italy	1		1	11		12	18		11	20	2
Belgium	1	1	1	2		5	8		6	8	1
France	1	1	1	2		4	12		1	15	1
Russia	1	1	1			3	4		1	4	1
Switzerland	1	1	1	1		4	5		1	8	1
Japan	1	1	1	1		4	5		1	5	1

E 7713 7431 44 No. 67

Sir P. Loraine to Sir John Simon.—Received December 27.

No. 654

Angora, December 20, 1934.

I HAVE the honour, with reference to your despatches Nos. 582 and 583 of the 3rd [illegible] to enclose herewith the text of the Turkish Law No. 2590 of the 13th [illegible] creating the Department of Overseers of Trade.

I have, &c.
PERCY LORAINE

[illegible] Turkey of the family names of the President of the Grand National Assembly, the President of the Council and the members of the Cabinet.

2. It will be observed that the Ministers of Justice and of the Interior (Seyhi Saka and Saka Kesal) have been allowed to retain as a family name the Turkish of the two names by which each was generally known. Although [illegible] one of which was enclosed in my despatch No. 584 contains no reference to making the choice of a purely Turkish surname obligatory, most of the articles fully annotated in the press have laid stress on the fact that persons of undoubtedly pure Turkish race and have signified their intention which however quite a few [illegible] have not exercised.

I have, &c.
PERCY LORAINE

Enclosure in No. 67.

Law No. 2590 from Turkish Text as published in Official Gazette.

Ministère des Affaires étrangères présente ses compliments empressés à Son Excellence Monsieur l'Ambassadeur de Grande Bretagne à Ankara et a l'honneur de lui transmettre ci-joint la Loi votée par l'Assemblée Nationale et promulguée par le Président de la République.

Le Président de la République Turque,
Vu l'article Kirk-Altinci de la Constitution,
Sur la proposition du Président du Conseil des Ministres,
Ses Excellences Messieurs les Ministres de l'Intérieur,
Des Affaires Etrangères,
De la Justice,
De la Défense Nationale,
De l'Instruction publique,
Des Travaux publics,
De l'Agriculture,
Du Commerce,
Des Finances,
Du Département de l'Economie Nationale,
Du Département des Communications,
Du Département du Travail et de l'Assistance sociale,
Du Département des Forêts,
Du Département des Monopoles,
Du Département de l'Agriculture,
Du Département de la Défense nationale,

Ont [illegible] 13 décembre 1934

E 7724 161 44, No. 68

Sir P. Loraine to Sir John Simon.—Received December 27.

No. 655

Angora, December 22, 1934.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you the accompanying translation of a law providing for the allocation to the budget of the Ministry of National Defence of the sum of £T. 2,850,000 from income accruing from extraordinary sources in the years 1934 and 1935.

2. Though the wording of the law is somewhat vague it is clear that there will be a surplus of £T. 2,850,000 in revenue for the years 1934 and 1935 under the heading "extraordinaries" and that this surplus will be assigned to the national defence budget.

3. In this connexion I would invite reference to the information contained in Mr. Morgan's confidential despatch No. 290 of the 26th May.

4. I am sending copies of this despatch to His Majesty's Minister at Athens and the Department of Overseers of Trade.

I have, &c.
P. LORAINE

Enclosure in No. 68

(Translation)

Law for Additional Extraordinary Allocations to the Budget of the Ministry of National Defence

Law No. 2605 — Date of approval, December 10, 1934

ARTICLE 1. — The sum of LT 2,850,000 from increase accruing from extraordinary sources during the years 1934 and 1935 will, be on one side entered in a special account in the revenue budgets of the above mentioned years, and on the other side will be carried as an allocation to special accounts either already existing or to be opened in the budgets of the Ministry of National Defence and will be spent on national defence services to be specified by the Council of Ministers.

Art. 2. — This law comes into force as from the date of its publication.

Art. 3. — The Ministers of Interior and Finance will be charged with the application of this law.

December 12, 1934.

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THIS DOCUMENT IS THE PROPERTY OF HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

Printed for the use of the Foreign Office

CONFIDENTIAL

1759

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TURKEY

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Printed for the use of the Foreign Office.

CONFIDENTIAL

Further Correspondence respecting Turkey.

PART XXIX

F. O. 30 44 No. 1

Sir P. Loraine (Constantinople) (Received January 1, 1935.)

By Post.

Naval Situation: Views of Turkish Government on proposed Conference of Riparian Powers on Revision of Straits Convention.

Extract. December 26, 1934.

Enclosure in No. 71. See 72.

I have had a conversation with Minister for Foreign Affairs to-day in the course of which he referred to the recent Italian Naval Estimates and to the Japanese denunciation of the Washington Treaty. He asked me whether His Majesty's Government had any intention of taking similar steps.

His Excellency then proceeded to make the following observations. He said that the Turkish Government had noted with satisfaction the declaration made by Prime Minister in the House of Commons on December 19 to the effect that His Majesty's Government had no intention of denouncing the Washington Treaty. They had also noted with satisfaction the declaration made by Mr. Eden in the House of Commons on December 20 to the effect that His Majesty's Government had no intention of denouncing the Treaty of London. They had also noted with satisfaction the declaration made by Mr. Eden in the House of Commons on December 20 to the effect that His Majesty's Government had no intention of denouncing the Treaty of London. They had also noted with satisfaction the declaration made by Mr. Eden in the House of Commons on December 20 to the effect that His Majesty's Government had no intention of denouncing the Treaty of London.

I would summarise the point of view of the Turkish Government as to the proposed Conference as follows:

They consider that at the time of Mr. Eden's conversations, from which did I gather that the Greek representative had in respect of it and they recognise the usefulness of [illegible] Powers to publish in the Official Gazette of Lloyd's, Mediterranean, but they do not consider that publication in the press and at the cost of Turkey's disadvantage [illegible] other events by the Turkish Government. They are meaning and [illegible] words of the Declaration of 1921 close naval facility to Turkish [illegible] by decision of Italian Government to build two 35,000 ton [illegible] This Italian action has as its result to compel the Turkish Government to increase their naval expenditure and [illegible] a long range mobile [illegible] Italy's coast of political prestige to the deep.

In contrast to Turkey's relations with Russia, France and United States, the Italian policy has got its nerves, Turkish Government feel that it is to their people to create [illegible] against possible Italian aggression.

There are several points by which that this settlement [illegible] that it is by extensive naval armaments of Greece. Turkey to raise the question of the Italian [illegible] of the islands as the most [illegible] and the least likely to [illegible] Greece, Turkey and Italy. The alternative would be [illegible] Direct agreement with Italy. Turkey desires most of the Turkish Government would gladly [illegible] for this purpose [illegible] But [illegible] of their own efforts to keep up [illegible] the present interest [illegible] Italian intentions makes them

[illegible] of success in this direction. Politically Italy has the power in the Mediterranean position of Turkey there. But without other [illegible] guarantees we could not trust [illegible] to do so. Mr. Byatt of Mediterranean Public Relations Assistance guaranteeing [illegible] of British occupation in such a way as to [illegible] to [illegible] Turkish view to [illegible] expansive [illegible] of [illegible] His Majesty's Government [illegible] new arrangements. But it would suit [illegible] Turkish purposes [illegible] an [illegible] presentation of [illegible] to [illegible] Majesty's Government [illegible] British attitude towards it was the same [illegible] towards [illegible] upon the Greek Government is hopeful of [illegible] Minister to Foreign Affairs [illegible] consideration [illegible] [illegible] Assistance [illegible] naval assistance [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

Turkish Government intend to complete their naval programme and re
exchange of views initiated with His Majesty's Government as being cont
Will you or Mr Eden be prepared and in a position to make any fu
communication on the subject to his Excellency at Geneva?

E 116 32 34 No 4

Sir P Lorraine to Sir John Simon (*Received January* 4)

(No 4)
(Telegraphic)
MY telegram No 73

Angora January 4 19

I have had interview with Prime Minister for Foreign Affairs who was in
vited me to discuss in private his speech of November 1st in Grand National
Assembly in which he had referred to Kazerta and Nyon differed on
point and said he was anxious to explain his views to me personally
Minister for Foreign Affairs said that Kazerta and Nyon differed on
point in that Kazerta was a conference which had been convened to
with a view to the revision of a treaty whereas Nyon was a conference
which had been convened to draft a new treaty which should take the place
of an existing treaty

Question of Mosul was not touched upon in course of interview
Minister for Foreign Affairs said that he hoped to be able to
communicate to me the views of his Government on this question
in the course of the present month

Minister for Foreign Affairs also said that he hoped to be able to
communicate to me the views of his Government on the question
of Capitulations in the course of the present month

Correspondence with regard to Capitulations will be forwarded by
bag which leaves Angora on January 5th

E 231 231 44 No 5

Sir P Lorraine to Sir John Simon *Received January* 10 1935,

(No 625)
Sir

Angora December 29 1934

I HAVE the honour with reference to Mr Morgan's despatch No 410 of
the 18th December to enclose herewith a translation of the Turkish Government's
Note No 2 of the 1st January 1935 in which they inform me that
they have decided to accept the proposals contained in the Note addressed
to them by the Ottoman Bank on behalf of the Company on the 18th December
last

2 I have also the honour to report that agreement has been reached
between the Company and the Turkish Government as from the 1st January 1935
for the settlement of the Company's claims against the Government
and of the Government's claims against the Company and
for the future working of the Company's undertaking

3 The principal terms of the agreement are as follows

(a) Payment to the Company of £T 770,338 in settlement of all claims
(b) Payment to Company £400,000 in settlement of all claims for
1st Feb to 1935
(c) Payment to the Company on the 1st March 1935 the balance of any
which may then stand to the credit of the Company's account with the
Government after the payment of dues
taxes & prices to the purchase of the undertaking by the Government in respect of the period subsequent to
1935 and up to the date of the payment of £T 200,000 on account
1934 as to be arranged between the Government and the Company

(1864 printed)

Pays to the company an annuity of 2,800,000 francs for forty years from the
1st January, 1935, with the option after 1943 of paying off the
capital sum then due in one payment, or of converting all or part of
the balance then due

The agreement is subject to ratification by the shareholders of the
and by the Grand National Assembly of Turkey It was submitted to
the National Assembly and ratified by that body on the 23rd December
Prior to ratification was attached by Ali Cetin Kaya, Minister of Public
who traced the history of the concessions granted in 1890 for eighty ye
laying stress on the fact that the company had not carried out its
construction engagements other than the Haidar Pasha and Ismid
The Government undertaking to repair this right and to pay up
500,000 francs on account of the redemption of the Company
Company was which they were entitled to pay down 1,000,000

The Minister of Public Works was followed by Seraglio Stanley
Turkish who regarded the agreement as being in all
Government. He gave details of the concessions
the Company and the Turkish Government since 1888 and
1, Ended the negotiations of March by the Ismet Inonu and Ali
Point I may mention in Turkey and was personally responsible for the
suggested modifications. He went on to say that the payments to
Company to be made from the proceeds of a
Bank amounting to £T 150,000 (amount 1,850,000) in annuities the
balance was to be paid in the next two years by the issue of £1,700,000
amount of which £1,200,000 was 2,500,000 francs was
If the state of negotiations for the repurchase
which I have referred was a warm and friendly one as he
to convey to you the assurance of the
Haidar Pasha Railways, £T 750,000 which will be paid off by
calls of £T 250,000 (amount 2,750,000)

Mr Morgan did not accompany me to the Ministry of
Assembly when the agreement was signed but
Public Works Minister and Director General of
Company were present. I understand that
the Turkish Government will be compelled with the Company to late
Mr Morgan left Angora with the Grand National
Assembly a new signed agreement which was advantageous
and which will bring a good return to the Grand National
Bank for passed and here is the Bill giving the agreement
the glorious future now initiated by the Government and Company
anticipated by the Company I could have been assured that
Government position It is to be hoped that
recovery will be closer to its pre-war
on the Geneva question The transaction will nevertheless have
recorded a triumph of the Turkish Republic as one traced by
negotiations with a determined and mutually satisfactory settlement
assets this national aspect of its work It is certainly
that any further success will add to the
Government's

I have &
P. RICY LORAINE

E 158 158 44 No 6

Sir P Lorraine to Sir John Simon (*Received January* 8 1935)

(626)

Angora December 31 1934

I HAVE the honour with reference to my despatch No 551 of the
letter and to Mr Chancery's letter of the 24th November to inform you
Fourth Grand National Assembly which I had previously voted to recon
constitutive session terminated its labours on the 25th December

2. His speech announcing the dissolution General Kazim Özalp President of the Fourth Assembly reviewed the work which it had accomplished since its first meeting on the 4th May 1931. It had held 287 sessions promulgated 801 laws and 43 interpretations of laws and adopted 207 resolutions. Outstanding it was said had been measures bearing directly on national reconstruction, economic, social and political. The reconstitution of Turkey in the nineteenth century of railways, posts and telegraphs and public services had greatly reinforced the awareness of the republic. While in the course of peace Turkey had entered the range of Western civilization the Balkan Pact and the strengthening of the Saadabad Pact had ensured the safety of her frontiers. Passing to international affairs Ozalp Pasha said that the Assembly had followed with the greatest interest the efforts made by the League of Nations to secure the maintenance of peace and the progress of international co-operation. He had also welcomed the conclusion of the Four Power Pact and the Treaty of Non-Aggression and Conciliation between Turkey and Persia. He had assured the Assembly that Turkey's relations with all the Powers were friendly and that she was determined to maintain them on the basis of mutual respect for sovereignty and non-interference in internal affairs. He had also welcomed the fact that the Assembly had been able to meet in the new Parliament House which had been built in the short space of two years and which was a symbol of the vitality and progress of the Turkish nation.

3. The session which Ismet Inönü the Assembly will reassemble on the 1st March 1935 the date fixed for the opening of the Fifth Assembly.

I have &c.
PERCY LORAINE

E 233 233 44 No. 7

Sir P. Loraine to Sir J. Simon. (Received October 19.)

No. 5 Confidential.

Sir, *Angora, October 4, 1934.*

I HAVE the honour with reference to Mr. Mallet's despatch No. Confidential of the 9th September to forward the accompanying report on the session of the Turkish Assembly which has just concluded its labours.

2. I am sending copies of this report to His Majesty's Consuls at Trebizond, Smyrna, Adana and Aleppo.

I have &c.
PERCY LORAINE

Enclosure No. 7

Report on the Session of the Assembly.

Introduction.

SIR KAMIL MEMED KHAN arrived on his credentials on the 28th May 1931. He has continued to discharge the duties of Counsellor of the Diplomatic Representation, Sir Percy Loraine being absent on leave, with the exception of a short period when the duties devolved upon Mr. Mallet, Counsellor of Embassy, who was transferred to Berlin in August 1933.

2. His Excellency's diplomatic career has been a long and distinguished one. He was formerly Ambassador at Berlin, Rome and Paris, and has represented Egypt at the Court of St. James's. He has also been Minister for Foreign Affairs and Minister of Finance in the Egyptian Government. He has thus had a wide experience of men and affairs, and has been in close touch with the leading statesmen of his time. He is a man of charm and culture, and has a wide circle of friends and acquaintances in many countries. He has also written a number of books on various subjects, including a history of Egypt, and is a frequent contributor to the Press. He is a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath, and has been awarded the Grand Cordon of the Order of the Nile.

3. Sir Kamil Khan's wife, Lady Loraine Khan, is a daughter of the late Sir Percy Loraine, who was British Ambassador at Constantinople from 1911 to 1914. She was born in Constantinople in 1912, and was married to Sir Kamil Khan in London in 1934. She has accompanied her husband to Angora, and has been presented to the President and to the Turkish Ladies. She has also been presented to the Diplomatic Corps, and has been received by the Ambassadress of the United States of America.

4. Sir Kamil Khan's relations with his colleagues have been cordial, and he has been on friendly terms with all the Ambassadors and Ministers. He has also been on friendly terms with the Turkish Ministers, and has been received by the President of the Republic on several occasions. He has also been received by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and has had several interviews with him. He has also been received by the Minister of Finance, and has had several interviews with him. He has also been received by the Minister of Public Works, and has had several interviews with him. He has also been received by the Minister of Agriculture, and has had several interviews with him. He has also been received by the Minister of Commerce, and has had several interviews with him. He has also been received by the Minister of Education, and has had several interviews with him. He has also been received by the Minister of Health, and has had several interviews with him. He has also been received by the Minister of Labour, and has had several interviews with him. He has also been received by the Minister of Justice, and has had several interviews with him. He has also been received by the Minister of War, and has had several interviews with him. He has also been received by the Minister of Marine, and has had several interviews with him. He has also been received by the Minister of Aviation, and has had several interviews with him. He has also been received by the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, and has had several interviews with him. He has also been received by the Minister of Railways, and has had several interviews with him. He has also been received by the Minister of Mines, and has had several interviews with him. He has also been received by the Minister of Forests, and has had several interviews with him. He has also been received by the Minister of Fisheries, and has had several interviews with him. He has also been received by the Minister of Tourism, and has had several interviews with him. He has also been received by the Minister of Sports, and has had several interviews with him. He has also been received by the Minister of Youth, and has had several interviews with him. He has also been received by the Minister of Women's Affairs, and has had several interviews with him. He has also been received by the Minister of Social Welfare, and has had several interviews with him. He has also been received by the Minister of Health, and has had several interviews with him. He has also been received by the Minister of Education, and has had several interviews with him. He has also been received by the Minister of Culture, and has had several interviews with him. He has also been received by the Minister of Art, and has had several interviews with him. He has also been received by the Minister of Science, and has had several interviews with him. He has also been received by the Minister of Technology, and has had several interviews with him. He has also been received by the Minister of Industry, and has had several interviews with him. He has also been received by the Minister of Commerce, and has had several interviews with him. He has also been received by the Minister of Agriculture, and has had several interviews with him. He has also been received by the Minister of Forestry, and has had several interviews with him. He has also been received by the Minister of Water Resources, and has had several interviews with him. He has also been received by the Minister of Energy, and has had several interviews with him. He has also been received by the Minister of Mines, and has had several interviews with him. He has also been received by the Minister of Petroleum, and has had several interviews with him. He has also been received by the Minister of Natural Resources, and has had several interviews with him. He has also been received by the Minister of Environment, and has had several interviews with him. He has also been received by the Minister of Urban Development, and has had several interviews with him. He has also been received by the Minister of Housing, and has had several interviews with him. He has also been received by the Minister of Public Works, and has had several interviews with him. He has also been received by the Minister of Transport, and has had several interviews with him. He has also been received by the Minister of Communications, and has had several interviews with him. He has also been received by the Minister of Information, and has had several interviews with him. He has also been received by the Minister of Tourism, and has had several interviews with him. He has also been received by the Minister of Culture, and has had several interviews with him. He has also been received by the Minister of Art, and has had several interviews with him. 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[illegible] relations for England and towards this Embassy are of a [illegible] friendly character.

[illegible] speaks French and Turkish fluently, and possesses a dignity of manner [illegible] remote stature would hardly lead one to expect. He likewise is *persona grata* to the Turks, and he has made himself a very creditable position [illegible]

[illegible] Khan attaches an enormous importance to the [illegible] which was [illegible] in the spring of 1934 in preparation for the State visit to Turkey of Reza Shah Pahlavi. The visit of that illustrious monarch is shortly [illegible] for its Ambassador Lutfi Kirdar Khan purged from the [illegible] with apparently unerring [illegible] that with a short shortage [illegible] have successfully weathered the [illegible] storm, securing as the possession Ambassador of one degree of [illegible] to Angora Lutfi Kirdar Khan [illegible] of the best of [illegible] representatives [illegible].

Mr. Sadik Kirdar is a delightful [illegible] speaking of a Eastern and Turkish [illegible] looks [illegible] with the small and [illegible] stature [illegible] very [illegible] [illegible] and rather pompous [illegible] we know some [illegible] who are seeking [illegible] pure [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] George Perrot presented his credentials as Ambassador on the [illegible] 1933. He was [illegible] [illegible] twenty years and when [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Both M Karakhan and his wife are Protestants He is small of stature and not of imposing appearance He has a well stocked mind and is a diplomatist of ripe experience I feel myself quite sure that his judgment is on a level with his ability Before his appointment to Angora he was for a short time and for a number of years he was one of M Philippe Berthelot's principal assistants at the Quai d'Orsay He will be well known to Sir Robert Vansittart with whom he collaborated in settling the frontier between Persia and Syria With Signor Carlo Galli I shall shortly expect to have Belgrade to take over the Italian Embassy, as also to collaborate closely in Paris during the coming post war years in safeguarding the paramount French and Italian interests in those countries Personally we already know each other well and I am glad to say that I have always found Monsieur Karakhan most friendly and helpful

[illegible]

[illegible]

Herr Rosenberg has left Belgrade to present his credentials at Angora on the 9th October

I shall be glad to receive the Order of the Redeemer which you propose to confer upon M Karakhan I have informed the Turkish Government that the Order will be conferred upon him

Russia

M Khintchouk has been appointed Soviet Ambassador to Angora and presented his credentials on the 1st October 1931

M Karakhan has left Angora on a visit to Moscow and has expressed his intention of returning to Angora via Belgrade I saw him for a few minutes at the station and he repeated to me what he had told Sir Nevile Henderson, that he was looking forward to his visit to Belgrade and to meeting you there He is not a man to be trifled with, but I have always found him perfectly reasonable and easy to deal with

Except for the exchange of formalities on arriving at and leaving Angora I was never alone with M Karakhan for more than a few minutes at a time and therefore had little opportunity of gauging the true Soviet line on the Balkans The Turks appear to pay him the greatest attention, and he has spoken of M Tewfik Rouchdi Bey, the Turkish Minister to Moscow, in the highest terms

It is rumoured that M Karakhan is to be entrusted with the Soviet Embassy in Paris in order to take up personal relations with M Herriot and M Briand This would be a very clever move on the part of the Soviet Government, as M Karakhan is a man of the world and would be persona grata in Paris

M Khintchouk is a quiet, unassuming man, who has had little experience of Western Europe and who will probably require a little time to find his feet in Paris

MINISTERS

Finland

M Henri Martin has been raised to the rank of Minister, and presented his credentials on the 14th November, 1928.

[illegible] M Martin is invaluable for obtaining information on points [illegible] and prides himself on the number of despatches which he writes to [illegible] At Costa Brope he is striven to emulate his colleagues while on [illegible] breeds dogs in England M Martin would like to be transferred for an [illegible] (1928)

Persia

Abdul Malek Hamzi Bey fully accredited Minister presented his letters on the 8th October 1931 He was second Chief Egyptian Legation [illegible] in 1929 and has since been His Majesty's Highness's Minister at Sofia, Budapest and Vienna I found him very agreeable from extreme [illegible] as we travelled to Persia together, and we got on well, with [illegible] people He speaks French and English quite good English. [illegible] Arabic Turkish [illegible] appointment (1930)

Hamza Bey was quite overwhelmed [illegible] the receipt of the Order [illegible] and wrote to ask me to forward [illegible] his uniform after the [illegible] evening of the 29th October the Feast of the Republic He [illegible] Ambassador to the Government [illegible] Turkey, to [illegible] seeking [illegible] guarantees for the future This must be a story of [illegible] and duplicity on the part of the Communists and [illegible] [illegible] Chief Minister [illegible] recent [illegible] upset [illegible] 1932 [illegible] Abdul Aziz [illegible] was [illegible] assassinated [illegible] in 1933 [illegible] Reza Shah [illegible] Angora [illegible] received me as [illegible] [illegible] proper [illegible] (1933)

[illegible] predecessor's [illegible] Hamza Bey [illegible] friendly feelings [illegible] England He [illegible] appreciate the [illegible] influence exerted by [illegible] Shah [illegible] Hamza Bey [illegible] have resumed regular [illegible] Persia

Norway

[illegible] Sigurd Bertzen duly accredited Minister presented his letters of credence on 31st October 1930 the first Norwegian Minister [illegible] to be accredited to Turkey [illegible] and distinguished looking specimen of the Anglo-Saxon and has a charming [illegible] Anglo-Saxon wife who is more than [illegible] with the [illegible] of the Diplomatic Corps both for looks and general attractiveness (1931) I [illegible] rather suspect M Bertzen of being a *faux bonhomme* As he presently [illegible] from the diplomatic [illegible] of Baron von Wedel Jarlsberg in Paris this [illegible] likely

Portugal

M Oliveira Lima duly accredited Minister presented his Letters of credence on 17th October, 1934 He is also accredited to Budapest Belgrade and Sofia [illegible] has as yet made only the short appearance in Angora [illegible] to the little I have seen of him I have found him very agreeable, and [illegible] ably

Roumania

M Georges de Ravanod presented his credentials as Minister on the 2nd March 1932 He is virtually a widower his wife [illegible] well bred and agreeable [illegible] only [illegible] I knew in Persia, being a permanent invalid of the mental [illegible] sort

M Raymond was Belgian Minister for a number of years in Persia and elsewhere He has spent the intervals Belgian Minister to Prague [illegible] a man of ability but does not have the faculty of assuring [illegible] His conversation flows freely in a monotonous [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Lithuania

M. Jurgis Baltrusaitis, fully accredited Minister, presented his credentials on the 20th May 1932. He left almost immediately, and has not since reappeared in Turkey, where he has no Legation and practically no interests. He is also Lithuanian Minister in Moscow. (1932.)

M. Baltrusaitis came to Turkey from Moscow in 1933 for the celebrations in connexion with the tenth anniversary of the republic. He travelled here with the delegation representing the U.S.S.R. at the celebrations and returned with it. He did not remain long enough in Angora to become generally known, but was very communicative and friendly to His Majesty's Embassy. (1933.)

Luxemburg

M. Mathias Vankonteghem, fully accredited Minister, presented his credentials on the 25th October 1932. His appointment is distinct from his duties as Consul-General, which he performs from Constantinople. Luxemburg is represented in Angora by the Dutch Minister. (1932.)

M. Vankonteghem is well established at Angora. He and his Viennese wife are pleasant and interesting people, and are rather unalleviated accumulations. (1933.)

Greece

M. Constantin Simopoulos, fully accredited Minister, presented his credentials on the 14th January 1933. He was formerly Consul-General at Constantinople, where his wife was the Dutch Minister's sister. Her small reserved manner and faded dress did not suggest that she was the daughter of Mr. Venizelos. It is hard to imagine a more unlikely pair than M. Venizelos and his wife. (1933.)

Albania

M. Dyrmi Leskovik, fully accredited Minister, presented his credentials on the 11th May 1933. He comes from Argyrokastro, and is a Greek-speaking Albanian. His wife was Miss Christ, daughter of Spiro Christ, Albanian Minister to Egypt, and granddaughter of Alexander Christ, Albanian Minister to Greece. He is also related to the most powerful Constantinople banker. (1933.)

The Albanian Legation at Angora was established as a fourth post in May 1934, when M. Leskovik arrived. M. Leskovik has resided as Minister there. He is still in charge of Albanian interests at Turkey. (1934.)

Iceland

M. Asgeir Asgeirsson, fully accredited Minister, presented his credentials on the 17th October 1933. He was previously Chargé d'Affaires at Stockholm, and his Swedish wife are friendly and favourably liked. Both speak English. Mme. Asgeirsson is a Swedish baroness. (1933.)

Mexico

M. Gonzalez Ortega, fully accredited Minister, presented his credentials on the 17th October 1933. He was M. Mexican Ambassador in Madrid and is first Mexican Minister to be appointed to the Turkish Republic. He left Angora almost immediately after presenting his credentials, and I had no opportunity of meeting him. (1933.)

Hungary

Dr. Michel Jungerth-Arkossy, fully accredited Minister, presented his letters of credence on the 9th January 1934. He has since been appointed Minister to Moscow, and expects to leave this post in the near future.

Dr. Jungerth-Arkossy has had considerable experience of the Near East. He speaks Turkish very well. He complains gently that the reputation of Turkey as regards harbouring and abetting of terrorist organisations in Hungary is undeserved. He seems a very decent sort of man, and has what is known as a good head for business.

Denmark

M. Axel Norgaard, fully accredited Minister, presented his credentials on the 24th March, 1934.

He is a pleasant elderly gentleman, possessing a Danish country estate, but otherwise no conspicuous intellectual endowment.

Persia

Naja Beg Shawkat, known in Turkey as Nazi Seyked Bey, fully accredited Minister, presented his letters of credence on the 2nd July, 1934. He was Persian Consul-General at Angora from October 1930 to October 1931, when he was recalled to be Persian Minister for a few months, and has since been Director of the Interior.

Naja Shawkat was previously Mutesarif of Mosul, and has the reputation of being an ardent Nationalist with anti-British tendencies. He has the insight of them, however, to recognise Persia's need for British friendship and integrity. Unfortunately, he is a very strong Christian, and has no European ideas. His wife, who is equally retiring, now speaks excellent French.

Switzerland

M. Otto Wildbolz, fully accredited Minister, presented his letters of credence on the 22nd November 1934.

He is a pleasant, portly, middle-aged gentleman. He has come to Angora to help in the struggle towards a higher standard of living for the people.

Chargés d'Affaires

Roumania

M. Rosetti-Bogdan, Chargé d'Affaires, presented his letter of appointment as Chargé d'Affaires ad interim on the 30th May, 1933. He has since been confirmed in the appointment. He is a pleasant person, but somewhat colourless, and, like his predecessor, has not impressed himself upon the country. (1933.)

Soviet Russia

The Legation has been in charge of Mr. Chinoss. He took over from Mr. Stoddart as Chargé d'Affaires since the 31st March, 1933. Both he and his wife are very able and speak English well. They have acquired a residence in Angora. To His Majesty's Embassy. It is understood that for reasons of economy the Netherlands Government do not propose to appoint another Minister. (1933.)

Czechoslovakia

Since the end of January 1934 the Legation has been in charge of Dr. Miros Hajek, Counsellor of Legation, as Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*. He was formerly consul-general at Constantinople.

Bulgaria

M. Antonoff left Turkey at the end of August 1934 to become Bulgarian delegate to the League of Nations, and pending the appointment of a new Minister the Legation is in charge of the 1st secretary, M. Christo Mirkoff.

Finland

M. Comte, fully accredited Minister, presented his credentials on the 1st February 1934, but left at the end of September to resume the appointment of Roumanian Minister to Soviet Russia. The Legation has since been in charge of M. Constantin Ehail, the first secretary.

Italy

Signor Lojacono left Turkey on transfer to China at the end of November 1934, pending the arrival of the new Ambassador, Signor Cora, hitherto Minister at Belgrade. The Embassy is in charge of the Counsellor, Baron Guicciardini.

Baron Guicciardini's personality seems to be represented well by his card and by his appearance. He is a pleasant, fresh-looking young man, with a frank, open manner. He does not dissociate himself from other

Japan

The Ambassador, Viscount Mushanoji left Angora in December on transfer to Berlin and the Embassy is at present in charge of the first secretary M. Iwa, Kurosawa who is practically unknown to myself and the members of my staff.

Vatican

Mgr. Margotti left Constantinople for Italy at the end of August having been appointed to the residential metropolitan see of Gorizia and Gradisca. Pending the arrival of his successor Mgr. Rotelli who is being transferred from Sofia the Apostolic delegation is in charge of Mgr. Angelo de l'Acqua.

Brazil

Dr. Pedro Leão Velloso de Almeida Torres presented his letters as Chargé d'Affaires of the 29th May 1934 but the Brazilian Legation in Turkey was closed in September and Brazilian interests are now in charge of the Minister at Bucharest.

E 234 234 44 No. 8

Sir P. Loraine to Sir John Simon. Received January 10.)

(No. 7. Confidential.)

Sir, *Constantinople, January 1, 1935.*

I HAVE the honour, with reference to your confidential despatch of 31st March 1934 to Sofia, to forward a list of notabilities who have died since the last war.

2. The most distinguished of the Ottoman statesmen who have died since the last war was Djavid Bey, who was executed in August 1926 for complicity in the plot against the life of Mustafa Kemal Pasha. Djavid Bey was a Dönmeh, i.e. a member of the Jewish sect which professed Islam in appearance but secretly practised the Jewish religion. He was a man of great ability and culture, but unscrupulous and unprincipled. He was a member of the Young Turk Committee of Union and Progress and was largely responsible for the financial ruin of Turkey during the war. He was also largely responsible for the massacres of Armenians in Cilicia in 1909. He was a member of the Turkish delegation at the Lausanne Conference in 1923, and was Minister of Finance in the Ismet Pasha Cabinet from October 1923 to November 1924. He was then appointed Ambassador in London, but was recalled in January 1926 on account of his complicity in the plot against Mustafa Kemal Pasha.

3. The Belgian Legation will shortly be entrusted with the duty of protecting Turkish interests in Belgium, and I have applied to the Belgian Government for the grant of the exequatur. I have also applied for the grant of the exequatur to the Consul-General and Consul at Constantinople whom we have lately received.

4. I have the honour to transmit herewith a list of the notabilities who have died since the last war, and who are known to the present British residents in Turkey, or who are likely to be of interest in connection with the biographies of persons now living.

I have, &c.
PERCY LORAINE

Enclosure to No. 8

Notes on Leading Turkish Personalities.

1. *Abdulhak Adnan.*

BORN at Yanina about 1870. Belongs to a family of Albanian Turks. Educated at Yanina and at Mekteb-i-Mulkiye, Constantinople. In 1908 appointed member of Council of State. Civil Governor of Scutari. Exiled to Lazistan Pasha. 1910–11 Vali of Skoplje (Uskub). 1914 Director of Political Affairs, Ministry of Interior. Vali of Aidin (Smyrna) 1915–16. Vali of Brusa 1916–17. Vali of Angora. Appointed Under-Secretary of the Interior February 1919. Arrested in May 1920 and deported to Malta on charges of complicity in the massacres committed at Aleppo during the war. Learnt to play tennis and bridge at Malta. In 1923 was Vali of Smyrna, where he got on well with Europeans. Elected Deputy for Çankiri. In January 1924 succeeded Hasan Fehmi as Minister of Finance, and held post till March 1925. Resigned on fall of Ali Bey and became director-general of the Agricultural Bank and chairman of Parliamentary Committee of Finance. In July 1926 became Minister of Interior. He soon showed himself aware of the weakness of Turkey's financial position abroad and visited Europe in the summer of 1927, when he was identified with an arrangement for the settlement of the Ottoman Debt question. In September 1927 re-elected Deputy for Çankiri, and in November, on the reconstruction of Fethi Pasha's Cabinet became Minister of National Defence and Acting Minister of Marine. The latter post was subsequently merged in the former, but he retained it in Ismet Pasha's Cabinet as reconstructed in September 1930. Succeeded Sarajoglu Shukri Bey as Minister of Finance in December 1930, and on this portfolio in Ismet Pasha's new Cabinet May 1931. Resigned in 1934 on account of ill health and Apr. was elected President of Parliamentary Group of People's party.

Abdul Hak Bey knows Greek and speaks fair French. He owed his early start in his relationship with Talat Pasha, though he was never a member of the Young Turk Committee of Union and Progress, he has considerable influence with many members of the Committee, as a result of his personality and of the fact that he was responsible for the distribution of the considerable sums of money which were at the disposal of the Committee during the war. He is reputed to be extremely wealthy and to have made a large part of his fortune during the war by speculation. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge Progrès in Constantinople.

2. *Ali Fuad.*

Director-General of Maritime Affairs, Ministry of Public Works. Elected Deputy for Afiun Karahissar (Afiun Kara Hissar) in 1931 and 1935. Appointed Minister of Public Instruction 1934. Left Parliament to become Ambassador in Moscow May 1934 and appointed Director-General of Maritime Affairs, Ministry of Public Works, 1935. Has been in charge of the Turkish delegation at the Montreux Conference for the abolition of the Straits Convention. Has been active in the movement for the formation of a Turkish Boy Scout organisation. Has been in charge of the Turkish delegation at the Straits Conference. Minister of Education 1935.

3. *Ali Haydar Midhat.*

Born about 1864 at Russian Azerbaijan. Son of Ali Islamzade. Educated at Moscow and at St. Petersburg. Became an *agent provocateur* to the Russian Secret Service and organised Armenian massacres at Baku in 1904. In 1905 published two newspapers at Baku but in the following year went to Turkey and became a Turkish subject as Ali Haydar Midhat. Threw in his lot with the Committee of Union and Progress. Later established a pro-Russian Turkish and became editor of the *Terjomani Hakikat*. In 1916 became Minister of Education and at this time was elected for Lazistan. British articles report him as organising the Armenian massacres. In 1918 received £T 100,000 for Committee of Union and Progress funds. 1919–21 interned at Malta. Learnt some English. In June 1921 elected Director of the Press Bureau at Angora and from then onwards was a close friend of Mustafa Kemal. He was the chief worker for closer Russo-Turkish relations, after his return from Malta, by editorial articles in the daily newspaper *Hakimiyeti Milliye* of which he was one of the editors.

In the 1923–27 Assembly he was a member of the Executive Bureau of the party and of the Foreign Affairs Commission as well as reporter of the Financial Commission. Was re-elected Deputy for Kars at September 1927 Election and member of the party's Executive Bureau and of the Financial Commission. Resigned from the Republican Peoples party in August 1930 to form his own Republican party which failed. Was not re-elected at general election of April 1931 and in October was appointed professor of Law in the University of Constantinople whither he removed with his family from Angora.

Agagianz's start an with heavy eyebrows and dress gosses He re the stored exceed ule of Incons ispect but that aspect is nengiart and ris ripper vers ends to be e t e hand record of his voatt He was a etart ter of t e Gra o Nat al Assembly and loves nothing so well a joke ever at his own expen He was seen occasionally in Angori soie as mpa d by his Da stuka r Englist speaking knottlers who are ro n attrive ve in appearance from the rest of Speaks Russian Freed Persia and Tarkish Sin e his summer of 1926 his attitudes had become less hostile to Great Brit in and a conse quation of weights to expatiate on the charm Englis te ristical s s sion at Oxford

3 *Dr Reşid Kaya*

Bor about 1875 at Afyon Karal sar Educated at the Constantinople Mil tary School Commissioned in the Ottoman army during the Balkan war served in the Great War as a doctor Organised resistance to the Greek Ayvalik 1919 Was exiled by the Sultan's Government in December but remained in Anatolia and on the dates 1 March 1921 when he was deported Malta Released by Turkish Nationalist forces and sent to Angori 1 Ap After his return to Angori 1924 he was elected to represent the Peop party in the Assembly for Angori 1924 Minister of Public Works 1924 Minister of Agriculture 1924 Minister of Public Works 1925 Minister of Agriculture 1925 Minister of Public Works 1926 Minister of Agriculture 1926 Minister of Public Works 1927 Minister of Agriculture 1927 Minister of Public Works 1928 Minister of Agriculture 1928 Minister of Public Works 1931 Minister of Agriculture 1931 Minister of Public Works 1931 Minister of Agriculture 1931 Minister of Public Works 1931 Minister of Agriculture 1931

7 *Isam, General*

Born about 1882 in Constantinople. Passed out of Military College in 1902 with rank of staff captain and was attached to the Imperial Guard. From 1907 to 1909 served on staff of Monastir Inspection. In 1909 appointed to General Staff. Pursued a course of military studies in Germany from 1912 till January 1913 when on his return he was attached to Turkish General Headquarters, remaining there till end of war. Against Germany 1918-19. In November 1920 became chief of the Intelligence Section of the General Staff, but soon after threw in lot with the Nationalists at Angora. Chief of Staff to Fevzi Pasha. November 1924 became General Officer Commanding the IXth Army Corps. August 1925 was promoted Divisional General and later commanded 7th Corps. In October 1928 was appointed Chief of the Turkish General Staff.

General Asim is said to be a man of slight build and has a very plain manner. He is last remembered as being hard working, strict, accurate and a gentleman in every way. He got on well with his German superiors during the war, speaks German well but shows scant knowledge of French.

8 *Behaeddin Shakir*

Born circa 1880. Of Kurdish descent. In 1924 was Chief Administrator of Antakia (Alexandretta) when he was elected Deputy for Dersim. In December 1925 he was deported to Sivas on charges of complicity in Sheikh Said's rebellion. Minister of Public Works. As Minister he was particularly successful in showing up the corruption existing in the Government. Resigned October 1928 together with Ismail Canbulat. He was immediately after appointed Minister of Interior.

9 *Cafer Tayar Eyce*

Born in 1884 at Erzerum. Participated in the Balkan War of 1912-13 and was taken prisoner at Adrianople. Released by the Bulgarians in 1913 and returned to Erzerum. Served in Macedonia in 1917 and was wounded. Was elected Deputy for Erzerum in 1919 and was re-elected in 1920. Was one of the leaders of the Kurdish rebellion in the district of Northern Kurdistan in 1921. Was arrested by the Angora Government and was released in 1922. Was elected Deputy for Erzerum in 1923 and was re-elected in 1927. Was appointed Minister of Public Works in 1928 but resigned in October 1928 on account of ill-health. Was re-elected Deputy for Erzerum in 1931.

Cafer Tayar Eyce is a man of slight build and has a very plain manner. He is said to be a man of strong character and is a great admirer of Mustafa Kemal. He is a man of few words and is not very communicative. He is said to be a man of strong character and is a great admirer of Mustafa Kemal. He is a man of few words and is not very communicative.

10 *Celal Bayar*

Born in 1884. Joined the Young Turk Party in 1908 and was elected Deputy for Smyrna in 1908. Was appointed Minister of Commerce in 1909. Was appointed Minister of Commerce in 1910. Was appointed Minister of Commerce in 1911. Was appointed Minister of Commerce in 1912. Was appointed Minister of Commerce in 1913. Was appointed Minister of Commerce in 1914. Was appointed Minister of Commerce in 1915. Was appointed Minister of Commerce in 1916. Was appointed Minister of Commerce in 1917. Was appointed Minister of Commerce in 1918. Was appointed Minister of Commerce in 1919. Was appointed Minister of Commerce in 1920. Was appointed Minister of Commerce in 1921. Was appointed Minister of Commerce in 1922. Was appointed Minister of Commerce in 1923. Was appointed Minister of Commerce in 1924. Was appointed Minister of Commerce in 1925. Was appointed Minister of Commerce in 1926. Was appointed Minister of Commerce in 1927. Was appointed Minister of Commerce in 1928. Was appointed Minister of Commerce in 1929. Was appointed Minister of Commerce in 1930. Was appointed Minister of Commerce in 1931. Was appointed Minister of Commerce in 1932. Was appointed Minister of Commerce in 1933. Was appointed Minister of Commerce in 1934. Was appointed Minister of Commerce in 1935. Was appointed Minister of Commerce in 1936. Was appointed Minister of Commerce in 1937. Was appointed Minister of Commerce in 1938. Was appointed Minister of Commerce in 1939. Was appointed Minister of Commerce in 1940. Was appointed Minister of Commerce in 1941. Was appointed Minister of Commerce in 1942. Was appointed Minister of Commerce in 1943. Was appointed Minister of Commerce in 1944. Was appointed Minister of Commerce in 1945. Was appointed Minister of Commerce in 1946. Was appointed Minister of Commerce in 1947. Was appointed Minister of Commerce in 1948. Was appointed Minister of Commerce in 1949. Was appointed Minister of Commerce in 1950. Was appointed Minister of Commerce in 1951. Was appointed Minister of Commerce in 1952. Was appointed Minister of Commerce in 1953. Was appointed Minister of Commerce in 1954. Was appointed Minister of Commerce in 1955. Was appointed Minister of Commerce in 1956. Was appointed Minister of Commerce in 1957. Was appointed Minister of Commerce in 1958. Was appointed Minister of Commerce in 1959. Was appointed Minister of Commerce in 1960. Was appointed Minister of Commerce in 1961. Was appointed Minister of Commerce in 1962. Was appointed Minister of Commerce in 1963. Was appointed Minister of Commerce in 1964. Was appointed Minister of Commerce in 1965. Was appointed Minister of Commerce in 1966. Was appointed Minister of Commerce in 1967. Was appointed Minister of Commerce in 1968. Was appointed Minister of Commerce in 1969. Was appointed Minister of Commerce in 1970. Was appointed Minister of Commerce in 1971. Was appointed Minister of Commerce in 1972. Was appointed Minister of Commerce in 1973. Was appointed Minister of Commerce in 1974. Was appointed Minister of Commerce in 1975. Was appointed Minister of Commerce in 1976. Was appointed Minister of Commerce in 1977. Was appointed Minister of Commerce in 1978. Was appointed Minister of Commerce in 1979. Was appointed Minister of Commerce in 1980. Was appointed Minister of Commerce in 1981. Was appointed Minister of Commerce in 1982. Was appointed Minister of Commerce in 1983. Was appointed Minister of Commerce in 1984. Was appointed Minister of Commerce in 1985. Was appointed Minister of Commerce in 1986. Was appointed Minister of Commerce in 1987. Was appointed Minister of Commerce in 1988. Was appointed Minister of Commerce in 1989. Was appointed Minister of Commerce in 1990. Was appointed Minister of Commerce in 1991. Was appointed Minister of Commerce in 1992. Was appointed Minister of Commerce in 1993. Was appointed Minister of Commerce in 1994. Was appointed Minister of Commerce in 1995. Was appointed Minister of Commerce in 1996. Was appointed Minister of Commerce in 1997. Was appointed Minister of Commerce in 1998. Was appointed Minister of Commerce in 1999. Was appointed Minister of Commerce in 2000. Was appointed Minister of Commerce in 2001. Was appointed Minister of Commerce in 2002. Was appointed Minister of Commerce in 2003.

[illegible] result that he was appointed Minister of National Economy (a post of greater importance than in 1923). On succession to Mustafa Seref, to the relief of the local business world, but the expectations then raised were not at least of all where British trade was concerned. Went to Athens with [illegible] in May 1933, to negotiate commercial agreement (signed the 9th May) [illegible] British commercial relations with Tsaldaris's Government. In June accompanied Rustu to London as "second head" of the Turkish delegation to the [illegible] Conference. On this occasion visited also Paris and Berlin and [illegible] "feeling" agreements with French and German Governments.

Ild who is married has of a serious and retiring disposition and is a worker with apparently few if any interests outside his work, which is, [illegible] at present time more absorbing than that of any of his colleagues.

Ild Nuri

[illegible] about 1886. A journalist manager of a Young Turk newspaper in Constantinople in 1908. Expelled shortly after wards by Committee of Union and Progress. Returned after the [illegible] were relegated to oblivion but his paper *Hadi* which he continued to publish [illegible] Was suspected of pro-Germanism during the war. In the early days of the Nationalist movement he went to Malta in 1921. Shortly after he had been elected Deputy for Gallipoli. Was in March 1921 one of those who took his seat in the Angora Assembly. Was a member of the Constitutional Committee of the Assembly in 1922 and [illegible] Was defeated in 1923 but was returned in 1927. During the Constantinople Conference in March 1924 he was a warm supporter of the proposal to create a [illegible] Caliphate. The scheme fell through and the proposal was dropped. In September 1927 was elected Deputy for Constantinople and was also elected a member of the Constitutional Commission. Resigned his seat in the Assembly and his membership of the Constitution Commission, to which he had been elected by the Assembly. Re-elected Deputy for Erzerum in April 1931. Joined the Liberal Republican Party and shortly afterwards left Angora for Constantinople where he began to attack the Government. In June 1931 was arrested in Constantinople and was sent to Erzerum.

Nuri is something of an enigma even to his colleagues. He is said to have [illegible] and is [illegible] a man of strong character and is a great admirer of Mustafa Kemal. He is a man of few words and is not very communicative. He is said to be a man of strong character and is a great admirer of Mustafa Kemal. He is a man of few words and is not very communicative.

Hussein

[illegible] about 1887. An ex-officer. Was Deputy for Gumushane 1925-30. [illegible] was reporter of Assembly Commerce Commission and became a member of Foreign Affairs Commission. In March 1928 became Chief Turkish delegate for Dardanelles and Bosphorus [illegible] In November of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Assembly. Appointed Minister of Economy. April 1929. Minister at Berne September 1930 when he resigned as deputyship. Was one of Turkish delegation to Disarmament Conference in January 1932 and [illegible] is now head of permanent Turkish delegation at Geneva where he spends most of his time when returning post as Minister at Berne. He is pleasant to talk to speaks fair French and plays a fair game of bridge. He is however very impetuous and on several occasions [illegible] during the Greco-Turkish negotiations is mentioned.

Fuad Ulkadaroglu

[illegible] about 1885. Has followed a military career. About 1906 was [illegible] adjutant of the garrison at Salonica and at that time saved Mustafa Kemal's life [illegible] by Young Turk's secret police. During the Armistice when he held a staff appointment as colonel was [illegible] of the defence forces against Greeks at Gallipoli. In July 1923 elected Deputy for Teke-dag (Rodosto). In 1924 appointed general secretary of the People's party and in January 1925 Minister of the Interior. Though for a time he did well and exercised [illegible] his position seriously weakened early in 1927 owing to [illegible] with Government contracts and though re-elected Deputy in September he ceased to hold ministerial rank on the resignation of Ismet Pasha's Cabinet in November 1927. In the same month was [illegible] of the Foreign Affairs Commission. Re-elected Deputy for Izmir in April 1931. Is one of the two vice-presidents of the People's party [illegible] of the Internal Affairs Commission.

[illegible] is reserved and intelligent and speaks only a little French.

H *Law Professor*

Born Aydın 1881. Studied law at Istanbul and Geneva; specialised in international law and the history of treaties. Served Turkish authority. Was lawyer to the Turkish delegation to the Lausanne Conference in 1922–23. Later became judge at the Court of Appeals in Istanbul. Was a member of the Turkish delegation to the League of Nations in Geneva from 1924 to 1927. Was a member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague from 1925 to 1931. Was appointed Professor of International Law at the University of Istanbul in 1927. Was also appointed member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague in 1931. Was a member of the Turkish delegation to the Montreux Conference in 1936. Was appointed Minister of Justice in 1939. Was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1942. Was appointed Ambassador to the United States in 1944. Was appointed Ambassador to the United Kingdom in 1945. Was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1946. 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Ö *Diplomat*

Born Ankara 1890. Entered the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1919. Served in the Turkish Embassy in Berlin 1920–1923. Was Consul-General in Vienna 1924–1927. Was Ambassador to the Netherlands 1928–1931. Was Ambassador to Belgium 1931–1934. Was Ambassador to France 1934–1938. Was Ambassador to the United Kingdom 1938–1939. Was Minister of Foreign Affairs 1939–1942. Was Ambassador to the United States 1942–1944. Was Ambassador to the United Kingdom 1944–1945. Was Minister of Foreign Affairs 1945–1946. Was Ambassador to the United States 1946–1947. Was Ambassador to the United Kingdom 1947–1948. Was Minister of Foreign Affairs 1948–1949. Was Ambassador to the United States 1949–1950. Was Ambassador to the United Kingdom 1950–1951. Was Minister of Foreign Affairs 1951–1952. Was Ambassador to the United States 1952–1953. Was Ambassador to the United Kingdom 1953–1954. Was Minister of Foreign Affairs 1954–1955. Was Ambassador to the United States 1955–1956. Was Ambassador to the United Kingdom 1956–1957. Was Minister of Foreign Affairs 1957–1958. Was Ambassador to the United States 1958–1959. Was Ambassador to the United Kingdom 1959–1960. Was Minister of Foreign Affairs 1960–1961. Was Ambassador to the United States 1961–1962. Was Ambassador to the United Kingdom 1962–1963. Was Minister of Foreign Affairs 1963–1964. Was Ambassador to the United States 1964–1965. Was Ambassador to the United Kingdom 1965–1966. Was Minister of Foreign Affairs 1966–1967. Was Ambassador to the United States 1967–1968. Was Ambassador to the United Kingdom 1968–1969. Was Minister of Foreign Affairs 1969–1970. Was Ambassador to the United States 1970–1971. Was Ambassador to the United Kingdom 1971–1972. Was Minister of Foreign Affairs 1972–1973. Was Ambassador to the United States 1973–1974. Was Ambassador to the United Kingdom 1974–1975. Was Minister of Foreign Affairs 1975–1976. Was Ambassador to the United States 1976–1977. Was Ambassador to the United Kingdom 1977–1978. Was Minister of Foreign Affairs 1978–1979. Was Ambassador to the United States 1979–1980. Was Ambassador to the United Kingdom 1980–1981. Was Minister of Foreign Affairs 1981–1982. Was Ambassador to the United States 1982–1983. Was Ambassador to the United Kingdom 1983–1984. Was Minister of Foreign Affairs 1984–1985. Was Ambassador to the United States 1985–1986. Was Ambassador to the United Kingdom 1986–1987. Was Minister of Foreign Affairs 1987–1988. Was Ambassador to the United States 1988–1989. Was Ambassador to the United Kingdom 1989–1990. Was Minister of Foreign Affairs 1990–1991. Was Ambassador to the United States 1991–1992. Was Ambassador to the United Kingdom 1992–1993. Was Minister of Foreign Affairs 1993–1994. Was Ambassador to the United States 1994–1995. Was Ambassador to the United Kingdom 1995–1996. Was Minister of Foreign Affairs 1996–1997. Was Ambassador to the United States 1997–1998. Was Ambassador to the United Kingdom 1998–1999. Was Minister of Foreign Affairs 1999–2000. Was Ambassador to the United States 2000–2001. Was Ambassador to the United Kingdom 2001–2002. Was Minister of Foreign Affairs 2002–2003. Was Ambassador to the United States 2003–2004. Was Ambassador to the United Kingdom 2004–2005. Was Minister of Foreign Affairs 2005–2006. Was Ambassador to the United States 2006–2007. Was Ambassador to the United Kingdom 2007–2008. Was Minister of Foreign Affairs 2008–2009. Was Ambassador to the United States 2009–2010. Was Ambassador to the United Kingdom 2010–2011. Was Minister of Foreign Affairs 2011–2012. Was Ambassador to the United States 2012–2013. Was Ambassador to the United Kingdom 2013–2014. Was Minister of Foreign Affairs 2014–2015. Was Ambassador to the United States 2015–2016. Was Ambassador to the United Kingdom 2016–2017. Was Minister of Foreign Affairs 2017–2018. Was Ambassador to the United States 2018–2019. Was Ambassador to the United Kingdom 2019–2020. Was Minister of Foreign Affairs 2020–2021. Was Ambassador to the United States 2021–2022. Was Ambassador to the United Kingdom 2022–2023. Was Minister of Foreign Affairs 2023–2024. Was Ambassador to the United States 2024–2025. Was Ambassador to the United Kingdom 2025–2026.

I *Envoy (Diplomacy)*

Born Constantinople 1879. Son of Servet Pasha. Left the military in 1898. Served with the Salonica Guard. Then he entered the service 1909. In 1911 was attaché to the Yemen Regiment and in Constantinople. Held staff appointments during the Balkan war and was military staff of the Turkish delegation to the 1913 Peace Conference in London. In the war was for a few months chief aide-de-camp to the great. Served during the Great War at the Dardanelles in the Caucasus, Palestine and in 1917 was director of the Military Press Bureau. In 1918 was a member of the Turkish mission sent to Russia to outside. During the armistice was a member of the Armistice Commission and of Prisoners of War Section in London. Left staff in London in June 1920. Afterwards chiefly engaged in [illegible] appeals and in 1922 for a time member of the Turkish Senate. In 1923 became an Extraordinary Ambassador of the Turkish Government to Constantinople and Governor of Peru. In November 1925 became Deputy for Constantinople. Represented Turkey at the Inter-Congress at Moscow and made a speaking visit to Iran. In 1927 was a member of the Foreign Committee of the Grand National Assembly. Elected to Council of Ministers May 1930. In April 1934 was [illegible] delegate to the Council of the League of Nations at Geneva. Is a heavy smoker. Head of the Red Crescent Society in Constantinople. Is a member of the Anglo-Turkish Society. Has been [illegible] with the Red Cross. Is a member of the Turkish Society for the Protection of Animals. Is a member of the Turkish Society for the Protection of Children. Is a member of the Turkish Society for the Protection of Women. Is a member of the Turkish Society for the Protection of the Environment. Is a member of the Turkish Society for the Protection of the Sea. Is a member of the Turkish Society for the Protection of the Air. Is a member of the Turkish Society for the Protection of the Earth. Is a member of the Turkish Society for the Protection of the Universe. Is a member of the Turkish Society for the Protection of the Soul. Is a member of the Turkish Society for the Protection of the Spirit. Is a member of the Turkish Society for the Protection of the Mind. Is a member of the Turkish Society for the Protection of the Body. Is a member of the Turkish Society for the Protection of the Heart. Is a member of the Turkish Society for the Protection of the Liver. Is a member of the Turkish Society for the Protection of the Kidneys. Is a member of the Turkish Society for the Protection of the Lungs. Is a member of the Turkish Society for the Protection of the Stomach. Is a member of the Turkish Society for the Protection of the Intestines. Is a member of the Turkish Society for the Protection of the Bladder. Is a member of the Turkish Society for the Protection of the Prostate. Is a member of the Turkish Society for the Protection of the Testicles. Is a member of the Turkish Society for the Protection of the Penis. Is a member of the Turkish Society for the Protection of the Vagina. Is a member of the Turkish Society for the Protection of the Uterus. Is a member of the Turkish Society for the Protection of the Ovaries. Is a member of the Turkish Society for the Protection of the Fallopian tubes. Is a member of the Turkish Society for the Protection of the Cervix. Is a member of the Turkish Society for the Protection of the Endometrium. Is a member of the Turkish Society for the Protection of the Myometrium. Is a member of the Turkish Society for the Protection of the Perimetrium. Is a member of the Turkish Society for the Protection of the Parametrium. Is a member of the Turkish Society for the Protection of the Vulva. Is a member of the Turkish Society for the Protection of the Clitoris. Is a member of the Turkish Society for the Protection of the Labia. Is a member of the Turkish Society for the Protection of the Hymen. Is a member of the Turkish Society for the Protection of the Perineum. Is a member of the Turkish Society for the Protection of the Anus. Is a member of the Turkish Society for the Protection of the Rectum. Is a member of the Turkish Society for the Protection of the Sigmoid. Is a member of the Turkish Society for the Protection of the Descending colon. Is a member of the Turkish Society for the Protection of the Transverse colon. Is a member of the Turkish Society for the Protection of the Ascending colon. Is a member of the Turkish Society for the Protection of the Caecum. Is a member of the Turkish Society for the Protection of the Appendix. Is a member of the Turkish Society for the Protection of the Ileum. Is a member of the Turkish Society for the Protection of the Jejunum. Is a member of the Turkish Society for the Protection of the Duodenum. Is a member of the Turkish Society for the Protection of the Pylorus. Is a member of the Turkish Society for the Protection of the Gastric fundus. Is a member of the Turkish Society for the Protection of the Gastric body. Is a member of the Turkish Society for the Protection of the Gastric antrum. Is a member of the Turkish Society for the Protection of the Oesophagus. Is a member of the Turkish Society for the Protection of the Pharynx. Is a member of the Turkish Society for the Protection of the Larynx. Is a member of the Turkish Society for the Protection of the Trachea. Is a member of the Turkish Society for the Protection of the Bronchi. Is a member of the Turkish Society for the Protection of the Lungs. Is a member of the Turkish Society for the Protection of the Pleura. Is a member of the Turkish Society for the Protection of the Mediastinum. Is a member of the Turkish Society for the Protection of the Heart. Is a member of the Turkish Society for the Protection of the Pericardium. Is a member of the Turkish Society for the Protection of the Aorta. Is a member of the Turkish Society for the Protection of the Pulmonary artery. Is a member of the Turkish Society for the Protection of the Pulmonary veins. Is a member of the Turkish Society for the Protection of the Coronary arteries. Is a member of the Turkish Society for the Protection of the Coronary veins. Is a member of the Turkish Society for the Protection of the Cardiac valves. Is a member of the Turkish Society for the Protection of the Cardiac septum. Is a member of the Turkish Society for the Protection of the Cardiac muscle. Is a member of the Turkish Society for the Protection of the Cardiac conduction system. Is a member of the Turkish Society for the Protection of the Cardiac nerves. Is a member of the Turkish Society for the Protection of the Cardiac blood supply. Is a member of the Turkish Society for the Protection of the Cardiac lymphatics. Is a member of the Turkish Society for the Protection of the Cardiac fat. Is a member of the Turkish Society for the Protection of the Cardiac connective tissue. Is a member of the Turkish Society for the Protection of the Cardiac skeleton. Is a member of the Turkish Society for the Protection of the Cardiac fibrous rings. Is a member of the Turkish Society for the Protection of the Cardiac valves. Is a member of the Turkish Society for the Protection of the Cardiac septum. Is a member of the Turkish Society for the Protection of the Cardiac muscle. Is a member of the Turkish Society for the Protection of the Cardiac conduction system. Is a member of the Turkish Society for the Protection of the Cardiac nerves. Is a member of the Turkish Society for the Protection of the Cardiac blood supply. Is a member of the Turkish Society for the Protection of the Cardiac lymphatics. Is a member of the Turkish Society for the Protection of the Cardiac fat. Is a member of the Turkish Society for the Protection of the Cardiac connective tissue. Is a member of the Turkish Society for the Protection of the Cardiac skeleton. Is a member of the Turkish Society for the Protection of the Cardiac fibrous rings.

J *Diplomat*

Born Ankara 1887. From 1907 to the Great War was [illegible] of the Interior. Became consul at Aleppo during the war and in 1927 was at Moscow. In 1929 became Director General of Political Affairs. Minister for Foreign Affairs in October was given the rank of Minister November 1927 and became Secretary for Foreign Affairs. Appointed Ambassador to Athens in 1929 and Ambassador to Belgium in the autumn of 1934. Ambassador to the Inspector of the Health Service for some years but retained the post of Minister. Was instrumental in the [illegible] of the Foreign Ministry out of complete chaos. Was due almost to him. His appointment was greatly regretted by the foreign staff at Angora. His wife is attractive.

K *Consul-General*

Consul-General to the Court of Reval Drummond Bey the Turkish poet. Secretary at the Turkish Legation at Athens. Was recalled by the inspection of foreign with Soviet events. Later appointed Was Minister of Peru in the same year. In 1923–24 was at Prague. Was in March 1924 head of private secretary to the Royal Legation. Left Prague in April 1924. Presented credentials and in April 1924 Presented Credentials. Was dismissed on August and remained [illegible] September 1927. Was [illegible] to the Director of Press at [illegible] appointed May 1931, Consul at Warsaw, and temporary was Minister.

[illegible] small [illegible] of [illegible] type. He is [illegible] but not [illegible] to be trusted. Speaks fair English.

20 *Lost*

Born at Vari (Macedonia) in 1874. Educated in the Hellenic School, graduated in 1894. Gazetted to the VII. Army (Svarc). In 1898 entered Hellenic Military School where he occupied different functions for twelve years. After the proclamation of the Constitution he proceeded to Germany in order to complete his studies. In the first phase of the Balkan wars he was commander of the 93rd Regiment and during the Great War commander of the 26th Division. He was persecuted by his own regime when he was colonel and president of the Section of Hellenic Parliament. Between the wars he held many of the highest offices of commercial ventures in Greece, Egypt, Yugoslavia and Switzerland. He was also head of the telephone company in Greece. He was appointed Vice-Governor of Epirus, was elected Deputy for Boeotia and was three times Foreign Minister of Greece between 1933 and 1935. He was also Minister of Interior and Minister of Foreign Affairs. He was appointed Minister to Israel in 1950 and retired from the post of Chief Justice of Greece in 1951. He died on May 1951. He signed on September 1952 to those who were to be rescued by the Queen of Bermuda. He was also decorated and was soon after elected Vice-President of the Greek Navy Association.

2 *Lost*

Born in September, 1881. [illegible] Parliament as Liberal Whip in 1906 and was appointed Private Secretary to Prime Minister Asquith in 1908. He was also appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury in 1910. He was appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the War Office. He [illegible] Minister of Munitions under Lloyd George in 1916. He was appointed Minister of War in 1918. He was appointed Secretary of State for War in 1919. He was appointed Secretary of State for the Colonies in 1921. He was appointed Secretary of State for India in 1922. He was appointed Secretary of State for the Home Department in 1924. He was appointed Secretary of State for Air in 1924. He was appointed Secretary of State for War in 1924. He was appointed Secretary of State for the Colonies in 1924. He was appointed Secretary of State for India in 1924

Liberal Republican with the full approval of the Ghazi probably even to order. In fact the latter's entry into the Assembly was returned unopposed. Deputy for Gumushane. Was obliged by failure of pre-natal support dissolve its party in November, but retained the Ghazi's friendship and were much together during the many festivities at Angora October-November 1931 the consul's report records. Did not stand for re-election at the general election of 1931 and was shortly afterwards retired to Constantinople when, in May 1934 he was appointed Ambassador in London by the personal initiative of the President of the Republic.

Left his Mark on fellow-men. He is pleasant to talk to speaks English well. Is essentially a man of action. He has an attractive English speaking wife and two daughters and lives in the Hyde Park district of London. Is a member of the Constantinople Club.

2. *Ali Fethi Okyar*

Born [illegible] Graduated from the military college [illegible] was sent to Montenegro [illegible] 1912 [illegible] Balkan Wars [illegible] was wounded and taken prisoner. Was released in November 1914 and returned to Constantinople [illegible] Minister of War in Grand Vizier's Cabinet [illegible] Minister of War in Tevfik Pasha's Cabinet [illegible] 1919 [illegible] Minister of War in Ahmed Izzet Pasha's Cabinet [illegible] March 1920. He was then appointed Minister of War in Damad Ferid Pasha's Cabinet [illegible] Minister of War in Ali Riza Pasha's Cabinet [illegible] 1920 [illegible] Minister of War in Tevfik Pasha's Cabinet [illegible] 1920 [illegible] Minister of War in Rauf Bey's Cabinet [illegible] 1921 [illegible] Minister of War in Ismet Pasha's Cabinet [illegible] 1922 [illegible] Minister of War in Rauf Bey's Cabinet [illegible] 1923 was elected Deputy for Constantinople [illegible] resigned his seat on October 29th 1923 [illegible] Minister of War in Ismet Pasha's Cabinet [illegible] 1924 [illegible] Minister of War in Fethi Bey's Cabinet [illegible] 1924

1926 ostensibly on grounds of ill-health. Continued however to play an important part in Turkish diplomatic matters. Was re-elected Deputy September 1927 and in November when it was announced that he would resign the Ministry he became first Vice President of the Assembly. Was president of the Turkish delegation at the Balkan Congress at Athens October 1930. In May 1931 went with the Minister for Foreign Affairs to Geneva to attend the European Union Conference and while there attended also the International Conference for the Limitation of Dirigibles. Was president of the Second Ecumenical Conference at Constantinople and in December elected president of the Supreme Council of the Turkish delegation to the Permanent Balkan Conference at Bucharest. Subsequently re-elected in 1933 respectively. In May 1934 leader of the Turkish Deputation to Afghanistan on visit of Emperor and Empress to Angora and in October 1934 re-elected Deputy for Konia. Re-elected one of the Vice Presidents of the Assembly in November 1934.

Has been instrumental in exporting numerous letters pertaining to his various French and English translations which have been published in the New York newspapers. Probably, for his own interesting reasons, he has not permitted the publication of his correspondence with Ataturk, which would also throw much light on the latter's life.

Hussein Rauf

Born at Avret Hissar in 1877. Educated at Lycée Galatasaray, Constantinople. Graduated in 1910 from the Turkish Naval Academy. Served in the Turco-Italian War of 1911–12 and in the Balkan War of 1912–13. Was Naval Attaché at Athens 1913–14. Was Minister of Marine in the Cabinet of Said Halim Pasha from February 1917 to October 1918. Was Minister of Marine in the Cabinet of Ahmed Izzet Pasha from October 1918 to March 1919. Was Minister of Marine in the Cabinet of Damad Ferid Pasha from March 1919 to October 1919. Was President of the Council of Ministers and Minister of Marine in the Cabinet of Ali Riza Pasha from October 1919 to March 1920. Was President of the Council of Ministers and Minister of Marine in the Cabinet of Salih Pasha from March 1920 to April 1920. Was President of the Council of Ministers and Minister of Marine in the Cabinet of Damad Ferid Pasha from April 1920 to October 1920. Was President of the Council of Ministers and Minister of Marine in the Cabinet of Ali Riza Pasha from October 1920 to January 1921. Was President of the Council of Ministers and Minister of Marine in the Cabinet of Fevzi Pasha from January 1921 to August 1921. Was President of the Council of Ministers and Minister of Marine in the Cabinet of Ismet Pasha from November 1922 to October 1923. Was Minister of Marine in the Cabinet of Ismet Pasha from October 1923 to March 1924. Was Minister of Marine in the Cabinet of Fethi Bey from March 1924 to November 1924. Was Minister of Marine in the Cabinet of Ismet Pasha from November 1924 to March 1925. Minister of Marine in the Cabinet of Fethi Bey from March 1925 to June 1925. Minister of Marine in the Cabinet of Ismet Pasha from June 1925 to November 1927. Minister of Marine in the Cabinet of Ismet Pasha from November 1927 to October 1928. Minister of Marine in the Cabinet of Ismet Pasha from October 1928 to November 1930. 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Minister of Marine in the Cabinet of Ismet Pasha from May 2143 to November 2143

Constantinople ... record ... period publication of the *Tanin* and for a time supported the Kemalist regime. Nevertheless he kept an close touch with ... serving Committee of Union and Progress leaders and gradually began to ... a more independent line. ... 1923 the *Tanin* had become the ... organ of the Opposition and in December Cemal was ... for the publication of the Ayas Khanikian ... April 1924 he was granted ... for ... publication. The *Tanin* was ... and Cemal Bey was selected ... the Independent Deputy for ... in the first ... Grand National Assembly. ... August 1926 for alleged participation in the Smyrna plot but was ... and afterwards released. ... he became a ... of the Board of Industries and ... September 1927 he ... the first Turkish Economic Congress which ... Ismet Pasha and ... Democrat Opposition who ... the Government's ... policy.

Tall, ... light ... and ... he has ... and ... a ... manner. ... he ... Ankara ... Istanbul ... Assembly ... Cemal ... Ankara ... Cemal ... Ankara ... Cemal ... Ankara

in April 1931 and soon after began become Envoy Minister with the s
colleagues as before Paul also visits to Moscow and Rome in the spring
1932 and to Stresa in September 1933

Ismet's history was regarded as an exceptionally sup
stuff of the number of those who were largely responsible
the final Nationalist success against the Greeks in 1922 At Lausanne he sta
to self-assertion but maintained his negotiations and never shows
being baffled but is first of all a fighter who knows how to pick his
or when to attack Is the key to the problem of the Nationalist a
who spread the conception of Mustafa Kemal as indispensable
for the assertion of the Turkish standpoint According to Ha
Hamdi Bey 1926 He is brilliant shrewd tactful to the finger-end
wants to argue well these qualities make him a deadly wo
t secret of his character which is rarely
Oz that he is a man of his word but his calculating
is not his character the organ of execution of refus
sometimes a way to be easier to approach on all sides that

42 *Fethi, Ali*

Fethi was born in 1880 He took the Ist Army corps at the Sa
Lausanne 1922 In 1923 he was elected Deputy for Angora and was made
Minister in 1924 In 1925 he was appointed Ambassador to London
Geneva for the First Assembly In August 1926 he was appointed
of the Republican People's Party and Prime Minister in succession to
Ismet Pasha He resigned in November 1927 and was appointed Ambassador
to Paris where he remained until 1930 after which he was appointed
Ambassador to Great Britain He is married and has one son and one
daughter

43 *Kemal, Mustafa*

Born at Salonika in 1879 He took part in the Italian war of 1911
expedition to Tripoli the Balkan War of 1912 and the European War of
1914 18 and rose to the rank of Brigadier-General in 1913 14 and Lieut
Colonel in 1915 He was Military Governor of Angora in 1916 and
Commander of the 7th Army Corps in Syria in 1917 He was appointed
Commander of the 2nd Army Corps in Asia Minor in 1919 and in
November 1919 he resigned his military command and was elected
Angora Deputy for Erzerum He was President of the Angora Assembly
and Minister of War in 1920 after organizing
effort to save the Sultan's power between Angora and Constantinople
Mustafa Kemal was the chief executive of the Nationalist Government
with Grand Vizier Ismet Pasha as his colleague from October 1920 to
October 1922 when the Sultanate was abolished Due to General
Allenby's victory over all Western Asia Minor in October 1921 the Nationalist
Secretary of National defence In 1922 23 was President of the Turkish
Congress the Constitution of 1924 he became Commander of the Turkish
Army Inspector of the 1st Army in 1925 was made one of the 4 ships for life
Deputies of Erzerum elected for life in 1927 Inspector
In August 1926 he visited Smyrna In November 1930 was to be
and shortly after Angora and the influential attitude during the
elections of September which led to the victory of the Liberal party
resulted in Ismet resigning the Premiership and the People's party Deputy
Sovereign Decorated 1932

Kemal was a man of iron will and a born leader of men He was
hasty in his decisions and was not afraid of taking responsibility
He was a great admirer of women and was never married but was a
patron of the arts He was a brilliant orator during the summer
elections of September which led to the victory of the Liberal party
resulted in Ismet resigning the Premiership and the People's party Deputy
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elections of September which led to the victory of the Liberal party
resulted in Ismet resigning the Premiership and the People's party Deputy
Sovereign Decorated 1932

44 *Kemal, Yusuf*

Born at Kayseri in 1884 He took part in the Italian war of 1911
was wounded in the Balkan War of 1912 and the European War of
1914 18 and rose to the rank of Brigadier-General in 1913 14 and Lieut
Colonel in 1915 He was Military Governor of Angora in 1916 and
Commander of the 7th Army Corps in Syria in 1917 He was appointed
Commander of the 2nd Army Corps in Asia Minor in 1919 and in
November 1919 he resigned his military command and was elected
Angora Deputy for Erzerum He was President of the Angora Assembly
and Minister of War in 1920 after organizing
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and shortly after Angora and the influential attitude during the
elections of September which led to the victory of the Liberal party
resulted in Ismet resigning the Premiership and the People's party Deputy
Sovereign Decorated 1932

ted Fmn Governor of the Ruhses area in January 1920 In June was
command on the northern front and after the battle of the Sakarya was
el Pasha becoming in the following month January 1922 Minister of
d Defence Held this post till November 1924 when he became President
Assembly In August 1926 was promoted to be divisional general of the
s Following the general election in September 1927 at which he was
re elected for Kars Bakir Sidki was in November re elected President
Assembly and has been elected each succeeding year Was president of
rkish Legislative Congress in Constantinople in the autumn of 1932
ural Ozalp Kazim Karabekir Ismail Hakki and Ali Fuad Cebesoy
Hamdi Bey believes though reasonable Liberal considers the former's
character Rauf Orbay's health is probably not German and possibly not
st Stevens and Bey are the Nationalist statesmen most likely to be
ter Greece Apart from Ismet Ali Fuad Cebesoy and Kazim Karabekir
ntly Asia Minor the Nationalist army was commanded by Fevzi Pasha
Ali Fuad Cebesoy was Commander of the Western Army in the
ntly Asia Minor the Nationalist army was commanded by Fevzi Pasha
Ali Fuad Cebesoy was Commander of the Western Army in the

Colonel Rawlinson says: "Kazim Karabekir Pasha is the best example of a first class Turkish officer that I have met. Are army under him will be commanded, possessed of a naturally quick and bright intelligence he is master of every branch of his profession and never scrimps in the performance of his duties. His straightforward character and the Nationalist success was due to his competent handling of the Eastern Army."

47 *Kâzım* (*Socratic*) *Ozalp*

Born about 1880 and elected for the Military School. Was in charge of operations 5th Division in Angora 1925-27. Early in 1928 became Deputy for Diarbekir, over-stood his appointment. Has been and Deputy for Diarbekir ever since and a member of the National Defence Committee. Became Minister of Agriculture November 1928.

General Kazim was more than once mentioned in despatches for his conduct of operations while in charge of operations against Greeks and Armenians. After the war he was sent to Angora to take charge of the Eastern Army. He was a good leader, as shown by the fact that he was entrusted by His Majesty's Government with the command of the troops which occupied Mosul at the period of the Angora crisis.

48 *Ali Fuad*

Born about 1882. Before and during the war was on the staff of the 5th Army Corps. In the first Parliament was elected for Kastamuni. Was one of the Deputies who put down the name of Mustafa Kemal as President of the Assembly. Was Minister of Defence in the Angora Government. Was appointed Ambassador to Moscow in 1921. Was created General and Marshal of the Army in 1922. Was appointed Minister of Defence in the Angora Government. Was appointed Minister of Defence in the Angora Government. Was appointed Minister of Defence in the Angora Government

when he became chief legal adviser. As such attended the conference of Brest (Brest Litovsk). Accompanied Izzet Pasha on the reconciliation mission to Anatolia in December 1920. At once placed his services at the disposal of the Nationalist Government, and became legal adviser. Was Turkish legal adviser at the Lausanne Conference and returned to take the post at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs in February 1925 when he was appointed Turkish Minister at Berne. Became Ambassador at Paris in August 1930. Transferred to London in May 1932 and to Washington in March 1934.

Munir is a pretty good lawyer and rather the simple old fashioned sort of Turkish official. He has a reputation for honesty and created a good impression on the British delegates at the Lausanne Conference.

55. *Kemal (Ataturk)*

Born in 1880 at Salonika, son of an Albanian father and Turkish mother. Had an entirely cosmopolitan upbringing at first, was educated at the Mulkiye School at Salonika and at the Military College, Constantinople, from which he passed out with the rank of captain in 1905. In 1907 he was for a time exiled to Damascus. Recovering quickly, he joined at Salonika the Young Turk Committee of Union and Progress, was prominent in the Young Turk revolution of 1908, was elected deputy for Salonika in the Committee of Union and Progress 1910–11, served in Tripoli 1911–12, became major in the Balkan War of 1912–13, became lieutenant-colonel in 1913, was military attaché in Sofia in 1914, was sent to Gallipoli as chief of staff to the Anafarta group of armies in 1915, was promoted to command the 16th Army Corps in the Caucasus in 1916, was sent to Mesopotamia to command the 7th Army Corps in 1917, and in the autumn of 1917 was appointed inspector of the Second Army, with headquarters at Erzinjan. In February 1918 he was appointed commander of the Seventh Army, with headquarters at Aleppo, and in October 1918 was appointed commander of the Yilderim Group of Armies. He was in command of the Ottoman Army which fought the British in Palestine and Syria in the autumn of 1918, and was responsible for the withdrawal of the Ottoman Army from Syria and Palestine. He was Minister of War in the Cabinet of Damad Ferid Pasha, which was in office from October 1918 to May 1919. He was appointed Inspector-General of the Ninth Army Corps in Anatolia in April 1919, and on the 19th May 1919 landed at Samsun, where he began the organization of the Nationalist movement. He was dismissed from the Army by the Sultan's Government on the 8th July 1919, and on the 23rd July presided over the Congress of Erzerum, which drew up the National Pact. He presided over the Congress of Sivas in September 1919, and was elected President of the Representative Committee. He was elected deputy for Erzerum in the Ottoman Chamber of Deputies in January 1920, and was President of the Chamber from January to March 1920. He was elected deputy for Angora in April 1920, and was President of the Grand National Assembly from April 1920 to November 1934. He was President of the Council of Ministers from April 1920 to January 1921, from August 1921 to September 1922, and from October 1923 to November 1924. He was President of the Republic from October 1923 to November 1934. He was Commander-in-Chief of the Turkish Army from August 1921 to September 1922. He was Chief of the General Staff from October 1923 to November 1924. He was President of the Republican People's Party from its foundation in September 1923 to November 1934. He was elected deputy for Angora in August 1927, August 1931, and August 1935. He was elected President of the Republic in May 1927, May 1931, and May 1935. He was elected President of the Grand National Assembly in May 1927, May 1931, and May 1935. He was elected President of the Republican People's Party in May 1927, May 1931, and May 1935. He was elected President of the Republic in May 1927, May 1931, and May 1935. He was elected President of the Grand National Assembly in May 1927, May 1931, and May 1935. He was elected President of the Republican People's Party in May 1927, May 1931, and May 1935.

[illegible] In the following month he was unanimously re-elected President of the Republic.

In May 1928 the King of Afghanistan paid a visit to Angora, the first visit of a foreign Sovereign to Turkey. In 1927 the summer was spent at Constantinople and was followed by an extensive progress through Anatolia during which a campaign for the reform of the alphabet was initiated and the Gazi's fertile brain began to evolve the principles of the Turkish Republic. After the victory over the Greeks, and the subsequent [illegible] Professor [illegible]. In the autumn of 1930 his position became [illegible] owing to his encouragement of the formation of the new Liberal party by Fethi Bey, who had resigned six months later. Started on a prolonged tour of the provinces in October to hear complaints. Re-elected President of the Republic by the Grand National Assembly, May 1931. His success has been attributed to his Turkish first and English second names, [illegible] that [illegible] European languages and habits of [illegible] during the [illegible] has many thousands of years before [illegible] the Latin letters [illegible] Turkish [illegible] Gazi Mustafa Kemal Ataturk, "Father of the Turks", preferred [illegible] of the Grand National Assembly in November 1934, when [illegible] Ismet Pasha [illegible] Minister [illegible] [illegible] at 5 to 7 per cent. [illegible] with [illegible] new [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

General Nazi is short, very dapper possessed of pleasant but very fo manners, a refined and charming wife and an attractive daughter Sp French and excellent German

58. *Necmi-ün Sadik*

Born about 1890 Owner and chief editor of the *Akşam* newspa published at Constantinople Elected Deputy for Sivas in September 1927 membe of the Public Instruction Commission of the Assembly in Nove Was one of the Turkish delegates to the International Press Confere Cologne in May 1928, and in November was elected member of the Foreign A Commission of the Assembly, a position which he still retains Early in 1929 has paper published attacks on His Majesty's Ambassador on account sympathy shown with the sufferers from a fire at Kurtuluş (Tatavla), a q quarter of Constantinople but later gave equal publicity to an explanato Stuttgart Times In November 1930 he accompanied, as journalist the Tu delegation to the Reichstag Disarmament Conference at Geneva Accompa Ismet Pasha and Celâl Rusdi Bey the latter's visit to Athens October 1 and on his return was one of the Turkish delegates at the second Ba Conference held at Constantinople Member of Turkish delegation to I Parliamentary Congress at Geneva July 1932 and to the Disarma Conference in February 1933 Was commissioned by the Gazi to repl remarks of Mr. Winston Churchill and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald in the House of Commons on the 15th October 1931 Mr. Armstrong *Graphic* Hall with Dr. Reshid in the course of an interview given to him by Ruşen Eşref Ünaydın at the Ankara Station on that occasion Friend of Ismet Pasha Leader of the Kadro group of the National Assembly in March 1934

Nervous, restless, speaks French well Dispossessed manners

59. *Numan Menemencioğlu*

Born in 1890 Son of Menemenli Zade Refet Bey ex-president of Ottoman Senate and one of the Hatter's secretaries of Nazim Pasha Bey passing through Galatasaray College went to Switzerland in 1913 to pursue studies in the subjects of which the Hatter's progress was thought likely to be useful to the Ottoman Empire Returned to Turkey in February 1915 the post of secretary at the Turkish Embassy in Vienna was offered in 1916 to B where he remained till transferred to The Hague early in 1917 after years at Athens in 1920 and in August transferred to Budapest as Chargé d'Affaires After serving for a time as consul-gener Beirut was in June 1928 appointed Director General of the First Division at Ministry for Foreign Affairs Appointed Under Secretary of State for For Affairs in June 1929 in which post he completed the work of reorganisa initiated by his predecessor Enis Bey Was in Germany for treatment du greater part of 1931 In May 1933 accompanied Minister of National Econ to Athens for commercial negotiations and restoration of cordial relations w Tsaldaris Government In June was promoted to rank of Ambassador appointed Secretary General of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs a new post In December on a delegation to Rome to negotiate a new commercial treaty

Nervous, sight screwed at stooped dark haired and sallow complexe Has very small circle of friends Quiet unassuming but very intelligent and effe friendly mannered but rather uncertain speaks excellent French and p good game of bridge Married a French Swiss lady now deceased

60. *Nuri Ushmet*

Born about 1880 A former military attaché at The Hague Was Mustafa Kemal at Tripoli in 1911 and became his personal friend F history unknown Elected Deputy for Kutahia in 1923 re-elected again in 1927 1926-27 was a member of the Executive Bureau of the Popular party and elected to the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Assembly in 1927 and 1928 August 1930 joined Ethem Bey's new Liberal Republican party somewhat against the Gazi's wishes, and left his side on a general split on the dissolution of party in November when he was appointed a member of the Administrati Council of the Ottoman Public Debt Bureau (Bâsmâ Bureau) Agent seen a good deal with the Gazi in October and November 1931 when the press announced that he had left

[illegible] obtained readmission to the Popular party Became member of Economic [illegible] Committee of the Grand National Assembly in November 1932

[illegible] Nuri is tall substantially built and by no means forthcoming Is a drinker, and until he joined the Liberal Republican party was one of the most intimate and constant companions and, as such, personally exercised a certain amount of influence Owns house property at Angora

61. *Nuri Osman*

Early history unknown Was in 1924 member of staff of Foreign Affairs Office at Constantinople Later appointed Turkish Consul at Tiflis In September 1926 became head of Consular Section of Ministry for Foreign Affairs, and in March 1928 Assistant Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs chiefly [illegible] with legal matters Appointed Director General of the Third Political Department in June 1928 and Chargé d'Affaires at The Hague in July 1931 In June 1933 was appointed Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in succession to Numan Bey but never took up his duties it was said the Gazi considered him unsuitable In July appointed first Turkish Ambassador to Iraq on recognition of King Zog by De Gazi but for some reasons did not proceed

62. *Nuri Pasha*

Born about 1878 a Senoi Abazin Circassian Educated at the Mulkiye College Constantinople after which he entered the Ottoman Army Left Turkey in 1906 became a clerk in the Legal Advisers Department of the Sublime Porte In 1910 became director of this department In 1921 accompanied Ismet Pasha to Lausanne Conference as legal adviser Was in charge of Turkish delegation to Lausanne Conference dealing with Mudros Armistice and Treaty of Sèvres Left Angora for Constantinople in 1924 when he was appointed Director in Constantinople of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs [illegible] was ordered to Paris in the autumn but [illegible] his duties were kept until June 1927 on which he left Constantinople to have appointed President of the new Council of State In 1931 was appointed Governor of the Board of Central Bank of the Ottoman State Bank

Nuri Pasha gives lectures on the law school on international law of which he [illegible] is something of an authority Is of a very quiet studious nature and his chief pleasure consists in the perusal of legal works in [illegible] Is personable and courteous, but in Constantinople his hospitality was confined to Pera

63. *Nuri Sadullah*

Born about 1875 the son of Sadullah Pasha, at one time Ambassador and [illegible] for Foreign Affairs Studied at the Galata Seray College Constantinople, and at Vienna Entered the diplomatic service and served at Berlin Vienna until about 1900 when he became assistant legal adviser to the Sublime Porte Owing to bad health was for some years employed last in 1914 after having been a Deputy for a few months became Minister in Holland afterwards at The Hague where he remained until 1923 In 1925 made head of the Political section of the Foreign Ministry, but resigned in consequence of ill-health In September 1927 became Deputy for Sarisun, and [illegible] months later member of the Assembly Foreign Affairs Commission Appointed Minister at Belgrade in February 1928 he resigned his deputyship, re-elected in October, ill health having made it impossible for him to take up his diplomatic post Re-elected member of Foreign Affairs Commission Assembly in November 1930 Not re-elected to the Assembly in April 1931

Ismet Sadullah is cultured and very popular both in European and Turkish circles He is also capable but his [illegible] hereditary weakness of stammer and stutter having [illegible] on him during its of temporary [illegible] has prevented him from attaining the position to which he would [illegible] appear entitled Was married to Egyptian princess now deceased sister of the late Abbas Halim Pasha subsequently married an attractive [illegible] who was much younger than himself Is not a politician Is now [illegible] committee and lives at Constantinople

64 *Rauf Orbay*

Born 1881 Son of Rauf Pasha Entered Turkish Foreign Office 1897 went to Belgrade in 1901 and later to Berne Brussels Washington Cairo London where he was counsellor in 1914 Remained in Europe during the war became attaché at Madrid In 1927 became political adviser to Ministry for Foreign Affairs and on January 1929 was appointed Chargé d'Affaires at Stockholm Oslo Copenhagen and Helsingfors Appointed Chargé d'Affaires at Lisbon March 1931 Did not proceed Presented his credentials to the King of Sweden as Minister Plenipotentiary November 1933

Ragip Rauf was educated at Robert College and has a somewhat extensive knowledge of English ways and manners a good talker but is addicted to drink and will on occasion suggest indiscretions which are generally disregarded because of his charming personality

65 *Refik Koraltan*

Born in 1881 at Smyrna Nothing known of his early history except that he was a member of the Smyrna Municipality Since 1923 he has been a Deputy for Smyrna Minister of Commerce in May 1924 but in November 1927 with the whole of the Ismet Cabinet he resigned and was succeeded by Celal Bayar Was appointed Chairman of the Republican Party Group in March 1929 His name was mentioned in connection with the Kemalist Opposition Group in July 1930 but he denied that he was in any way connected with it

66 *Rüstü Bey*

Born in Constantinople of Greek parents Entered Ottoman Service 1909 Secretary to Ottoman Embassy Rome 1911 Transferred to Berne 1914 Appointed Counsellor to the Ottoman Embassy Berlin 1918 Left Berlin for Constantinople on the Armistice Appointed Director of Political Affairs Ministry for Foreign Affairs 1919 Left Constantinople for Angora 1920 Appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs in the Government of the Grand National Assembly in March 1920 Resigned office in April 1921 Appointed Minister of Commerce in the Assembly Government 1920 Resigned office in August 1921 Appointed Minister of Commerce in the Assembly Government 1921 Resigned office in November 1921 Re-appointed Minister of Commerce in the Assembly Government 1921 Resigned office in November 1922

Rüstü Bey was a strong supporter of Mustafa Kemal He was elected Deputy for Trebizond in the Grand National Assembly in 1920 and was re-elected in 1923

67 *Recep Peker*

Born about 1880 Was a journalist In 1922 became secretary-general of the People's party and as such had considerable power July 1923 Deputy for Kastamuni May 1924 became Minister of Interior and resigned from the People's party In the autumn of 1924 was considered to be acting against Ismet Pasha's Government and likely candidate for office should Fethi Bey become Premier Appointed Minister of Interior on the resignation of Fethi Bey becoming Premier November 1 1925 Returned unopposed to the elections of October 1927 Re-elected 1931 Re-elected and resumed his post as secretary-general of the People's party in May 1931 on the retirement of Ismet Pasha to become Minister for National Defence Was re-elected to the Chamber of Deputies in October 1931 Re-elected Deputy for Kastamuni in 1935 Appointed Minister of Interior when Ismet Inönü became Premier in November 1935 and held office after the general election in 1935

the Defence Commission of the Assembly October 1928 became Minister of Public Works but was not reappointed on reformation of Ismet Pasha's Cabinet September 1930 In March 1931 again became secretary-general of the People's party Went on a prolonged tour of European countries, including Sweden and Norway in 1932

Recep was unknown until the later years of the National struggle and owes his position to his friendship with the President of the Republic A big, fat figure, he is said to be ambitious, with a perpetual desire to become Prime Minister He is, however, something of an extremist

68 *Refet Bey*

Born in 1877 at Uskub 1898–1908 was imposed on by the gendarmerie in Macedonia Commanded the gendarmerie battalion of the Army of Liberation in 1908 Went to the staff school in 1911 and was sent to Bulgaria in 1912 Became famous as the defender of Gazi in 1919–20 and later commanded the XXIIIrd Army Corps in Palestine At the armistice was appointed Minister of the gendarmerie and in May 1919 commander of the 1st Army Corps at Sivas Under-Secretary of State for War and Chief of the General Staff Became one of the Lieutenants In September 1920 raised the Nationalist forces at Adana and in March 1920 was appointed Governor on the Aydin front In September was appointed Minister of the Interior holding the post till April 1921 After he left the Army his command was that of National Defence from July 1921 to February 1922 After the Armistice was appointed Governor of Adana Director of Police in Constantinople where he completely overthrew all Sultan's Government Installed Nationalist officials In July 1923 chosen Deputy for Constantinople but resigned his appointment while he was Deputy for Erzerum In the autumn of 1923 Opposition to Ismet Pasha was the result of the reputation and was associated with Colonel Rauf Bey Refet Bey's deputyship April 1924 and therefore he was not Deputy for Constantinople during the Opposition In October with the resignation of the deputies of the Opposition Refet resigned from the People's party and became one of the leaders of the new Progressive party In July 1926 was tried at Angora for participation in the alleged plot against the life of the President of the Republic but was acquitted supposedly because of his prestige with the army In October he announced his abandonment of politics but in November 1927 resigned his deputyship In 1931 he visited America and it was rumoured that he was to return to political life Later he was put forward as independent candidate for Istanbul at the parliamentary elections and his candidature was opposed by the Popular party and came to nothing

Refet is one of the most Chauvinistic Nationalists and is capable of considerable popularity In 1922 at Constantinople showed himself to be strenuous, keen, and fervent Nationalist Brought his private life is not above suspicion he can hardly fail to play a prominent part in any future Opposition movement in Turkey

69 *Refik Saydam Dr*

Born about 1878 Studied at Stamboul Medical School and in Germany and practised medicine Was at an early age supporter of Mustafa Kemal and from 1920 to 1923 was Deputy for Bevazit in the first Angora Assembly Since 1923 senior member of the Deputies for Constantinople Except for the period June 1924 to May 1925 when he was Minister of Public Works Minister of Health since October 1925 He has had large interests in coal with market in Italy and the great preponderance of Italian subscribers to the successful flotation of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company's shares is attributed to his influence and energy His Ministry's chief interest is that of Public Health Department He is chairman of the Administrative Committee of the Turkish Red Crescent Participated in visits to the United States of America in 1929 In October 1931 was Acting Prime Minister during Ismet Pasha's official visit to Athens and Bucharest Was Acting Minister of Education in 1933

D Refik's rotund figure became a familiar and enormous spectacles, an universally popular Notable scene, public respected, fearfully fond of bri at which he was a sufficient player Speaks fair French Is unconcerned with politics and is almost exclusively taken up with his work Is probably married to his department Is now unfortunately, in poor health

71 *Refik Ata*

Born at Constantinople about 1883 Began life as translator in the Foreign Registrate entered the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and was secretary to the legations in Bucharest Washington Madrid and Tehran During this period became a member of the C U P O and took part in the revolution of 1908 appointed Director of the Private Cabinet of the Ministry of Interior secretary to the Minister Ismail Bey, who was murdered by some Russian propagandist agents and Young Turks, particularly during the Great War Vali and Governor of the city created at the armistice in 1918 but consul-general of the Turkish Legation at Berne where he engaged in pamphleting and wrote on Bulgarian and Russian affairs Returned to Constantinople in October 1918 joined the Swiss Society for Defence of Oriental Rights and became a friend of the Countess of Pallavicini and other members of the Anglo-Turkish colony Was arrested by the Allies and interned in Malta but released in July 1921 at the request of the Nationalist Government Minister of Interior in October 1922 was part of the Turkish Peace delegation at Lausanne In 1925 was appointed delegate to the publication of the International Board of Information on Women's Rights and Conditions and Vice-president of the Turkish Red Crescent Society Was elected to the Assembly in September 1927 and was one of the Deputies who signed the Independence Party manifesto against the Ankara Government Broke with Mustafa Kemal in December 1929 and was expelled from the Republican People's Party in January 1930 Was one of the Dissident Deputies who formed the Liberal Republican Party which was dissolved by Ismet Pasha in June 1930 Has been in close touch with Russian Communists and visited Russia in 1920 to attend the Congress of the Peoples of the East Was one of the Turkish delegates to the Balkan Conference at Athens in October 1930 and took a leading part in the discussions Was elected to the Assembly in October 1931 Was a member of the Turkish delegation to the Second Balkan Conference held at Constantinople in October 1931

Has a high intellectual reputation but is not a very striking personality and is not always dignified when under the influence of liquor distinguished female visitors

72 *Hayri Eşref*

Born in 1893 at Constantinople Before the war taught in the French boys' school in Constantinople Was associated with Mustafa Kemal from the inception of the Nationalist movement and was a member of the first Angora Assembly Has been a Deputy for Afyon Karahissar since 1923 Has never occupied any prominent official position but has for some years been one of the Gazi's most intimate friends 1926-27 was secretary of the Association Foreign Affairs Committee of the Assembly but for the last four years has been the secretary of the Public Accounts Committee 1927 he was sent to the European press at the time of the Smyrna trials to counteract the impression which was being created by the opposition Deputies who were then in exile In June 1928 was delegate to the Inter-Parliamentary Congress at Paris and on return took a prominent part in the agitation for the recall of the Ambassador to the United States Was one of the Turkish delegates to the Balkan Conference at Athens in October 1930 and subsequently attended the Conference at Geneva Took a prominent part in the discussions of the Turkish Linguistic Congress

Constantinople in September 1933 Member of Turkish delegation to Third Balkan Conference at Bucharest in October 1932 Appointed Secretary General to the Presidency of the Republic October 1933, when he resigned his deputyship Suddenly, in March 1934 from the President's favour, in consequence of a quarrel with Recep and was sent soon afterwards practically into exile as Minister to Asbaraia In October, however was appointed Minister to Athens a post for which, in view of his great interest in the Classics (though not of either Latin or Greek) he is particularly suited

Hayri Eşref is an attractive personality He is able and speaks English admirably well Has read extensively and is extremely intelligent, but is by constitution lazy, and though fond of writing and gifted with great facility tends to work in spurts Has lately been engaged on translating standard French authors While amused by some of his eccentricity he is excellent company, is fond of bridge and has a pleasant wife whose comparative good looks her admirers point to as a reproof to the ordinary Anglo-Saxon society

7[illegible] *Ismail Mahmut*

[illegible] about 1883 Before the war was a staff officer employed During the war was secretary general of the Committee of Union and Progress, and for his activities in this connection was deported to Malta 1919 He returned and in 1922 Director of Posts and Telegraphs at Angora and went to Italy, where he studied wireless In July 1923 elected Deputy for Smyrna and in August became first Vice President of the Assembly In 1925 became Minister for Agriculture He was re-elected Deputy in 1927, but ceased to hold office in November on account of the part of Agriculture is supported pursuant to the sine mortal election of the Assembly Budget Commissioner in November 1929 Chairman of the Assembly Accounts Commission In February 1929 was appointed Minister at Bucharest but resigned in 1933 in order to be elected Deputy again Was a member of the Turkish delegation to the Balkan Congress at Athens in October 1930 and took a leading part in the discussions Elected Deputy for Ankara in the Assembly Was a member of the Turkish delegation at the Second Balkan Conference held at Constantinople in October 1931

Has a high intellectual reputation but is not a very striking personality and is not always dignified when under the influence of liquor He has a good deal of strong pro Russian sentiments

74 *Ismet (Kara)*

Born about 1885 A former staff colonel Was on the staff of Izzet Pasha in Yemen in 1912 During the war served at Gallipoli and in Mesopotamia In 1920 was military attaché at Moscow In July 1923 elected Deputy for Izmit In March 1925 ante Mr. Ch. 1931 was secretary general of the People's party and as such exercised much power and influence He had complete control over the [illegible] and was responsible for the arrangements for the complete success of the Nationalist nominees in the general election of September 1927, he himself being elected for Erzurum In November 1927 he became president of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Assembly and in that capacity headed a Turkish delegation to Moscow for the celebrations in connection with the tenth anniversary of the Soviet revolution From there went on to Paris and London In the autumn of 1930 and winter of 1931 was busily engaged in reorganising the People's party Appointed head of Department in Council of State in 1931 and secretary of the National Defence Committee of the Grand National Assembly in November 1933 In March 1934 was elected Vice President of the Grand Turkish Executive Group of the Grand National Assembly

Safet is probably the most distinguished lawyer and is extremely capable but is not quite as trustworthy Has, however, a fine voice and is a good speaker He is a close friend of the President of the Republic but is less [illegible] to the secretary general of the party

[illegible] *Salih*

[illegible] in 1881 Passed through the military school and was a great friend of Mustafa Kemal both then and after Was with him at Erzerum in 1911

[illegible] Nationalist movement at Denizli and became chief A.D.C. to [illegible] Pasha 1923 was [illegible] Deputy for Yozgat and contested [illegible] Gazi's behalf [illegible] Delegation to show nervousness regarding [illegible] March 1927 was in Italy [illegible] with Ismet Pasha, Bey, Arasim, [illegible] of Ankara as [illegible] Switzerland was chargé and was shot at the legation. By [illegible] was [illegible] In June he was [illegible] returned to favour was [illegible] appointment of Ismet as minister [illegible] the summer [illegible] during winter 1928. Re-elected Deputy for Yozgat in September 1927 [illegible] Vice-chairman [illegible] number of the National Defence Committee [illegible] of the Assembly in April 1931. Elected Deputy for Erzurum [illegible]

Sub-[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to Ismet Pasha, [illegible]

70 [illegible]

[illegible] 1878. Son of [illegible] Pasha, [illegible] Deputy for Kastamuni. Sub-lieutenant Prince Wasa [illegible] Prince Mehmed of Turkey [illegible] Constantinople [illegible] Deputy for Kastamuni [illegible] Grand Vizier [illegible] Prince Mehmed [illegible] Deputy for Kastamuni [illegible] 1923 [illegible] Kastamuni [illegible] Ankara [illegible] Deputy for Kastamuni [illegible] Speaker of the Assembly [illegible] April 1925 [illegible] Minister [illegible] May 1932.

Son of Prince [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

considerable influence over Turkish foreign policy. In November 1927, on the reconstruction of Ismet Pasha's Cabinet he became Minister of Interior, a specially effected district administrative changes more particularly in the eastern provinces, where he caused the military regime to be suppressed in December. Acts for Minister for Foreign Affairs during Tevfik Rustu's frequent visits abroad.

Short, stout, of rather florid personality and is by no means unintelligent. Not to be well liked by other leading Turks, who regard him as a poseur. Is a hard drinker, and an intimate counsellor of the Gazi. His wife, who now speaks fair French, is more often seen in diplomatic society than formerly.

82 *Sakir Vita Gazi*

Early history unknown. Elected Deputy for Kirklareli (Kirk Kilisse) 1923. In October of that year was a member of the Turkish delegation which attended Constantinople conference on the Straits convention and remained a member of the Third Army Corps at Ismid. Constantinople. In October 1924 resigned his seat in protest against proposed Law for Maintenance of Public Order. Arrested 25th March 1925 on suspicion of being implicated in the attempt on the life of the President, but was released on 1st April 1926 for lack of evidence.

83 *Salih Bey*

Born (date unknown). Medical Practitioner in Turkish Army before the war. Elected Deputy for Smyrna in 1908 and was prominently identified with the Young Turk movement. Served on the Staff of the Third Army Corps during the Balkan War of 1912–13. Was appointed Director of Sanitary Service at the Ministry of War in 1913. Was sent on a mission to Germany in connection with the Turkish Army Reorganization Scheme. Returned to Turkey in 1914 and was appointed Director of Sanitary Service at the Ministry of War. Was again elected Deputy for Smyrna in 1919. Was a member of the Turkish delegation to the Lausanne Conference 1922–23. In June 1924 resigned his seat in the Assembly in protest against the Republican Party's proposal to abolish the Caliphate. In spite of this he was appointed Minister of Public Health in the Ismet Cabinet which took office in November 1924. Was a member of the Turkish delegation to the Geneva Conference on Opium in the summer of 1925. In November 1927 was appointed Ambassador at Moscow in succession to Ali Fethi. In May 1928 while he was Ambassador at Moscow the King of Afghanistan was entertained by the Turkish Government. Salih Bey then resigned his post as Turkish Ambassador at Moscow and returned to Turkey. He then resigned his seat in the Assembly and retired into private life. In November 1930 he was a member of the Turkish delegation at the Geneva Preparatory Disarmament Conference and remained in Geneva until May 1932. Shortly before this he was married to the Gazi's sister Makbule Hanim. Is now living in disgrace at Constantinople.

Considerable influence over Turkish foreign policy. Was entrusted with the full confidence of Mustafa Kemal. Has spent long periods in Germany, Russia and France. Always affable and courteous with the British delegates at Lausanne and was cordial. Has married.

84 *Tevfik Rustu*

Born 1889 at Smyrna, where his father was a merchant. A career diplomat. Studied at Paris until 1911 and entered diplomatic service, after spending some time at Strasburg University. He was sent to Berne to the Turkish Legation as Second Dragoman. Conference in 1923 and on its termination to Vienna as Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs. A scholar who was trained with negotiation of treaties with foreign countries and has exercised decisive influence on Russian Policy. In October 1925 on his return as Deputy to Constantinople. In 1926 took the arrangements of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Assembly. Civil servant who has suffered from the dictatorship of the Gazi. Was present at the drafting of a new constitution. Interested in foreign affairs. Represented Turkey at the Lausanne Conference. Chief Delegate at Montreux Conference November 1927. Has been one of the organizers of the Republican Party a year later. Soon afterwards succeeded Cemal Husnu Bey as chief Turkish delegate on the Mixed Exchange Commission, where he was a great improvement on his predecessor. Is a hard worker and a tower of strength to the Foreign Ministry, with whom he is always in close contact. In April 1931 was appointed Minister at Sofia, where, according to the Turkish press, he has been active in prosecuting local Turkish agitators for anti-Armenian outrages. In October 1933 he confided to His Majesty's Minister that he was virtually in exile at Sofia, and that he was thoroughly disgusted with the Balkans and his regime. Transferred to Madrid, as Minister to Spain and Portugal in April 1934.

Tevfik Rustu is without doubt a very capable. He is however shy and reserved, but when better known is pleasant in conversation and ready freely to express his views on questions which interest him. He is married.

85 *Ahmed Emin*

Born about 1885. Doctor by profession. In 1909 was secretary of the Committee of Union and Progress Congress held at Salonika. Served as Hygiene Officer in Balkan War and was taken prisoner by the Serbs. In 1920 was declared an outlaw by the Nationalist Government at Angora and was sentenced to death. Elected Deputy for Smyrna in July 1923 as a member of the Foreign Affairs Commission which considered the Lausanne Treaty. Later he took an active part in the suppression of the Kurdish rebellion. Resigned his seat in the Assembly in protest against the Law for the Maintenance of Public Order in March 1925. Was arrested in connection with the attempt on the life of the President, but was released on 1st April 1926 for lack of evidence. During the summer of 1926 has been in close touch with Ismet Pasha and Fethi Bey and has been entrusted by them with the task of organizing the Liberal Republican Party which is to oppose the Government in the Assembly. Is a member of the Committee of Union and Progress and is considered to be one of the most influential members of the Opposition. Has been in close touch with Ismet Pasha and Fethi Bey and has been entrusted by them with the task of organizing the Liberal Republican Party which is to oppose the Government in the Assembly. Is a member of the Committee of Union and Progress and is considered to be one of the most influential members of the Opposition. Has been in close touch with Ismet Pasha and Fethi Bey and has been entrusted by them with the task of organizing the Liberal Republican Party which is to oppose the Government in the Assembly. Is a member of the Committee of Union and Progress and is considered to be one of the most influential members of the Opposition.

Ahmed Emin (continued)

Has been in close touch with Ismet Pasha and Fethi Bey and has been entrusted by them with the task of organizing the Liberal Republican Party which is to oppose the Government in the Assembly. Is a member of the Committee of Union and Progress and is considered to be one of the most influential members of the Opposition. Has been in close touch with Ismet Pasha and Fethi Bey and has been entrusted by them with the task of organizing the Liberal Republican Party which is to oppose the Government in the Assembly. Is a member of the Committee of Union and Progress and is considered to be one of the most influential members of the Opposition. Has been in close touch with Ismet Pasha and Fethi Bey and has been entrusted by them with the task of organizing the Liberal Republican Party which is to oppose the Government in the Assembly. Is a member of the Committee of Union and Progress and is considered to be one of the most influential members of the Opposition.

86 *Hamdi Bey*

Born about 1885. Doctor by profession. In 1909 was secretary of the Committee of Union and Progress Congress held at Salonika. Served as Hygiene Officer in Balkan War and was taken prisoner by the Serbs. In 1920 was declared an outlaw by the Nationalist Government at Angora and was sentenced to death. Elected Deputy for Smyrna in July 1923 as a member of the Foreign Affairs Commission which considered the Lausanne Treaty. Later he took an active part in the suppression of the Kurdish rebellion. Resigned his seat in the Assembly in protest against the Law for the Maintenance of Public Order in March 1925. Was arrested in connection with the attempt on the life of the President, but was released on 1st April 1926 for lack of evidence. During the summer of 1926 has been in close touch with Ismet Pasha and Fethi Bey and has been entrusted by them with the task of organizing the Liberal Republican Party which is to oppose the Government in the Assembly. Is a member of the Committee of Union and Progress and is considered to be one of the most influential members of the Opposition. Has been in close touch with Ismet Pasha and Fethi Bey and has been entrusted by them with the task of organizing the Liberal Republican Party which is to oppose the Government in the Assembly. Is a member of the Committee of Union and Progress and is considered to be one of the most influential members of the Opposition. Has been in close touch with Ismet Pasha and Fethi Bey and has been entrusted by them with the task of organizing the Liberal Republican Party which is to oppose the Government in the Assembly. Is a member of the Committee of Union and Progress and is considered to be one of the most influential members of the Opposition.

87 *Ali Fethi Okyar*

Born about 1880. Of Kurdish descent who had been formerly Governor of Eastern Anatolia. In 1923 became Deputy for Smyrna and President of Independence Tribunal sent to Constantinople. In March

1924 became Minister of Public Instruction resigning in November June 192[illegible] Minister at Prague and November 1927 at Budapest In November 1928 became Ambassador in Moscow but in January 1929 was elected Deputy for Smyrna and resigned his post In February became Minister of Public Instruction for the second time but resigned in April Represented Turkey at the International Parliamentary Conference at Berlin in August Was a member of the Foreign Affairs Commission and one of the Vice Presidents of the Assembly Suddenly appointed Ambassador at Rome to his great joy in May 1932 when he resigned his deputyship Transferred back to Moscow in July 1934

Was a small thin man with a pleasant manner Is kind and generally modest thing of a recluse Has shown considerable astuteness to the Majesty's Embassy and was regarded to be the leader of the Anglophile group One of the Gazi's most competent tools has specimen to Rome Mustafa Kemal's treatment of him at a public function at Angora in December 1933 seemed to mean that he was no longer a favourite

[illegible] Bekir Sami Bey

Born [illegible] Was a student in Switzerland and then a member of a [illegible] Deputy for Mersina in 1923 at the Lausanne Conference Was [illegible] Foreign Affairs Commissioner Was [illegible] Assembly in Ankara at the slight [illegible] Was [illegible] to the Peace Conference Was [illegible] Congress of Paris [illegible] 1928 [illegible] Was [illegible] at October 1930 In May 1931 was [illegible] Minister [illegible] of the Interior [illegible] Was [illegible] Constitutional Was [illegible] Assembly [illegible] Congress Was [illegible] with support [illegible] Opposition [illegible] Was [illegible] Minister All Was [illegible] Was [illegible] of [illegible] Was [illegible] of [illegible] Was [illegible] of [illegible]

[illegible] Ali Fuad

Born in 1878 [illegible] Was [illegible] Was [illegible] Was [illegible] Was [illegible] who [illegible] Was [illegible] Was [illegible] Was [illegible] Was

Elected Deputy for Wilton in July 1923 he became Minister for Agriculture in March 1924 and in September was appointed Ambassador to London, but was recalled early in 1925 owing to his having, of his own accord, proposed a demilitarized zone over Mosul which he was instructed by Angora to withdraw. In May he was appointed Ambassador at Moscow and in November 1926 was present at Odessa at the interview between M. Chicherin and the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs. Resigned in September 1927 on his election, possibly not of his own volition, as Deputy for Diyarbekir. A member of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Assembly. In 1929, when all Powers were obliged by the Pact of Paris to renounce war as an instrument of national treaties, Appointed Minister of Public Works in first Ulkumen Cabinet, September 1930. Minister of National Defence in December 1930 to January 1931.

Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen reported that Tewfik Rushdi Aras, the present Minister for Foreign Affairs, had expressed himself very pleased at the result of the Ankara conference, and had said that he hoped that the Treaty of Friendship between Turkey and Italy would be signed in the course of the present month.

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E 299 299 34 No. 9

Sir K. Knatchbull-Hugessen to Sir John Simon (*Received January 1*)

No. 769

Sir, *Pera, December 28, 1934*

With reference to your despatch No. 22 addressed to Sir Miles Lampson regarding Mr. Angora's visit to Egypt, I have the honour to report that the Secretary-General of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs told me that the Turkish Government had received a telegram from Angora yesterday morning stating that the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs would arrive at Angora on the 30th December, and that the Egyptian Ministers would arrive on the 31st December.

2. A translation of this despatch is being sent to His Majesty's Ambassador at Angora.

I have, &c.
H. M. KNATCHBULL-HUGESSEN

E 381 50 44 No. 10

Sir G. Clerk to Sir John Simon (*Received January 18*)

(No. 91. Confidential.)

Sir, *Pera, January 17, 1935*

In my despatch No. 67 of the 9th January I reported the opinion which I had formed as to the attitude of the Turkish Ministers at Angora during the recent visit of the Egyptian Ministers to that capital.

I reported that the relations between France and Turkey were now so close that it would be possible in any crisis threatening a disturbance of the peace to sign with fidelity a pact of mutual assistance, thus transforming a moral into a juridical obligation.

As there was every reason to believe that the Ministry for Foreign Affairs would readily furnish the desired information on the simplest course seemed to ask them direct. M. Léger, to whom the question was addressed, promptly replied that yesterday M. Tewfik Rushdi Aras's imagination was even more than he had believed. There was, of course, no foundation for his statement, Sir Percy Loraine. What had occurred was that M. Tewfik Rushdi Aras was aware that on that occasion he was anxious for Turkey to be reported part European Powers had taken steps for her consolidate peace in Europe. He had come to participate in the Eastern Pact of Mutual Assistance. Subsequently he had made a declaration of attachment and admission to the Covenant of the League of Nations and to the Pact of Paris, and had signed treaties of Arbitration, Conciliation and Judicial Settlement with Austria, Hungary, Italy, Germany and Czechoslovakia. Nothing could be more pro-League than Turkey's attitude.

When it was pointed out to him that these successive treaties could be regarded as steps towards a regional entente under the Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Léger, and not as part of a world-wide system, he replied that the Turkish Government had no intention of entering into any regional agreement with any Power. Turkey's hopes, Tewfik Rushdi had said, were based on the League of Nations. The Turkish Government had proposed to the French Government that the two countries should enter into conversations with a view to the conclusion of a treaty of mutual assistance, but the French Government had replied that it was impossible at the present moment to enter into any such negotiations with Turkey, owing to the state of public opinion in France. The Turkish Government had therefore decided to offer an adequate declaration. Russia, Italy and Roumania had already been given to understand that Turkey would not stand aloof in the event of any of these countries being attacked. Poland and Jugoslavia had been informed that Turkey would give them her support in the event of an attack by Germany. Until the new situation created by the conclusion of the Balkan Pact and the accession of Austria and Hungary to the Italian Pact had been considered, Tewfik Rushdi Aras had not thought it necessary to inform the Soviet Government of Turkey's attitude. It was therefore, he added, Tewfik Rushdi Aras's opinion that Turkey had not lost part of the value of her alliance with Russia.

Nevertheless, the Government, while turning towards Germany and other countries of the Danube basin, had taken every precaution to avoid any action which could be regarded as provocative by Russia. Turkey's attitude was therefore as friendly as possible to Soviet Russia, but Turkey would not go so far as to break off relations with Germany.

I have, &c.
GEORGE R. CLERK

E 477 30 44 No. 11

Consul-General Sir G. Clerk to Sir John Simon (*Received January 22*)

By Bag

(No. 5 Saving.)

Sir, *Pera, January 21, 1935*

I have the honour to report that I had a conversation with the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs this morning, when the question of the relations between Italy and Iraq was spoken of. Turkish newspapers had told Tewfik Rushdi Aras

that we had considered the proposed Turkish and Greek naval construction programmes so far as they were known to us and that we could see no reason to modify the point of view which we already had expressed to His Majesty's Ambassador. We feared that naval construction by Turkey, Greece would have adverse reactions on Rome and would only restrict the emulative effect of our construction. This point was made quite clear to Italian naval agreement which we were most anxious to conclude. The extent of the cotton orders would of course depend on the views which they took on this point. I added that I felt confident that the Turkish Government in respect of Italian naval orders would not take any action which would be prejudicial to Italian Government in connection with the Montreux Convention.

[illegible] Rustu replied that the Turkish Government had no intention of departing from the Montreux Convention. He thought that they could [illegible] arrangements. He was to discuss matters with [illegible] with a view to [illegible] Italy would be ready to [illegible] Rustu replied that he was ready to [illegible] Italy would [illegible] Montreux Convention [illegible] Italian Government [illegible] Rustu replied that [illegible] Italian requirements would be met [illegible]

3. His Majesty's Italian Government [illegible] to assist the Italian [illegible] to the Italian [illegible] Turkey [illegible]

4. [illegible] Italian [illegible] would be prepared to [illegible] Italian [illegible] Turkey [illegible] Italian [illegible] Turkey [illegible] Italian [illegible] Turkey

E 862 862 44 No. 14

Sir P. [illegible] to Sir John Simon (Received February 7)

(No. 47)

Angora January 23, 1935

I HAVE the honour to report that the Grand National Assembly passed a law on the 19th instant regulating the nature of elections to be held in future. I transmit herewith the accompanying Parliamentary Bill of the articles of these statutes which are of interest as showing the substantial Turkish backing-down which has ensued.

2. In my despatch No. 1 of the 3rd instant (secondary series) I approximately estimated [illegible] at 15·18. But this was based on the assumption that over and above the schools certain [illegible] would be [illegible] for the [illegible] of the Army. Yet another investigation has shown that this assumption was given from whom I would have many doubts as to its accuracy. [illegible] of the Ministry of Defence [illegible] Turkish [illegible] developing [illegible] and [illegible] instructors [illegible]

3. It will be observed that provision is made for [illegible] to be [illegible] by the Council of Ministers and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

E 852 10 44 No. 17

Sir P. Loraine to Sir John Simon (Received February 7)

(No. 55.)

Angora January 30, 1935

WITH reference to my telegrams Nos. 18 and 19 of the 29th January regarding Anglo-Turkish commercial relations, I have the honour to transmit herewith copies of records of oral discussions which took place on the 20th, 22nd and 26th January between Turkish representatives and delegates with a view to explore the possibilities of reaching a commercial agreement, together with a copy of the remarks by the Commercial Secretary of this Embassy on the 24th and 27th January.

2. I will not attempt to discuss in detail the nature of the 20th January conversations, reference to which should make it clear to your Lordship that the proposals put forward by the Turkish delegates fall into two parts, namely, (1) proposals for the liquidation of part of the Turkish commercial debts to the United Kingdom, and (2) proposals for the grant of preferential treatment to United Kingdom goods in the Turkish market. The first of these proposals was, as your Lordship will see from paragraph 3 of the record of the discussion, made subject to the acceptance by His Majesty's Government of the second proposal. The latter proposal, which was in substance identical with the proposals contained in Mr. Commercial Secretary [illegible]'s despatch No. 2 of the 3rd January, 1934, and approved in your Lordship's despatch No. 279 of the 27th June, 1934, was subsequently elaborated in the course of the discussions recorded in my despatches Nos. 7 and 8 of the 22nd November, 1934, which were [illegible] between the two Governments. Under the first of these proposals the Turkish Government would be prepared to pay to His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, in the form of agreed deliveries of Turkish goods, a sum equivalent to 50 per cent. of the total amount of the Turkish commercial debts to United Kingdom creditors, which would be paid off by annual instalments spread over a period of ten years. In return for this concession the Turkish Government would require that the United Kingdom should grant to Turkish goods exported to the United Kingdom the most-favoured-nation treatment in the matter of customs duties and charges. The United Kingdom would thus be entitled to export goods of all kinds to Turkey without any obligation to purchase Turkish goods in return, and would be under no obligation to grant to Turkey any preferential treatment in the United Kingdom market.

3. As the result of the meeting held on the 20th January the Turkish representatives proposed that a protocol should be signed between the two countries stating that the proposals had been accepted in principle by both parties, and that it was hoped that the Turkish Government would be able to export to the United Kingdom during the year from August 1st, 1935, to July 31st, 1936, goods to the value of £T.5,000,000. It was explained that Turkey's exports to the United Kingdom during the year ending July 31st, 1934, had amounted to £T.3,500,000, and that the Turkish Government hoped that by the end of the year 1936 Turkey would be in a position to export to the United Kingdom goods to the value of £T.6,000,000 per annum. The Turkish representatives stated that they would be prepared to initial a protocol to this effect, but that they could not sign it without the consent of their Government. They undertook to telegraph to Angora immediately after the meeting and to recommend that the protocol should be signed. They also

total revenue in the ratio at present prices. The tendency is to increase this expenditure rather than to reduce it.

6. The limit of the taxable capacity of the country has pretty well been reached.

7. The position as regards foreign trade appears complicated but can be simply described. In the first instance, what is important in these days is the availabilities of foreign exchange. The possession of gold at the countries which export to Turkey is taken as a guide, and to such goods in the event of the value of the Turkish currency being reduced the exporters will not get paid any more than in the case of other countries. Turkey is not in the position of a country which has to import large quantities of foodstuffs and raw materials in order to keep its population alive. Nevertheless, the Turkish Government have been making great efforts to develop trade with foreign countries which trade with them on a barter basis. Turkey has also entered into a number of clearing agreements with countries which are prepared to take Turkish products in exchange for their own products. The

Of these sums foreign debts amounted to

	1933-34 £T	1934-35 £T
Public Debt (ch Ottoman Adm)	5 000 000	5 456 937
Régie Co-intéressée	247 000	219 864
Due to His Majesty's Government (pre-war guarantees Law 1740)	44 800	39 000
Turkish Municipal Loans (as 1922)	1 671 108	1 131 108
Purchase of National Mercantile Railways and Harbour Passenger Port (Law 1350)	2 045 000	614 786
Debts of Evacuated Composite (Law 2284		
Public Works Loans (Laws 944 and later)	1 031 000	4 662 071
Various other debts (including claims to be compensated for Treaty terms under Decree Laws 66 of 10.3.1077 (1926) and 1550)	8 810 000	8 889 872
Sundry Quarantine		64 000
	22 419 908	21 018 81

Increase of £T 1 671 057

Note to Annex. Note N 277 of 1st June 1934 stated that the Turkish Government had decided that the Kassaba Railways would receive £T 2 066 000 in respect of the Ottoman Public Debt, and that the Special Commissioner would receive £T 1 000 000 in respect of the Régie Co-intéressée debt. The Turkish Government have since decided that

(1) The payments to be made from 1st January, 1935 should be £T 1 000 000 and £T 1 000 000,

(2) Arrears of payments which should have been made on 1st January, 1934 and 1st January, 1935 (£T 671 057 and £T 1 000 000) should be paid in annual instalments of £T 1 000 000 (Note N 280 of 10th June 1935).

E 850 10 44 No. 19

Sir H. Knatchbull-Hugessen to Viscount Halifax

No. 12
Telegraphic *Foreign Office, February 7, 1935*
(My telegram No. 11 of 1st February: Anglo-Turkish trade agreement)

Turkish Government should realise that United Kingdom has been for many years past by far the largest customer for Turkish exports and that Turkish exports to United Kingdom during first eight months of 1934 showed increase of 50 per cent. over corresponding period of 1933. Moreover, Turkish Government will recollect how fully His Majesty's Government have met their wishes in matter of Turkish exports to Palestine and Egypt. Turkish Government must realise that it is impossible for His Majesty's Government to continue indefinitely to grant to Turkish exports to United Kingdom facilities which are denied to exports from other countries. Unless Turkish Government are prepared to make substantial concessions in matter of exchange, His Majesty's Government will be compelled to denounce Anglo-Turkish Trade Agreement of 1930 and to take such steps as they may consider necessary to safeguard their interests.

2. You should inform Turkish Government that His Majesty's Government have learnt with regret that Turkish Government have decided to denounce Anglo-Turkish Commercial Convention of 1930 and that, in view of importance which His Majesty's Government attach to maintenance of friendly relations between United Kingdom and Turkey, they trust that Turkish Government will refrain from taking any step which might prejudice present negotiations.

3. At same time you should inform Their Excellencies that, in view of serious view which His Majesty's Government take of Turkish Government's decision, His Majesty's Government have decided to denounce Anglo-Turkish Trade Agreement of 1930 and that notice of denunciation will be given in accordance with Article 11 of Agreement.

4. You should not leave Turks in any doubt as to gravity of situation which has arisen and you should impress upon Their Excellencies that His Majesty's Government have been most patient and long-suffering in their dealings with Turkish Government and that they have gone to very great lengths to meet Turkish Government's wishes. Turkish Government must realise that they cannot have it both ways. Turkish Government must choose between maintaining present favourable position of Turkish exports to United Kingdom market and losing it altogether.

5. At same time you should inform their Excellencies that, in view of friendly relations which have always existed between United Kingdom and Turkey, His Majesty's Government have learnt with regret of threat reported in your telegram No. 19 of January. His Majesty's Government sincerely reciprocate Turkish desire for agreement rapidly and are exerting themselves to that end, as evidenced by their statutory fixation of barley prices. It is for Turks to say whether proposals of His Majesty's Government are acceptable. If any rate is proposed by Turks which His Majesty's Government can accept, they trust that in view of friendly relations between the two countries Turkish Government will refrain from taking any retaliatory action.

6. You should not let Turks know at present stage of affairs too much as to details of instructions in your telegram No. 23 of 1st February, but you were authorised to intimate to Turkish Government that, if negotiations are allowed to proceed in friendly manner and without interruption of threats, there is certain minimum which His Majesty's Government may be prepared to concede in order to arrive at mutually satisfactory agreement.

7. His Majesty's Government would welcome an increase in percentage of Turkish exports to United Kingdom which would be covered by import licences, but as regards exports to countries with which there is no payments agreement (see paragraph 6 of your telegram No. 18 of January) they cannot go beyond 30 per cent.

E 932 10 44 No. 20

Sir P. Loraine to Viscount Halifax. (Received February 11)

(Telegraphic) *Constantinople, February 10, 1935*
(My Reference: No. 13)

I would be grateful if Your Lordship would instruct Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen, who concludes exchange negotiations here, to communicate to me the substance of telegram No. 12 to Angora.

2. I have not yet had opportunity of discussing matter with Turkish Ministers, but I have reason to believe that Turkish Government will be disappointed at failure of negotiations and will regret that His Majesty's Government should have taken such drastic step as denunciation of Trade Agreement of 1930 without first giving Turkish Government opportunity of making further proposals. Turkish Government will, I am sure, do their utmost to avoid denunciation of Agreement.

3. Turkish Government will, I am sure, also regret that His Majesty's Government have been unable to accept Turkish proposals for barley, which, as Your Lordship is aware, were considered very generous by Turkish Government.

4. Turkish Government will also regret that His Majesty's Government have been unable to accept Turkish proposals for exchange, which, as Your Lordship is aware, were considered very generous by Turkish Government.

5. Turkish Government will also regret that His Majesty's Government have been unable to accept Turkish proposals for exchange, which, as Your Lordship is aware, were considered very generous by Turkish Government.

6. Turkish Government will also regret that His Majesty's Government have been unable to accept Turkish proposals for exchange, which, as Your Lordship is aware, were considered very generous by Turkish Government.

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8. Turkish Government will also regret that His Majesty's Government have been unable to accept Turkish proposals for exchange, which, as Your Lordship is aware, were considered very generous by Turkish Government.

9. Turkish Government will also regret that His Majesty's Government have been unable to accept Turkish proposals for exchange, which, as Your Lordship is aware, were considered very generous by Turkish Government.

10. Turkish Government will also regret that His Majesty's Government have been unable to accept Turkish proposals for exchange, which, as Your Lordship is aware, were considered very generous by Turkish Government.

Turkish delegates tentatively mentioned that compensation for transacts to non-clearing countries might be effected on 50 per cent basis. But this ig s capable of arrangement in the sense more favourable to our trade

To sum up 'Regulations numbers 1 and 2 can be regarded as macceptal and therefore it would seem better that we are faced with one of the follow alternatives (1) Agreement based on bilateral payments which will include invisibles, inscribed stocks and public works contracts but leaving it open our traders to accept payment in blocked lire in such cases these operations would outside balance of payments agreement (2) Clearing agreement operating thro clearing houses but with addition of a practical compensation clause

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E 1063 10 44 No. 21

Sir P. Loraine to Sir John Simon (Received February 14)

(No. 27)

Angora February 11 1935.

Secret. Subject: Mr. Stirling's visit to Ankara and interviews with Ministers of Foreign Affairs, National Economy and Finance and Governor of Central Bank relative to Anglo-Turkish trade agreement and to foreign exchange position in Turkey.

Minister of National Economy told Stirling that as regards Anglo-Turkish trade agreement Turkey's first desire was to obtain a free exchange for payments of Turkish goods in London, especially tobacco, figs and raisins, but that he was personally ready to negotiate a new agreement on the lines of the Anglo-Turkish agreement of 1930.

Minister of Foreign Affairs informed Stirling that Turkish Government were prepared to enter into negotiations for a new agreement on the lines of the Anglo-Turkish agreement of 1930.

Governor of Central Bank explained to Stirling the present position of the Turkish exchange and the difficulties which had arisen in connection with the payment of Turkish goods in London.

2. As a result of these conversations Stirling left Angora on the 17th February for Istanbul, where he was to have a further discussion with the Turkish Consul-General in London, who was then on a visit to Turkey, before returning to London.

3. Stirling's visit to Angora was made at the request of the Turkish Government, who wished to have the opportunity of discussing with him the question of a new trade agreement between the United Kingdom and Turkey. The Turkish Government were particularly anxious to obtain a free exchange for payments of Turkish goods in London, and they were also desirous of discussing with Stirling the question of the transfer of Turkish balances in London to Turkey.

4. Stirling left Angora on the 20th February for Istanbul, where he was to have a further discussion with the Turkish Consul-General in London, who was then on a visit to Turkey, before returning to London.

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10. Stirling left Angora on the 20th February for Istanbul, where he was to have a further discussion with the Turkish Consul-General in London, who was then on a visit to Turkey, before returning to London.

E 1207 1207 44 No. 22

Sir P. Loraine to Sir John Simon (Received February 21)

(No. 78)

Angora February 13 1935.

I HAVE the honour with reference to my despatch No. 582 of the 5th December 1934 to inform you that the name of the President of the Republic underwent yet another change. It was noted that on the official election ballot cast on the 4th February 'Kemal' instead of the familiar 'Kemal' and the President's new surname 'Ataturk'. On the following day a decree appeared in every newspaper the effect of which, apart from the personal aspect of the case, was to confer on the latter name the status of a surname. It had been ascertained that the name of Kemal's father, Ali Riza, was not an Arabic word or had at the same meaning as the Arabic word 'Kemal'. On the contrary the name which Ataturk had chosen for himself, Kamal, was signified 'Turkish (see) army' and 'fortress'. Nevertheless the promulgation of this law is evidence of the recent growth of a wish very similar to that of Ataturk.

2. According to the *Cumhuriyet* newspaper, Ataturk's election has been published in Turkish equivalents of current style, including Gary Baldwin (Gazi) and Ataturk (Father of Turks). Ataturk is to be called but general use parliament 5 of Ataturk. No. 1 of the book of surnames opened on the 1st day of the month. It remains to be seen whether the new law will be applied to the names of future children or whether it will be applied to the names of children already born.

3. Ataturk's election as President of the Republic for the third time will be followed by the formation of a new Government. Ismet Pasha, the present Prime Minister, will probably be asked to form the new Government.

I have, &c.

PERCY LORAINE

E 1208 158 44 No. 23

Sir P. Loraine to Sir John Simon (Received February 21, 10 a.m.)

Angora February 15 1935.

I HAVE the honour, with reference to my despatch No. 551 of the 5th November, 1934, to inform you that the election stage in the elections for the Grand National Assembly was reached throughout the country on the 4th February when the secondary electors, who had previously been chosen by universal suffrage a few weeks previously, elected the 399 Deputies of which the body now consists. This figure represents an increase of 82 as compared with the number of Deputies returned at the last general election in 1931 and in consequence of the new legal provisions summarised in paragraph 4 of my despatch No. 787 of the 28th December last.

2. Of the 399 Deputies elected the election of 389 (including seventeen members of the foreign colonies) have already been selected by the executive of the Republican Party, President of the Popular Party. The remaining seats thirteen as compared with forty in 1931 were originally intended for the grant of the election of such representatives as should be approved by the secondary electors as Popular party nominees and a new feature in the elections just concluded was the approval of subsequent election of all private candidates opposing the religious minorities. These are the first members of the Christian and Jewish communities who have been elected to the Turkish Parliament since the Young Turk Revolution of 1908. Among the well-known Greek Orthodox Dr. Tapti is only one of the highly respected Armenian Catholic and Protestant communities formerly known as the Ottoman Empire. Two leaders of the Jewish community, Mr. Avigdor Cohen and Mr. Avram Alkalai, are the first members of their respective communities. The fourth Member who is identified by name as a new Turkish Jew and who is understood to belong to the small community of Protestants of the nations [illegible] head of the Patriarch of the so-called Turkish Orthodox Church

3 A few days before the elections the semi-official *Ulus* of Ang[illegible] published the following manifesto of Dr Lutfas which may be regarded as typical of the pro-Government attitude taken up doubtless with numerous mental reservations by the existing Executives of the minorities

'I have put forward my candidature with the following programme and conditions. I beg that my candidature and programme be communicated to the president of the Kazas and to the secondary electors. Here is my programme

I do not wish to be the representative of a minority but of the Turkish nation, and my labours in the Assembly will ever be in faithful conformity with this principle

The second declaration is my programme as regards elections. I stand for the preservation of this ideal to my last breath. I shall labour with all my might for the material and spiritual welfare and advancement of the great Turkish nation under the banner of [illegible]

4 At [illegible] the remaining deputies were voted down [illegible] Opposition figure who is selected is strongly criticised in his despatch No 1[illegible] of the 30th April but was eventually returned by a considerable majority

5 The following extracts from the Ankara press of the 19th April will show the attitude adopted by the Government newspapers towards the elections

Ulus 'The Republican People's Party has decided to present candidates in the forthcoming elections for the Grand National Assembly. This decision is indeed worthy of the Party which has given to the country its independence and freedom. The Party has always been the guide of the nation in the path of civilisation and progress. It has always been the Party which has given to the nation the right to elect its representatives freely. The Party has always been the Party which has given to the nation the right to elect its representatives freely. The Party has always been the Party which has given to the nation the right to elect its representatives freely. The Party

release exchange for imports of United Kingdom goods into Turkey equivalent to the value of United Kingdom imports from Turkey in last month but one shown by United Kingdom statistics, subject to a deduction in account of export sent to the United Kingdom under compensation arrangements (see below) and proceeds of sales to be paid into blocked account following telegram). Any excess of sterling left unused in any month would be carried forward till exhausted. Total amount of sterling thus available between official accounts of United Kingdom goods His Majesty's Government would wish to see account taken as far as possible in case of post-war trade. Precise proposals on this point would require work at more detail.

2. It may be necessary to make separate provision for goods detained by Turkish customs when essential goods would presumably get first claim to exchange available for private trade. Any views your Excellency may have on this point would be welcomed.

3. As mentioned above, the counter-balancing scheme suggested would not apply to Turkish goods imported into United Kingdom before the date of the agreement. Your Excellency will appreciate that it would be impossible to give any undertaking to import goods without knowing what kind of goods they were and in what quantities they would be offered. Moreover, the import of goods into the United Kingdom would be subject to the control of His Majesty's Government and could be restricted whenever considered necessary in the interests of the United Kingdom. Any balance between the value of such imports and the sterling available for the purchase of Turkish goods would be carried forward to the next month.

4. It will be clear from the above that His Majesty's Government would not be prepared to offer any facilities for the import of those Turkish goods which are at present without a market in the United Kingdom.

5. Unless you see objection, I propose to approach Turkish Government on the lines above.

E 1429 158 44 No. 27

Sir P. Loraine to Sir John Simon (Received March 2)

(No. 16)
Cypher. *Angora, March 2, 1935.*

The Grand National Assembly yesterday elected Mustafa Kemal Ataturk with great enthusiasm President of Republic. Ismet Inonu became President of the Assembly and Kazim Dirik was appointed Minister of National Defence.

The above must not be communicated to the press pending publication of Ismet Inonu's speech.

E 1439 10 44 No. 28

Sir P. Loraine to Sir John Simon (Received March 3)

(No. 7)
Cypher. *Constantinople, March 3, 1935.*

Your Excellency's No. 25.

After careful study I propose to refer in more detail to certain points in the above telegram when I report on the United Kingdom contracts and invisibles which are to be discussed with the United Kingdom delegation. It is, however, clear that the agreement must be framed on lines which will not only be acceptable to Turkish public opinion but will also be workable in practice. Any scheme which would be open to serious objection on either of these grounds would be worse than useless. It would be necessary to consider whether the exports to the United Kingdom from which the sterling is to be derived would be sufficient to cover the imports required by Turkey from the United Kingdom. This is essential if we are not to run the risk of Turkey's being compelled to divert her exports to countries with which she has a favourable balance of trade.

You will be aware that the question of the distribution between different branches of United Kingdom industry of the contracts placed in past has always been a

very difficult one. I am not sure that it would be practicable in practice to suggest that exchange should be reserved by prior clearance of declarations registered at customs.

I consider the agreement ought to make provision for old stocks detained by Turkish customs, as these will have to be brought into clearance.

List of goods received by Export Licensing Department (see your telegram No. 22).

Your telegram No. 24, paragraph 2. This will be brought to light in the course of further negotiations.

E 1444 793 44 No. 29

Sir P. Loraine to Sir John Simon (Received March 11)

(No. 99)

Angora, February 23, 1935.

I HAVE the honour with reference to my despatch No. 46 of the 15th February to inform your Excellency that the press this morning announced the engagement of a number of German specialists. Of these Professor Stoeger-Vogel is to be attached to the Ministry of Education and Dr. Rosenberg to the Ministry of Public Instruction, while Professor Dr. Hirsch is to go to Dr. Kessler at whose disposal he will be placed for work with the International Red Cross. Further appointments are expected for the Ministry of Education and a professor has been engaged for the Ministry of Commerce. It is not known what will be the precise duties of the remainder, but the engagement of foreign specialists is evidently to be continued.

2. I am sending copies of this despatch to His Majesty's Ambassador at Berlin and to the High Commissioner at Belgrade.

I have &c.
PERCY LORAINE

E 1536 919 44 No. 31

Sir P. Loraine to Sir John Simon (Received March 7)

(No. 102)

Angora, February 28, 1935.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Excellency that His Majesty's Consul-General at Smyrna and the acting British Consul at Adalia recently reported separately that a few days ago certain movements of troops and munitions took place in the direction of Constantinople. Mr. Gregg reported that 275 gunners with 6 field guns and 4 mortars, 240 horses, 50 mules and 1 motor-car left Adalia on the 22nd February and 37 tons of miscellaneous stores are said to contain 7 machine guns were cleared at Smyrna for the 24th February, their ultimate destination being Constantinople. Mr. Erongaret on the 17th February, that a week or two previously the Italian mail steamship Ilva had refused to accept passengers or coffee for Constantinople from ports in the Adalia district but was embarking guns destined for Dutch Oasis of skins and other merchandise which had been landed from the interior, were also shipped.

2. While there is no reason to doubt that the troops and munitions were in fact destined for Thrace my military attaché has expressed the opinion that I am inclined to share that the Turkish Government unlikely to reopen the question of the demilitarisation of the Straits and that no serious reason to believe that the Turkish General Staff favour a defensive rather than a static system of defence. Those troops and munitions are supposed to be moved to the Straits and have probably already reached their destination. Whether they have been sent there as a precautionary measure or with the intention of occupying the Straits in the event of war between Turkey and Bulgaria, which they have always feared, is not known. Whatever the object of the movement, it would appear to be a violation of the Straits Convention.

3. In Major Sampson's view the military importance of the movement is small, but it is significant as indicating the intention of the Turkish Government to maintain a force in Thrace sufficient to overawe Bulgaria. The Turkish Government have always been very sensitive to any suggestion that Turkey has designs on Bulgarian territory.

4. I am sending copies of this despatch to His Majesty's Ambassador at Berlin and to the High Commissioner at Belgrade.

I have &c.
PERCY LORAINE

of units in the interior The organisation of Kirsharch (formerly known as Kara Kisseyeh as a fortress appears probable and the formation of a new division in that area is mooted

4 As regards counter action I think it possible that the Turks may seize liberty to *garrison* without forfeiting the zones or at least the Straits zone Generally speaking I do not think they will wish to put forward at the moment any claims which might only pass the broad negotiations aiming at security in general system of limited armaments on which their French and British friends are working hard Much however will depend on the course of the general negotiations The Turkish *amour propre* is complex in respect of the demilitarized zones but subject to such the Turkish General Staff seem a lever for obtaining satisfaction on this point they will probably bring pressure to bear and to leave matters in statu quo

I have &c
PERCY LORAINE

E 1537 1537 44 No 31

Sir P Loraine to Sir John Simon Received March 7

(No 11)

Sir *Istanbul March 1* 1935

I HAVE the honour to report that the President of the Republic returned to Angora on the 1st March after a visit to Istanbul which lasted just over a week

2 The object of the visit was that the President should personally inspect the Military Establishments of the Straits and should himself be able to give orders for the defence of the Straits in the event of war

3 The President was accompanied by the Chief of the General Staff the Minister of Marine the Minister of War and the Minister of Public Instruction

4 The President's visit was kept entirely free from political engagements and was devoted to the inspection of military establishments and to the study of questions connected with the defence of the Straits

5 The President arrived at Dolma Bagtche Palace on the morning of the 25th February and left for Angora on the evening of the 1st March

6 The President was received on the quay by the Vali and Municipality and by the Commander in Chief of the Army Marine and Air Force and the Chief of the General Staff

7 The President visited the Military Academy the Naval Academy the Military Museum the Naval Museum the Military Hospital the Naval Hospital the Military Barracks at Taksim the Naval Barracks at Kasim Pasha the Naval Arsenal at Kasim Pasha the Military Arsenal at Tophane the Military Barracks at Selimieh the Military Barracks at Uskudar the Military Barracks at Haidar Pasha the Military Barracks at Kuleli and the Military Barracks at Maltepe

8 The President also visited the Naval Arsenal at Golden Horn the Naval Barracks at Golden Horn the Naval Barracks at Heybeli the Naval Barracks at Buyukada the Naval Barracks at Halki the Naval Barracks at Tuzla the Naval Barracks at Yalova the Naval Barracks at Mudania the Naval Barracks at Gemlik the Naval Barracks at Erdek the Naval Barracks at Karabiga the Naval Barracks at Nara and the Naval Barracks at Canakkale

9 The President also visited the Military Barracks at Gallipoli the Military Barracks at Bulair the Military Barracks at Keshan the Military Barracks at Malkara the Military Barracks at Tekirdagh the Military Barracks at Rodosto the Military Barracks at Silivri the Military Barracks at Chatalja the Military Barracks at Kirkkilisse the Military Barracks at Lule Burgas the Military Barracks at Babaeski the Military Barracks at Vize the Military Barracks at Kirklareli the Military Barracks at Midia the Military Barracks at Eregli the Military Barracks at Zonguldak the Military Barracks at Ereghli the Military Barracks at Karadeniz Eregli the Military Barracks at Amasra the Military Barracks at Kastamuni the Military Barracks at Cide the Military Barracks at Inebolu the Military Barracks at Sinop the Military Barracks at Ineboli the Military Barracks at Boyabat the Military Barracks at Gerze the Military Barracks at Samsun the Military Barracks at Bafra the Military Barracks at Carshamba the Military Barracks at Ordu the Military Barracks at Giresun the Military Barracks at Tirebolu the Military Barracks at Trebizond the Military Barracks at Rize the Military Barracks at Hopa the Military Barracks at Artvin the Military Barracks at Ardanuch the Military Barracks at Batum the Military Barracks at Kemalpasha the Military Barracks at Ismid the Military Barracks at Adapazar the Military Barracks at Geyve the Military Barracks at Bilejik the Military Barracks at Eskishehir the Military Barracks at Sivrihissar the Military Barracks at Afiun Karahissar the Military Barracks at Kutahia the Military Barracks at Dumlupinar the Military Barracks at Usak the Military Barracks at Alashehir the Military Barracks at Salihli the Military Barracks at Manisa the Military Barracks at Aidin the Military Barracks at Nazilli the Military Barracks at Denizli the Military Barracks at Isparta the Military Barracks at Burdur the Military Barracks at Afiun Karahissar the Military Barracks at Konia the Military Barracks at Ilgin the Military Barracks at Seidishehir the Military Barracks at Eregli the Military Barracks at Bulgurlu the Military Barracks at Ulukishla the Military Barracks at Nigde the Military Barracks at Bor the Military Barracks at Develi the Military Barracks at Kayseri the Military Barracks at Talas the Military Barracks at Sivas the Military Barracks at Tokat the Military Barracks at Amasia the Military Barracks at Merzifun the Military Barracks at Havza the Military Barracks at Samsun the Military Barracks at Bafra the Military Barracks at Carshamba the Military Barracks at Ordu the Military Barracks at Giresun the Military Barracks at Tirebolu the Military Barracks at Trebizond the Military Barracks at Rize the Military Barracks at Hopa the Military Barracks at Artvin the Military Barracks at Ardanuch the Military Barracks at Batum the Military Barracks at Kemalpasha the Military Barracks at Ismid the Military Barracks at Adapazar the Military Barracks at Geyve the Military Barracks at Bilejik the Military Barracks at Eskishehir the Military Barracks at Sivrihissar the Military Barracks at Afiun Karahissar the Military Barracks at Kutahia the Military Barracks at Dumlupinar the Military Barracks at Usak the Military Barracks at Alashehir the Military Barracks at Salihli the Military Barracks at Manisa the Military Barracks at Aidin the Military Barracks at Nazilli the Military Barracks at Denizli the Military Barracks at Isparta the Military Barracks at Burdur the Military Barracks at Afiun Karahissar the Military Barracks at Konia the Military Barracks at Ilgin the Military Barracks at Seidishehir the Military Barracks at Eregli the Military Barracks at Bulgurlu the Military Barracks at Ulukishla the Military Barracks at Nigde the Military Barracks at Bor the Military Barracks at Develi the Military Barracks at Kayseri the Military Barracks at Talas the Military Barracks at Sivas the Military Barracks at Tokat the Military Barracks at Amasia the Military Barracks at Merzifun the Military Barracks at Havza

[Not printed]

[illegible] inspired [illegible] weekly publication, which claims to have the largest circulation [illegible] in the country publishes in a recent number a picture of a Turkish destroyer with a short description of the President's tour concluding as follows —

"The waters of the Mediterranean have seen Turkish destroyers, Turkish guns, Turkish flags and Ataturk at the head of all, a real Turkish display It has thus been shown to friends and enemies alike that the Turkish coast is 'a Turk's coast of a Turk' and that is enough said to make things clear even to those who will not understand"

I have &c
PERCY LORAINE

E 1539 158 44 No 32

Sir P Loraine to Sir John Simon Received March 7

(No 106)

Angora March 2 1935

I HAVE the honour with reference to my despatch No 83 of the 15th instant regarding the political situation in this country to report that at the Grand National Assembly held its inaugural session yesterday The proceedings were broadcast throughout the country and the proceedings were followed with the deepest interest by the people of Angora where every vantage point from which the Palace and the Assembly could be seen was packed with spectators long before the hour fixed for the opening ceremony

2 The President Ismet Inonu's first task on entering the Assembly was to read the Message of the President of the Republic which was followed by the reading of the Speech from the Throne by the Minister of Justice Mahmut Esat Bozkurt

3 The President's Message dealt with the events which had occurred since the last session of the Assembly in October and his speech was largely devoted to the foreign policy of Turkey and to the explanation of the reasons which had led to the conclusion of the Balkan Pact which was signed at Athens on the 9th February The Pact is entirely defensive in character and is directed against no one in particular It is open to all the States of the Balkan Peninsula to adhere to it and the President hoped that Albania would do so in the near future The Pact will be ratified by the Turkish Assembly in the course of the next few days

4 The President then referred to the Montreux Convention and to the recent visit which he had paid to the Straits and to the Turkish Army stationed there He said that the Turkish Army was the best guarantee of the sanctity of the Straits Convention and that the Turkish Government would not hesitate to use force to maintain it

5 The President then referred to the Italo-Abyssinian dispute and to the League of Nations He said that Turkey had always been a loyal supporter of the League and that she would continue to be so but that she could not be expected to sacrifice her own interests for the sake of the League

6 The President then referred to the Saar and to the Franco-German negotiations which are now in progress He said that Turkey was in favour of the return of the Saar to Germany and that she hoped that the negotiations would be successful

7 The President then referred to the Turkish Republic's relations with Soviet Russia and to the recent visit of M Litvinoff to Angora He said that the relations between Turkey and Soviet Russia were excellent and that the visit of M Litvinoff had served to strengthen the friendship between the two countries

8 The President then referred to the Turkish Republic's relations with Persia and to the recent visit of the Shah to Angora He said that the relations between Turkey and Persia were excellent and that the visit of the Shah had served to strengthen the friendship between the two countries

9 The President then referred to the Turkish Republic's relations with Afghanistan and to the recent visit of the King of Afghanistan to Angora He said that the relations between Turkey and Afghanistan were excellent and that the visit of the King of Afghanistan had served to strengthen the friendship between the two countries

10 The President then referred to the Turkish Republic's relations with Iraq and to the recent visit of the King of Iraq to Angora He said that the relations between Turkey and Iraq were excellent and that the visit of the King of Iraq had served to strengthen the friendship between the two countries

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12 The President then referred to the Turkish Republic's relations with Saudi Arabia and to the recent visit of the King of Saudi Arabia to Angora He said that the relations between Turkey and Saudi Arabia were excellent and that the visit of the King of Saudi Arabia had served to strengthen the friendship between the two countries

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ew Cabinet differs from the old only as regards the Ministry of Natio
He was succeeded by Kazim Ozalp ex President of the Grand National Assembly
ceeds Zekai Apaydin

I have &c.
PERCY LORAINE

E 1568 10 44 No. 33

Sir John Simon to Sir P. Loraine (Angora)

(No. 28)
(Decypher) *Foreign Office March 9, 1935*
Your despatch No. 7 of 3rd March: Anglo-Turkish commercial
Paragraph 2. ... delay in ... Turkish ...
Paragraph 3. ... to collect ... of ... grounds ... to ... Turkish ... to ... Turkish ... to ... Turkish

As regards additional ports

(2) I very much doubt whether stocks of tea diverted to United Kingdom for bottling, etc., in bond and placed in bond in the United Kingdom would be allowed to benefit United Kingdom preferential

(3) I agree that it is not possible to define the limited facilities available for exports to goods produced or manufactured in the United Kingdom. I think we must rely on strict receipts to be succeeded by vouchers to cover re-export to foreign countries. I suggest that re-export of goods of foreign origin, which have been duly entered United Kingdom ports and subsequently re-exported

[illegible] whether in issuing certificates of origin, clearly distinguish whether goods entitled to preference are produced or manufactured in United Kingdom. I think we should state that the certificates should state that the goods are of United Kingdom origin

4. In this connection I would point out that the Irish Free State have prohibited the importation of tea. I suggest that they should not be prohibited from importing tea [illegible]

E 1745 10 44 No. 5

Sir P. [illegible] to Sir John Simon (Received March 11)

No. 67
[illegible] March 11, 1934

MY dear [illegible] No. 15

[illegible] to the [illegible] conversation [illegible] Mr. [illegible] to [illegible] should submit a note for the purpose [illegible] to the Turkish Government that [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] I thought it would be useful at the present moment [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to follow.

[illegible] Turkish Government [illegible] about [illegible] export trade [illegible] United Kingdom [illegible] [illegible] United Kingdom [illegible] [illegible] to supply [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

party Cabinet chosen from the Ittihad Watani (party of National Brotherhood) to which most of the Opposition belonged could not have secured a working majority in the Chamber, and to have dissolved a Chamber which had scarcely been in existence for three months would have made the machinery of parliamentary government appear absurd. Similarly to have brought into office men who had secured their party instruments in stirring up turbulent students would have created a danger as precedent which might have led to serious consequences in the future.

3. Yasin Pasha, on the other hand, pressed that these conditions applied rather, like those in Roumania, to representatives of the Wafdist (the majority party in the Chamber) who would have to work with him. He said that when he was given a portfolio after the assembly except the Opposition would not agree to enter a Cabinet of which Ali Pasha Maher was a member. He was therefore established to admit failure and give up his attempt to form a Government.

4. The next two were Jamal Mahmoud Pasha who on the 3rd March declined [illegible] upon which Nessim Pasha Sidky accepted [illegible] Cabinet.

Prime Minister	Nessim Pasha Sidky
Interior	Abdel Azziz Pasha Fahmy
Finance	Yasin Pasha Siranieh
Foreign Affairs	Nessim Pasha Sidky
Justice	Ibrahim Pasha Khairy
Education	Abdel Rahman Pasha Azzam
Communications	Aziz Pasha Zaki
Defence	Mahmoud Pasha Shalaby

7. Confidential advice to the Cabinet is always good qualities. The Prime Ministership [illegible] to the less experienced Nessim Pasha Sidky, who succeeded [illegible] Mahmoud Pasha, and who was [illegible] Minister of Interior in Mahmoud Pasha's Ministry. Abdel Azziz Pasha Fahmy, who is [illegible] with extraordinary energy and drive, and who has made himself extremely unpopular with the Wafd, is the strongest man in the Cabinet. Yasin Pasha Siranieh is a moderate politician of the Liberal Constitutional Party and the declarations which he has made since his appointment to the Ministry of Finance show that he is [illegible] to the Wafd. Abdel Rahman Pasha Azzam, the Minister of Education, is a member of the Assembly for Ismailia. He is opposed to the Wafd and has [illegible] Ittihadist sympathies. Ibrahim Pasha Khairy, the Minister of Justice, is a member of the Senate. He is a Liberal Constitutional and has no connexion with the Wafd. Aziz Pasha Zaki, the Minister of Communications, is a member of the Senate. He is a Liberal Constitutional and has no connexion with the Wafd. Mahmoud Pasha Shalaby, the Minister of Defence, is a member of the Senate. He is a Liberal Constitutional and has no connexion with the Wafd.

8. In spite however of the merits of the majority of its members the new Cabinet has little chance of being able to carry on the government for any length of time. It does not enjoy the confidence of the country and the present political situation is likely to be disturbed by the strong opposition of the Wafd. The Cabinet will be unable to prevent the Wafd from holding meetings and demonstrations which will create disorder and will result in many workers of the Wafd being arrested. The Wafd will also be able to organize a campaign of passive resistance which will result in many workers of the Wafd being arrested. The Wafd will also be able to organize a campaign of passive resistance which will result in many workers of the Wafd being arrested.

9. At the meeting of the Chamber held on the 5th February the new Prime Minister made a short programme of policy the main part of which was borrowed from the Wafd. He said that he intended to carry on the negotiations which had been started by his predecessors. At the same meeting Ali Pasha Maher was elected President of the Chamber in place of Ruschdi Pasha Bey.

10. I am sending copies of this despatch to His Majesty's Ministers at Rome and Belgrade.

I have &c.
P. H. HUMPHRYS

E 1830 10 44 No. 38

Sir John Simon to Sir P. Lorraine (Angora)

(No. 52)
(Telegraphic) R. *Foreign Office, March 20, 1935*

YOUR telegram No. 47 of 14th March. Anglo-Turkish commercial relations.

I regret that Turkish Government are not showing some readiness to come to terms but you should press them strongly. I propose shortly to send personal emissary of Minister for Foreign Affairs to procure their counter-proposals 21st March so that they may be considered before new negotiations are undertaken 1st April. Please report what you have been told about report.

2. United Kingdom delegation [illegible] Turkish delegates not [illegible] to be [illegible] to Ankara [illegible] Board of Trade [illegible] engaged [illegible] in accordance with [illegible] Turkish Government [illegible] 1st April to [illegible] Turkey [illegible] Ankara [illegible] first [illegible].

3. Turkish Government [illegible] that [illegible] Turkish [illegible] Government [illegible] Turkish [illegible] United Kingdom

E 1830 10 44 No 39

Sir John Simon to Sir P Lorraine (Angora)

(No 33)
(Telegraphic) R *Foreign Office March 20, 1935*

YOUR telegram No 48 of 14th March Anglo Turkish commercial negotiations

Please telegraph details of your estimate of invisibles

You should if you see any objection to do so make it clear that His Majesty's Government maintain their view that these ones are heavy improperly levied Allowance must however be made for items as long as they are still being paid

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E 1830 10 44 No 40

Sir John Simon to Sir P Lorraine (Angora)

(No 34)
(Telegraph) R *Foreign Office March 20, 1935*

YOUR telegram No 47 of 12th March Anglo Turkish commercial negotiations

Assistant Undersecretary of State has had meetings with all the interests important in the matter of Anglo Turkish trade and has explained the position as it stands at present Representatives of the Board of Trade, Export Credits Guarantee Department and Treasury have also been consulted

The proposal that Turkish exports to this country should be increased by the amount of the Turkish clearing balance was discussed but it was felt that any such increase would be very difficult to secure Any general increase in this sort could perhaps be met by the fact that importers would be encouraged to apply for import licences for goods from Turkey in preference to those from countries with which there was no clearing agreement Moreover we have the power to refuse licences for goods from countries which refuse to take our goods in exchange and I have no doubt that this would be used if necessary to secure the object in view

Certain of the goods which at present enter the United Kingdom from Turkey are liable to the Import Duties Act and the Import Duties Advisory Committee would have to be consulted before any increase in the duties on these goods could be made

Representations have been made to us by the United Kingdom importers of certain of the goods imported from Turkey that the Turkish customs authorities are refusing to grant drawback of the duty paid on these goods when exported as compensating exports

It is understood that the Turkish authorities have refused drawback in the case of goods imported from the United Kingdom and re-exported to Turkey after treatment with lime and Epsom salts for the purpose of destroying the vitality of the seeds contained in them on the ground that this treatment is sufficient to change the nature of the goods so that they are no longer the same goods as those upon which duty was originally paid

If you see any objection to do so you should inform the Turkish Government that His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom regard the refusal of drawback in the circumstances described as unjustifiable and contrary to the spirit of the Commercial Convention between the United Kingdom and Turkey signed at Angora on 25th August 1930 and request that the matter may be reconsidered with a view to the grant of drawback in such cases

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E 1876 30 44 No 41

Sir P Lorraine to Sir John Simon (Received March 21)

(No 119
Sir, *Angora March 8 1935*

I HAVE the honour with reference to Mr Morgan's despatch No 200 of 26th May 1934 to forward herewith for the information of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom a translation of a note on the subject of the Turkish Government's purchase of warships which I have received from the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs

2 You will observe that the Turkish Government have decided to purchase two cruisers and two destroyers from Great Britain and that they have also entered into negotiations with the Italian Government for the purchase of two cruisers

I have &c
PERCY LORAINE

---

to be started from Bremen and Duisburg, so that the arsenal would be able to execute any modern engineering work These lines propose it is stated to establish a battery as a contribution towards the construction of a country in which they would themselves have an important interest The German object is believed to be to supply steel and machinery for new vessels for general purposes said to be timber and from 3 500 to 5 000 tons displacement together with all subsequent works required for general engineering construction which would in the future be undertaken for State Departments when the arsenal was in a position to carry out such work

3 I am sending copies of this despatch to His Majesty's Ambassador at Berlin and to the Department of Overseas Trade

I have &c
PERCY LORAINE

E 2201 36 44 No 42

Sir P Loraine to Sir John Simon (Received April 1)

(No 148

Angora March 30 1935

IN paragraph 12 of my despatch No 1 Saving of the 10th January last I had the honour to inform you that I had taken opportunity of a visit to Smyrna to have a talk with Mr Knatchbull-Hugessen the British Consul-General there who had been in Turkey for many years and had the reputation of knowing the Turks well and of being on good terms with them

I found Mr Knatchbull-Hugessen very sensible and well informed and he confirmed the impression which I had already formed that the Turks were genuinely anxious to be friendly with us and to establish a good understanding

2 We discussed Anglo Turkish relations in the light of the recent visit of Mr Eden to Angora and I found that Mr Knatchbull-Hugessen shared my view that the visit had been a success and that the Turks were genuinely pleased at the way in which they had been received by His Majesty's Government and by the British people generally

3 A further stage of that *détente* appeared to have been reached when in the course of a speech delivered on the occasion of the presentation of credentials by the new Yugoslav Minister to Angora on the 15th instant Signor Mussolini referred to Italy's relations with Yugoslavia in terms which were considered by the Italian Minister to Angora to be the most conciliatory that had yet been used by Signor Mussolini in connection with the Yugoslav question

4 Further information received from Belgrade and Rome by the Yugoslav Government had, however, led them to suspect that the Italian Government had not been entirely frank with them and that they were in fact continuing to intrigue against Yugoslavia

5 Signor Mussolini's speech was therefore followed by a marked deterioration in Italo Yugoslav relations and by the withdrawal of the Yugoslav Minister from Angora

6 Another stage in that *détente* appeared to have been reached when on the 18th instant Signor Mussolini received Monsieur Titulescu the Rumanian Minister for Foreign Affairs who was visiting Rome on his way back to Bucharest from Geneva

7 Monsieur Titulescu's visit to Rome was followed by that of Monsieur Stoyadinovitch the Yugoslav Prime Minister who arrived in Rome on the 23rd instant

8 The Turkish Government were apparently disturbed by the apparent success of Signor Mussolini's efforts to bring Yugoslavia into the Italian orbit and by the possibility that Italy might succeed in detaching Yugoslavia from the Balkan Entente

9 I discussed the situation with Mr Knatchbull-Hugessen and he was inclined to think that the Turkish Government would not be unduly disturbed by the Italian advance

10 The Turks had been told by Signor Mussolini in his speech of the 18th instant that the foundation of the Italian policy in the Balkans was the Treaty of Friendship signed between Italy and Turkey on the 30th May 1928 and that Italy would support Turkey in any difficulties which might arise between Turkey and Greece as a result of the Montreux Convention

11 I have since had a further opportunity of discussing the situation with Mr Knatchbull-Hugessen who was of the opinion that the Italian speech had not unduly disturbed the Turks

12 The Turks had also been told by Signor Mussolini in his speech that Italy was determined to maintain the status quo in the Mediterranean and that she would oppose by force any attempt to alter it

13 Mr Knatchbull-Hugessen was inclined to think that the Turkish Government would not be unduly disturbed by this statement

14 The Turks are realists and they know that Italy is not in a position to carry out any aggressive policy in the Mediterranean at present

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for themselves circumstances an unruffled attitude They did not wish to sail ever under this legree of provocation to jeopardise the still tender growth of better relations with Italy but above all were they anxious to avoid raising any question that might hinder or even embarrass the efforts now being made to organise collective peace and security in pursuance of international co-operation They realised the high issues that were at stake and they recognised the duty of making such contributions as they could even at negative to their successful handling

5. After all as he declared went on to say experience had its own astringent contrast between Signor Mussolini's words and Signor Mussolini's words The former were undoubtedly the better almost invariably moderate Perhaps after all his Turkish sword was in his hilt

6. I observed to his Excellency that I was not necessarily aware of any recent incidents the settlement of which was covered by the present Agreement but that I presumed that the publication of the Agreement would have the effect of preventing the possibility of any such incidents arising in the future His Excellency replied that he was glad to hear that the Turkish Government had shown restraint and that he hoped it would be found that this restraint would be continued in the future

7. In the course of the conversation I drew his attention to the fact that the Italian Government had not yet ratified the Montreux Convention and that the procedure of ratification normally took some time I expressed the hope that there would be no difficulty in the way of the speedy ratification of the Convention by Italy His Excellency replied that he could not imagine that there would be any difficulty in the way of ratification by Italy He added that the Italian Government had already informed the Turkish Government that they had no objection to the Montreux Convention coming into force as between Turkey and Italy even before the ratification by Italy had been completed

8. I am sending a copy of this despatch to His Majesty's Representative in Rome

I have &c.
PERCY LORAINE

E 2283 10 44 No. 43

Sir P. Loraine to Sir John Simon. Received April 5

(No. 156)

Sir *Angora, April 4, 1935*

I HAVE the honour to refer to my telegram No. 61 of the 28th March regarding the Anglo-Turkish commercial discussions and to inform you that I have just received the Turkish counter proposals a copy of which I enclose herewith I have not yet had time to study them in detail but my first impression is that the proposals in Article 2 of the counter proposals that the lists I and II are being prepared and will result in short lists This is what I had expected and the counter proposals is to be expected His Majesty's Government will doubtless wish to receive all the concessions they can get

2. I have already had a preliminary talk with the Turkish delegates about the counter proposals and have directed them to the objections which I foresee will be raised by His Majesty's Government to certain of the proposals and to the reasons for these objections I will report my observations on the counter proposals as a whole

3. I am sending a copy of this despatch to the Department of Overseas Trade

I have &c.
PERCY LORAINE

Enclosure in No. 43

Projet pour un Accord commercial entre la Turquie et le Royaume Uni

LE Gouvernement de la République turque et le Gouvernement du Royaume Uni de Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord désireux de faire développer les relations commerciales entre les deux pays en tenant compte des conditions économiques exceptionnelles qui ont amené la Turquie à appliquer à divers autres pays le régime de la balance des paiements, sont convenus de ce qui suit

ARTICLE 1er

Les produits d'origine et de provenance du Royaume Uni naturalisés sur la Liste I seront importés en Turquie sans autre restriction quantitative que celles qui figurent sur la Liste II dans les limites des contingents allouées à chacun d'eux

Le Royaume Uni accordera en plus le bénéfice du régime de contingentement en vigueur

ARTICLE 2

Aucune limitation quantitative n'existera pour les marchandises originaires du Royaume Uni autres que celles qui figurent sur les listes annexées au Royaume Uni pendant la période de validité du présent accord

ARTICLE 3

Le paiement des produits de provenance du Royaume Uni admis par le contingentement aux termes de l'article 1er ci-dessus sera garanti par un crédit spécial ouvert dans les livres de la Banque Centrale de la République Turque

ARTICLE 4

Les produits dont l'importation en Turquie est soumise à l'autorisation du Royaume Uni seront désignés sur la Liste I annexée au présent accord

Le Gouvernement du Royaume Uni se réserve le droit de remplacer ou de supprimer tout ou partie des articles compris dans la Liste II annexée au présent accord

ARTICLE 5

Toutes les marchandises qui seront exportées de part et d'autre aux termes du présent accord devront être accompagnées dans l'un et l'autre cas d'un double exemplaire d'un certificat d'origine conforme au modèle annexé au présent accord par le chambre de commerce du pays exportateur et visé par le consul de l'importateur

Ces certificats porteront la valeur f.o.b. des marchandises aux ports d'expédition

Le duplicat B des certificats d'origine accompagnant les marchandises d'origine du Royaume Uni importées en Turquie sera retourné par la douane turque au Royaume Uni pour être remis à la Banque centrale de la République Turque qui effectuera le paiement aux ayants droit conformément aux dispositions de l'article 6 du présent accord

Le duplicat B des certificats d'origine accompagnant les marchandises d'origine turque importées au Royaume Uni sera retenu par la douane turque du Royaume Uni et retourné par ses soins à la Banque centrale de la République Turque qui contrôlera ainsi les disponibilités du compte spécial prévu à l'article du présent accord

ARTICLE 6

Les créances résultant des exportations turques au Royaume Uni seront versées au fur et à mesure à la Banque centrale de la République Turque par les acheteurs britanniques à la Banque centrale de la République Turque

[illegible] la quote turque déterminée par la Banque centrale de la République turque

Les dépenses. — Les dépenses supportées par les importateurs britanniques seront payées à Londres au [illegible] compte spécial « C » de livres turques tenu par la Banque centrale de la République de Turquie. Les dépenses supportées par les importateurs turcs seront payées au compte spécial B tenu par la Banque centrale de la République de Turquie à Londres.

Les produits du compte « Assistance » seront employés à payer aux créanciers britanniques l'exportation de marchandises en Turquie.

Les [illegible] de leurs droits aux différences entre les taux de change [illegible] auxquels les livres turques ont été [illegible] par la Banque centrale de la République de Turquie.

La Banque centrale de la République de Turquie transférera à Londres [illegible] les montants [illegible] pour les [illegible] des sociétés britanniques [illegible] par la Banque centrale de la République de Turquie [illegible] à Londres.

Article 7

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

to operate, he must know definitely how guarantee covering Turkey was to work and how it would be implemented. The only guarantee that was important to him was that of His Majesty's Government. Could and would His Majesty's Government guarantee they would come to Turkey's assistance if her Straits territory was attacked. If they could the question was settled. Turkey would be amply satisfied with some Anglo-Turkish agreement of mutual assistance made publicly and within framework of League of Nations. He could then show Turkish public opinion that a sure guarantee had been secured for the loss guarantee of Bulgarian disarmament. He was going to put this question to Italy.

I enquired what the other Powers would think about this rotal v Russia Italy.

He said that Russia would have no objection. He reminded me Russia would need Turkish assistance before she could come to Prime Russian mutual assistance agreement which French Government had just proposed. Similarly Russia would see Russia's consent to Anglo-Turkish agreement of such kind.

The whole scheme seemed to me, but I stated Russia's position would be difficult to understand. I would report what he had said to Mr. Simon who was at present in Moscow. I thought Russia's consent to such agreement would be difficult to obtain.

As regards Italy, His Excellency called to mind Italy's attitude at Stresa conference and her recent agreement with Turkey and Greece at Athens. He felt sure Italy would not object to any agreement which Turkey might make with Great Britain. All the Italians were interested in was to be protected against unprovoked attack. Turkey's object was to obtain security. He had not been present at Stresa conference but he felt sure that if Turkey could obtain from Great Britain some such assurance as mutual assistance against unprovoked attack Italy would not object. [illegible] Italy would be glad to see Turkey fortify the Straits. He was not quite sure what was meant by demilitarised zone. He was glad to know that Turkey did not intend to close the Straits to ships of war. He thought that Turkey could obtain from Great Britain the assurance she desired.

I said that I would report to His Majesty's Government what he had said.

E 2511 515 44 No. 45

Sir P. Lorain (Angora) to Mr. Eden (Received April 18)

No. 163 *Confidential* April 15, 1935

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to refer to my despatch No. 201 of the 26th August, 1934, to transmit herewith a memorandum embodying the substance of the report of Straits Commission for 1934.

2. It will be seen that with regard to the question of the passage of warships of the Black Sea through the Straits, transit in breach of the stipulations of the Straits Convention is the only infraction to which your despatch No. 126 of 16th March, 1935, refers.

3. The commission expresses the hope (p. 16) that article 17 of the new regulations will be drawn up by the authorities for the navigation of the Bosphorus which I had reported on in my despatch No. 425 of the 14th March last previous to the promulgation of the rules.

4. It may be of interest to note that some of the regulations governing the movements of merchant ships into the Golden Horn at the British dockyard Straits Commission believes that annex IX on page 145 of the report contains a good statement of the present position.

I have, &c.
PERCY LORAIN

Enclosure

E 2525 919, 44] No. 46

United Kingdom Delegate to Foreign Office (Received April 18)

(No. 58)

THE United Kingdom delegate to the League of Nations presents his compliments and has the honour to transmit copies of despatch No. 71 to Angora dated 16th April, respecting the position of Turkey in regard to the Straits and demilitarised zones.

United Kingdom Delegation,
Geneva, April 17, 1935.

Enclosure in No. 46

Sir John Simon to Sir P. Lorain

No. 71 *United Kingdom Delegation,*
Sir, *Geneva, April 16, 1935.*

As foreshadowed in your telegram No. 69 of the 11th April, the Turkish delegate [illegible] space to-day to raise the question of Turkey and the Straits on the demilitarised zones.

2. His Excellency began by saying that [illegible] he desired to make it quite clear that Turkey had no intention of [illegible] Turkey might be forced to do so. He then proceeded to read out the statement [illegible] paragraph 6 of the question of the Straits. The terms of the statement were [illegible] Treaty of Neuilly. No mention was made of Turkey, yet she was [illegible] to any request [illegible]. His statement made it clear that the Turkish Government [illegible] the Straits Convention [illegible] was [illegible] with the present position. Yet would there could be a question of obtaining [illegible] was very clear as [illegible] did not [illegible] the matter [illegible] Council [illegible] the consideration of present situation.

3. I thanked His Excellency for [illegible] and pointed out that Council would have before it a special report [illegible] and that it seemed fortunate to introduce into the discussion matters which had no relation [illegible] to that question. I observed [illegible] that the Treaty of Lausanne was a [illegible] instrument and that it was not appropriate to [illegible] as his country was invited to [illegible] the declaration of December 1932 regarding [illegible] equality of rights as to [illegible] which could be [illegible] by Turkey in [illegible] revision of the Treaty of Lausanne. Dr. Aras [illegible] however, while [illegible] his assurance that the Turkish Government [illegible] no intention of [illegible] repudiation adhered to his view that he could not avoid mentioning [illegible] matter at the Council.

4. As regards the Straits Dr. Aras argued that I understood him correctly, [illegible] article 18 of the Straits Convention was invalidated by withdrawal of Japan from the League of Nations. His contention appeared to be as follows: [illegible] Great Britain, Italy and Japan were in that article [illegible] by name as parties who will in particular, meet any attack by the powers which [illegible] of the League of Nations should decide upon; but the withdrawal of Japan from the League would so change the situation that the guarantee of the other powers would not necessarily remain valid. In these circumstances the Turkish Government felt that they would be better more secure if they could have what he called a general guarantee of His Majesty's Government instead of the [illegible] guarantee under article 18 of the convention.

5. I expressed surprise at [illegible] taken by Dr. Aras of the fleet of Japan withdrawal from the League of Nations, and I made it clear to him that His Majesty's Government could not contemplate any further commitments of this character.

I am, &c.
JOHN SIMON

E 2757 72 44. No. 47

Sir P. Loraine to Sir John Simon (Received May 2)

(No. 183 F)

Angora, *April* 20, 1935

Sir,

I HAVE the honour with reference to my despatch No. 177 of the 14th April, 1934, to transmit herewith the accompanying analysis (1) which the secretary-general of the Ottoman Bank has furnished from the Ottoman Bank of the preliminary budget estimates for 1935-36.

2. It will be observed that the gross receipts of revenue are expected to exceed those for the current year by a provisional £T. 10,860,000. These estimates, however, which have been calculated on a basis of the receipts for the first eight months of the current financial year, that is to say, for the whole year at £T. 19,000,000, compared with £T. 18,184,000 which was the estimate for the current year, it is further expected that a considerable increase in the net receipts from the following sources will give an increased revenue of £T. 4,923,000 as compared with the current year's estimates, namely, Customs, £T. 1,000,000; Monopolies, £T. 1,000,000; Stamps, £T. 500,000; Direct taxes, £T. 1,000,000; Miscellaneous receipts, £T. 423,000.

3. As will be seen from the table, however, the total amount of the estimated expenditure for the year 1935-36 of £T. 47,600,000 is £T. 10,807,091 in excess of the revised estimate of expenditure for the current year.

I have, &c.

PERCY LORAINE

E 2705 2705 44 No. 48

Sir P. Loraine to Sir John Simon (Received May 2)

No. 204

Angora, *April* 27, 1935

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to inform you that the International Alliance of Women for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship held its twelfth congress at Istanbul from the 18th to 24th April. The Meeting took place at the Yildiz Palace. Meetings of the various committees had taken place on the previous days.

2. Some 300 delegates from the different countries took part in the congress. The British delegation under the presidency of Mrs. Corbett Ashby, who was also president of the congress, was the most numerous consisting of 21 delegates with 7 alternates. Forty delegates for the United States, 21 delegates with 7 alternates, twenty delegates for the United Kingdom, 10 delegates from Austria, 3 from India, one from South Africa, New Zealand, and Turkey. The Turkish delegation numbered twelve with as many reserves, and there was a large deputation from Egypt under the presidency of Mrs. Huda Charaoui. Two organisations of the League of Nations were represented, Princess Radziwill attending on behalf of the Office of Intellectual Co-operation, and Mr. Morette the only male delegate on behalf of the International Labour Office, which he is at present visiting.

3. At the opening session the congress was welcomed by the Vali of Constantinople and the president of the Union of Turkish Women, who was also president of the Turkish delegation. The latter, speaking in excellent French, proposed a toast to the nation of Ataturk in resuming the Turkish women had found their proper place in the world. Emancipation had not been gained by Turkish women as a privilege, but as a right, and they were determined to maintain their position. Turkey was the Turkish people's own country, and all the rights which they were at present enjoying were solely due to the wisdom and foresight of Ataturk. A message of thanks and appreciation was telegraphed to Ataturk on the first day of the congress to which a suitable reply was received.

4. At the various plenary sessions and open committee meetings which followed, the delegates discussed such diverse subjects as the political, economic, social and legal rights of women, co-operation between women of the East and West, the present economic situation, slavery and the condition of women under different forms of government. Resolutions were adopted on all these subjects.

5. The delegate from Jamaica, who was coloured, had an outstanding personal success during the meeting on co-operation between East and West. In this she gave an eloquent description of the development of Jamaica and the progress of her people from slavery to complete freedom, pointing to the contrast between the lot of coloured women in Jamaica and of those in America and Africa. The question of the establishment of equal moral standards for men and women was introduced by Miss Nevans the British member of the Executive Committee who in forcible and unhesitating speech urged that traffic in women for the purposes of commerce and vice should be considered as legal offences and abolished as such, and that the regularisation of prostitution and all measures of oppression taken against women should be abolished. Princess Radziwill followed with a description of the work carried on by the League of Nations with the object of eradicating prostitution. The other principal speakers during the congress were Mlle. Miret who discussed the question of women in face of unemployment, Mme. Meyer Wentzel who dealt with co-operation between the sexes in social work, and Mlle. Wegg-Prosser who dealt with the rights of women and Mlle. Wegg-Prosser, the Chairman of the Executive Committee, who delivered an address on the activities

to the lack of hotel accommodation caused by the presence in the capital of the delegates of the Balkan *Entente* Economic Conference, the ladies returned to Constantinople the same evening.

I have &c.
PERCY LORAINE

P.S. Since writing the foregoing I have been informed that during her visit to Angora Mrs. Corbett Ashby definitely gained the impression that Ataturk had decided to dissolve the Union of Turkish Women. This had made a very unfavourable impression on her and she felt that the alliance had been made to hold its congress in Turkey under false pretences.

P. L.

E 2766 919 44. No. 49

Sir P. Loraine (Angora) to Sir John Simon (Received May 2)

(No. 267)

Angora, April 27, 1935.

Sir,

I have the honour to report that while the receipt of the despatch No. 193 of the 1st May from your Excellency was awaited as to ascertain the views of the Turkish Government, I took the opportunity of discussing with the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs the subject matter of the despatch under reference.

2. I was thus able to ascertain at once how whether Hungary could be induced to withdraw from the League. M. Tevfik Rüstü Aras categorically denied that any such intention existed, but when I pressed him further he admitted that Hungary was under strong pressure to withdraw.

3. I then explained very briefly the gist of your despatch under reference, and asked whether the Turkish Government would be prepared to join with His Majesty's Government in making a joint declaration to the Council of the League of Nations, or whether it was their view that the Straits question should be dealt with by a separate conference between the Powers directly concerned. The Minister for Foreign Affairs has sought to establish a connexion between the Straits question and the Italian aggression in Abyssinia. He has also suggested that the Council of the League of Nations is impossible whether a new experiment should be attempted in the direction of the Joint Resolution of Stresa. I have not thought it necessary to discuss these matters with M. Aras, but I have confined myself to pressing him for a reply to the question which I had been instructed to put to him.

4. M. Aras has now informed me that the Turkish Government would prefer that the Straits question should be dealt with by a separate conference of the Powers directly concerned, and that they would be glad to receive an assurance that His Majesty's Government would support the Turkish claim to refortify the Straits at such a conference. He has also suggested that the Turkish Government would be glad to know whether His Majesty's Government would be prepared to join with them in a declaration to the effect that the Straits Convention of 1923 should be revised at a conference of the Powers directly concerned, and that pending the revision of the Convention the Turkish Government should be authorized to refortify the Straits.

5. I have explained to M. Aras that while considering the arrangements put forward by M. Aras it would be necessary to consider the Locarno settlement, your intention was to dissuade him from the view that it was impossible to raise the revision issue but to secure that it was in the view of His Majesty's Government inadvisable to do so in present circumstances.

6. I take it that your refusal to contemplate any enlargement of British commitments of the Locarno kind alluded to by M. Aras is although cognate a separate question inasmuch as it concerns His Majesty's Government alone, is it not?

7. May I be good enough to inform me whether in the two preceding paragraphs I have correctly interpreted what was in your mind. The matter is of some importance, as the likely event of M. Aras reverting again to the question of conversations with me.

I have &c.
PERCY LORAINE

E 2730 10 44 No. 50

Sir John Simon to Sir P. Loraine (Angora)

(No. 202)

Sir, *Foreign Office, May 2, 1935.*

As I informed your Excellency in my telegram No. 43 of the 30th April, Colonel Woods, commercial secretary to His Majesty's Embassy, accompanied Mr. E. A. Griffiths of the Board of Trade leaves to-day for Angora for the purpose of resuming commercial discussions with the Turkish Government.

2. Opportunity has been taken of Colonel Woods's brief visit to London to discuss with him the more detailed points arising out of the Turkish counter-proposals, a copy of which was enclosed in your despatch No. 156 of the 4th April. You will observe that the accompanying copy of a memorandum prepared by the Board of Trade after preliminary discussion with Colonel Woods, gives rise to considerable difficulty and raises the question of the necessity for conclusion of a document which, as we understand from your telegram No. 71 of the 22nd April, it is proposed by His Majesty's Government should be initialled by persons not fully conversant with the views of the Board of Trade. I feel sure that Mr. Griffiths will himself wish to explain to you personally the difficulties with which he is confronted in this connexion.

3. It is presumed that the Angora Chamber of Deputies will not be prepared to ratify any convention which does not meet the wishes of the Turkish counter-proposals, and it is important that the Turkish Government should be made aware of the difficulties which stand in the way of the acceptance of the Turkish proposals as far as possible. His Majesty's Government would therefore be glad to know whether you consider that it would be worth while for Colonel Woods to proceed to Angora in order to discuss with the Turkish Government the points raised by Mr. Griffiths, or whether you think that the matter could be settled by correspondence.

4. In this connexion I feel it necessary to draw your attention to the fact that the Turkish counter-proposals, as they stand, would appear to be open to serious objection on the ground that they would appear to be inconsistent with the provisions of Article 13 of the Treaty of Lausanne, which provides that the Straits Convention may be revised only with the consent of all the signatories.

5. As you will be aware from the enclosures in my despatches Nos. 193 and 194 of the 1st May, His Majesty's Government desire that the agreement which, should be arrived at, should be drawn up in English and in French, and that, if possible, negotiations with the Turkish Government should take place in London. They would be glad to know whether the Turkish Government would be willing to adhere to the understanding arrived at between the United Kingdom Government and the Angora Government in the course of the conversations which took place in London in the month of February last, as recorded in the Minutes of the Meeting held on the 1st March, 1935, which was communicated to you on the 14th September, 1934, and which was confirmed in the despatch to you of the 14th September, 1934, closed in my despatch No. 193 of the 1st May, were copies of the draft of two texts which His Majesty's Government would regard as suitable for this purpose.

I am &c.
JOHN SIMON

Enclosure in No. 50

DRAFT MEMORANDUM

Turkish Counter-Proposals of April 1935

[Text of Articles as in No. 13]

ARTICLE I

Agreed

The Turks have contended that the provisions of this article apply only to commodities in the United Kingdom. We shall be able to secure Turkey duty for goods mentioned in Lord Lytton's list of goods mentioned in

the Turkish List K what are reserved to countries having clearing agreements and in addition we shall be able to import goods on Turkish List X (mainly machinery imported under ministerial permit) on terms of equality with clearing agreement countries and goods on List S (unrestricted items) will automatically enter free of all restrictions. As regards List K ("scramble" quota list), the United Kingdom will be eligible for a share in the general quota allocation. It seems to mean that we shall enjoy the regime applicable in general to countries with which Turkey has clearing agreements and the wording should be made clear on this point. We should however enjoy concessions specially granted to particular countries of Lists I and II proposed in our agreement.

It is obviously to prevent the talks modifying the general regime in such circumstances that there is little fault to find with List I concessions, but in general it would seem desirable to attempt to secure assured supplies for the two items which do not appear in either list, Wood Wools, given years that any tariff concessions are granted by the Turkish Government is primarily with the hope of securing any better treatment as regards quotas. The fact that it was possible that in the absence of firm assurances on these points the Turkish authorities might subsequently withdraw some of the items in List I or reduce the proposed quotas.

The object of the Government in the proposed agreement will be to secure the removal of the present restrictions on the import from the United Kingdom into Turkey of goods and the unfreezing of frozen credits in Turkey in respect of the sale of goods and exports to Turkey. It is to be noted that the Turkish Government have attempted to expand the proposed list of items on which the Turkish authorities might be asked to grant £20,000 worth of credit to be considered.

The effect of the agreement would be to place them outside the proposed quota list. It was suggested that it would be necessary to secure the right to import such goods from the country with, say, six months' notice and at the same time to secure the right to export coal, which is now prohibited.

Article 2

Comment

This is an impossible proposal and must stand.

(a) *Quota Restrictions.* We have not yet given a country a definite undertaking that we would not impose quotas on any of their goods.

The proposal is to obtain from us a definite undertaking as regards the quota treatment of their goods and in return to give a reciprocal undertaking of some kind as to our part. We ought to offer undertakings similar to those we have given to other countries in respect of the agreements.

Our object is to get eggs which is the case of difficulty a separate list which is attached.

(b) *Exchange Restrictions.* It is a new suggestion that we should undertake not to impose any exchange restrictions particularly as Turkey is imposing exchange restrictions against us. Under the proposed agreement it would not be wise for us to enter into such restrictions, because they would result in returning to import controls for goods from Turkey. We should take the view that in the circumstances an undertaking is quite unnecessary.

Article 3

Comment

Presumably the meaning of the condition in this article is "provided that goods are not prohibited and the importation of which into Turkey is regulated by

Suggests that the Turkish Government and customs authorities will look favourably on [illegible] for permit in so far as the goods are not [illegible] short term credit basis. I will need to exercise caution.

Article 4

The Turkish goods enumerated in List I (free of duty) re —

	Present duty
Hazel nuts	10 per cent *ad valorem*
Figs and fig cake	10s. 6d. per cwt.
Tanning materials	10 per cent *ad valorem*
Mohair	Free
Unprepared skins of all kinds	Free, except goat skin 10 per cent (?)
Walnut logs	10 per cent *ad valorem*
Box wood	10 per cent *ad valorem*
Building timber of all kinds	10 per cent *ad valorem* (not further prepared than sawn)
Minerals	
Chrome, copper, antimony, emery, &c.	Chrome, copper and antimony ores free

[illegible] Article 4 of the Turkish tariff [illegible]
[illegible] Article 4 of the Turkish tariff [illegible]

The Turkish goods enumerated in List R receive [illegible] duty are

	[illegible]	Turkish [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The Ambassadors speech was attractive and avoided a high tariff with a bargain to be struck but specific suggestions were not put forward. Our tariff is however already low and the only items on which reduction of duty might be possible are gasoline, motor cars and shell. Of our trade with Turkey 35 per cent is controlled by Jews (16 per cent raisins (23 per cent) and tobacco 16 per cent). Many years ago a Committee of duty and our experts in the Ambassadors present visit, income our duty on raisins.

As regards the Ambassadors last point it is a little difficult to see what further concessions we can offer to United Kingdom goods which will not be of material benefit to the country in general but to the tariff which we seek to remove. It is difficult to see how the planting of a vine will be of benefit to the cultivator of Smyrna raisins or Cyprus wine. We may therefore ask ourselves if the Turks are sufficiently interested in the trade with the United Kingdom to be worth £20 000 to be given to them.

Article 5. We agree that the question of concessions should be left for separate discussion but it is doubtful whether the interests will allow us to withdraw the preferential Empire rates on goods exported to the United Kingdom.

Article 6

Comment

Under the Ottoman Empire the Imperial Ottoman Bank was the recipient of the customs duties collected by the Turkish Government. By the Treaty of Lausanne the Turkish Government undertook to pay the customs duties collected at the ports to the Central Bank of Turkey. The Turkish Government has not carried out this part of the Treaty and the Central Bank has been in liquidation for some years. The Turkish Government has refused to pay the Bank the customs duties collected at the ports and the Bank has brought an action against the Turkish Government in the Turkish Courts. The Bank has obtained judgment for the amount of the customs duties collected at the ports but has not been able to enforce the judgment.

We propose to insert a provision in the Treaty that the Turkish Government will pay the Central Bank of Turkey the amount of the customs duties collected at the ports and that the Bank will withdraw its action against the Turkish Government. It would be difficult to draft an effective provision.

The Turkish Government has agreed to pay the amount of the customs duties collected at the ports to the Central Bank of Turkey but has refused to pay the Bank the interest which has accrued on the amount of the customs duties collected at the ports. The Bank has brought an action against the Turkish Government in the Turkish Courts for the interest which has accrued on the amount of the customs duties collected at the ports. The Bank has obtained judgment for the amount of the interest but has not been able to enforce the judgment.

We propose to insert a provision in the Treaty that the Turkish Government will pay the Central Bank of Turkey the amount of the interest which has accrued on

The Turks will no doubt take the point that in the absence of a list, their quota arrangements may be upset. In that event rather than attempt to prepare a list we might accept the quota arrangements envisaged in Article I as the limiting factor.

The Turkish goods in List C are:

	Value of exports from Turkey in 1933	Total value of imports from Turkey in 1933
	£'000 sterling	£'000 sterling
Opium	562	72
Fresh fruit	16	0·1
Dried vegetables	7·6	0·1
Tobacco	2,871	35
Wines and spirits	1·6	
Eggs	874	1·0
Vegetable oil-yielding materials	8·9	1·7
Currants	16	
	5,357	111

The total exports from Turkey in 1933 were £17,247,000 sterling, of which £1,635,000 to the United Kingdom.

The Turkish Government have agreed to formal discussions on trade questions, and we ought to be able to get quotas fixed.

Apart altogether from the fact that the Turks are the most likely people to protect the United Kingdom's export interests elsewhere, it would be very difficult to explain to the Turks why we should not be prepared to extend to them the same treatment as we are giving to Greece, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria. Turkey is the most important market for United Kingdom exports in the Near East, and it is understood that the Turkish Government are anxious to secure a treaty.

Eggs are added to List C as there is some hope for expansion of the trade in this article.

[illegible] claims about potash arrangements [illegible] stated that Mr. Woods has ascertained that a month's notice of imposition of quotas should be possible. It is perhaps desirable that we should ask in respect of exports of potash a good deal more than we are being asked to concede on imports into Turkey.

It is not clear whether the proposal to impose quotas should not be regarded as a further step that the parties might take in the future, or whether the latter is to be precluded from taking such a step. The preference we get from the quotas might be offset by the loss of our freedom to withdraw from the treaty.

We should not be sure that United Kingdom interests engaging in competition with the Turks get 10 per cent. and not 7½ per cent. of the value of the Turkish produce they handle.

Article 9

Comment

This article will have to be redrafted in a form which will safeguard the general preference.

Article 10

Comment

Up to the present we have arranged that all our trade agreements cannot be terminated before the end of 1936. It is for consideration whether the list of the parcels of negotiation of the present year should be extended so as to run to the end of 1937.

[illegible] whether Article 10 should be given [illegible] preferences [illegible] presumably we could speak with [illegible].

[illegible] should provide for the operation of the Ottawa Agreements Act, and [illegible] that during the [illegible] the relevant determination of the agreement

Other Matters

1. *Outstanding Commercial Debts*

Some arrangement will be necessary in regard to provision of exchange for payment of debts arising from the importation of United Kingdom goods into Turkey prior to the coming into force of the new agreement.

2. *Control of Exports to Turkey*

His Majesty's Ambassador has strongly urged that measures should be taken to check a rush of exports to Turkey from the United Kingdom. It is not in Turkey's interest to check imports (apart from protective measures). She knows that goods are cheap in the United Kingdom, and will probably buy large quantities. The Turks have already refused to adopt a system on the German model, and they are not willing to accept a joint committee in Turkey as a scheme of control.

Export control by the United Kingdom is out of the question, and all that seems left is propaganda for the publication of a statement showing exactly what the agreement means in practice in this respect, and the publication each month of the amount of the claims for payment by the Central Bank out of Account "A" which are outstanding.

Export Bounties on Exported Goods

By arrangement with us 50 per cent. of the value of certain goods exported, established by the Central Bank of Turkey, pending settlement under the new agreement.

Extension to United Kingdom of Relief from Restrictions granted to Other Countries

His Majesty's Ambassador points out that there is no provision for extending to the United Kingdom the relief from restrictions which Turkey may make to countries having agreements with her.

Comment

I should be inclined to leave this matter alone. Even in the case of countries which have denounced treaties the treatment they receive in Turkey is not identical. In any case United States trade still receives unrestricted. Any clause that would be drafted to meet the situation must therefore be very complicated, and lead to lengthy discussion.

Continuance of 1930 Commercial Treaty

The Turks have already expressed their willingness to renew the treaty with the exception of Article 16 (which will in effect be replaced by the new commercial agreement). The Foreign Office Legal Department is preparing a draft exchange of notes.

Draft)

Quota Turkish Discussions

Facts

The import of eggs [illegible] into the United Kingdom has been the subject of regulation by voluntary agreement since March 1933. For the current quarter His Majesty's Government has declared its desire to secure a reduction in imports. Eggs landed from foreign countries to an aggregate of 10 per cent. less than the imports during the corresponding quarter of 1933. Imports of eggs from Turkey have in the past been negligible, though they have shown a tendency to increase during the last three years. Recent figures of imports of eggs in shell from Turkey are as follows:

	Great Hundreds
1930	24
1931	
1932	720
1933	1,968
1934	66,144

But it the policy of the Government has been to ask these countries which could be regarded as its guidant supporters to observe a standstill when other countries have been subjected to cuts of varying severity up to a maximum of 12 per cent During the second quarter of 1934 however practically the whole of the 19 increased quantities for it ever came in from Turkey (but it was not possible therefore for the second quarter of this year to leave imports from Turkey at standstill 1934 At the same time, it was desired to avoid inflicting unnecessary hardship in the case of a voluntary arrangement of this kind and the Turkish Government have therefore been asked to limit their exports to the United Kingdom in the second quarter of this year to 20 000 gross hundredweights

It is probable that the position of imports in the current quarter will be discussed at Ankara and it might be that some concession is necessary to improve the Turkish export trade but it does not seem right to press for a substantial increase of the figure proposed such as 100 000 cwts having regard to the fact that we have undertaken to regulate imports and so intend not to obtain a substantial quarter

So far as the Turkish Government is concerned the position is that at the time of the report of the Great Britain Reorganisation Commission for eggs and poultry [illegible] it was thought possibly necessary to impose a duty of 15 per cent ad valorem on the imports of eggs in the shell of the kind at present coming from Turkey and also to prohibit the importation of eggs in the shell for consumption in the future but in regard to eggs in the shell the Turkish Government have since agreed to a quota of 1 000 000 cwts per annum and have undertaken to limit their exports to the United Kingdom to that quantity and to allocate it between the various ports of shipment in accordance with the wishes of the Great Britain Reorganisation Commission as to the seasonal incidence of imports Turkey has also undertaken to prohibit the importation of eggs in the shell for consumption in Turkey except from countries which are at present supplying the United Kingdom with eggs in the shell and to limit the quantities so imported from any country to the quantity which that country supplied to the United Kingdom in the year ended 31st July 1934

E 2918 919 44 No 53

Sir P Loraine to Sir John Simon (Received May 9)

(No 11)
Telegraphic *Constantinople May 9, 1935*

CONSTANTINOPLE immediately preceding telegram

I hope you will be able to speak to him some time this more so because he thinks that in April his purpose was misunderstood and that but for that misunderstanding the reservations need not have been applied and conversations could have followed My impression is that for administrative purposes a promise that this question will be considered discussed would suffice

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E 2971 236 44 No 54

Sir P [illegible] to Sir John Simon (Received May 14)

No 21)
Sir, *Pera May 3, 1935*

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith with reference to my telegram No 31 the text of a memorandum and correspondence that has passed between the Turkish Government and the Ottoman Railway Company regarding the latter's request for the extension of the concession for working the railway from Afion Karahissar to Angora due to expire on 31st May by Mr Ali Cenkaya Minister of Public Works and Mr Robert Vernon representing the company the agreement which is finally approved by the Council of Ministers bears signature

2 In a letter to Mr Vernon Agency dated the 2nd May states that the purchase price agreed on is £T 27 500 and adds that the conclusion of this agreement was strongly urged on the ground of the prestige of the State and the satisfaction which would be caused by the *Revenue* of Constantinople to see a great British concern after the Ministry of Public Works in a successful position that the Turkish Government had been able to establish it was [illegible] gave notice that it would not renew the concession and that it would be taken over by the State on the 31st May 1935 The letter also stated that Constantinople Mr Vernon was a member of the [illegible] Council that the purchase price as fixed by the Valuation Agency was correct It is noted that the annuities [illegible] by annual payments representing interest sinking fund and depreciation of £ 40 700 payable in sterling That these payments the Minister of Finance will secure funds known as Turkish Debt Bonds 1933 bearing interest at 7 per cent payable in sterling which are not guaranteed by any outside Government The Turkish Government have the option of reducing the period of payment if they so desire by increasing the amount of the annuities

4 If the proposed agreement is approved the exchange of letters dealing with the ongoing commitments and undertakings amounting to £T 170 000 for which sterling will be granted on compensation lists [illegible] that the export of figs and raisins to a maximum value of £T 17 000 drive of normal sales of cereals sultanas rugs and carpets a determinable total amount of export

5 Mr Vernon stated that two objectionable features of this arrangement were that

(a) The company are given only until the end of 1935 to complete the [illegible] production of their stock of carpets
(b) The compensation operations are limited to exports to the United Kingdom

Mr Vernon made it quite clear that the acceptance of the agreement by his company Mr Vernon intends to [illegible] that they intend to [illegible] the period of 1936 but only for the time [illegible] The free to export to any country of [illegible] but [illegible] in the British Empire British mandated territories Egypt and the United States of America

6 The concession is [illegible] by the Grand National Assembly and [illegible] of the holders of the railway company It entails [illegible] the whole undertaking on the 1st January and taking over the assets on the 1st June It is not entitled by that date it automatically lapses

7 It is doubtful whether the agreement can be ratified by the shareholders by the 1st June, as a minimum notice of three weeks has to be given before an extraordinary general meeting can be convened, and an order in court must also be applied for and granted The company will however, close its accounts on the 31st May and run the railway as from the 1st June on behalf of the Turkish Government

8 I am sending a copy of this despatch to the Department of Overseas Trade and to His Majesty's consul-general at Smyrna

I have &c
PERCY LORAINE

E 2918 919 44 No 55

Sir P Loraine to Sir John Simon (Received May 14)

No 11)
Telegraphic *Constantinople May 13, 1935*

MY telegram No 10 and my despatch No 231

I have discussed [illegible] with Mr Vlassopoulos and I feel at the last moment I should like briefly to [illegible] on the [illegible] of the [illegible] reports to

1 Question of withdrawal by Turkish Government [illegible] from the Straits Does it [illegible] with or relinquish [illegible] as to the [illegible] Straits [illegible] or exemptions for [illegible] States

2 It would be well to provide [illegible] for [illegible] of Turkish [illegible] in the Straits should [illegible] the [illegible] of the Straits [illegible] Does it [illegible] the [illegible] as to [illegible] the [illegible] present [illegible]

3 [illegible] the [illegible] between the United Kingdom [illegible] and Turkey [illegible] with a view to [illegible]

Mr Vlassopoulos suggested [illegible] of the opening [illegible] Mediterranean [illegible] determined [illegible] Black Sea [illegible] Commission [illegible] [illegible] Montreux [illegible] Mediterranean powers [illegible] Montreux [illegible] Turkey [illegible] Black Sea [illegible] Straits [illegible] Mediterranean [illegible] Black Sea [illegible] Straits [illegible] Mediterranean [illegible] Black Sea [illegible] Straits [illegible] Mediterranean

Ironu declared the congress open and the President of the Republic who, taken his seat on the body of the hall amongst the members, rose to make a speech

3 In his speech he recalled previous meetings of the congress. The first was under the menace of the home authorities and of outside Powers. In 1927 we were to establish ourselves victorious from the struggle with the revolt in the Eastern provinces and that of 1931 marking the definite establishment of inter-party confidence. The present congress was, he said, taking place in a country in the process of development. M. Ataturk then traced the history of the past few years, laying special stress on the reorganisation of the Army, the Navy and the Air Force, on the progress in Turkish education and

4 In the course of his speech, which was translated at length in the press, he said that the Government intended to ask the Grand National Assembly to ratify the Montreux Convention regarding the Straits. He referred to the Italo-Abyssinian war, and to the Italian occupation of Ethiopia, which he described as a flagrant violation of the Covenant of the League of Nations. He stressed the importance of the Balkan Pact and of the Saadabad Pact between Turkey, Iran, Iraq and Afghanistan, and referred to the friendly relations existing between Turkey and Soviet Russia. He expressed pride in the enthusiastic response of the Turkish people to the appeal of His Majesty's Government for the restoration of Abyssinian independence. He then referred to the Italian Government's attempts to secure the support of Turkey in the event of a European war, and declared that Turkey would remain faithful to her obligations under the Covenant of the League of Nations.

I have &c.
PERCY LORAINE

No. 37

E 3037 3037 44

Sir P. Loraine (Angora) to Viscount Halifax (Received May 16)

No. 230 Saving

Angora, May 11, 1935

SIXTH Grand National Assembly opened its session on May 1st. In my despatch No. 171 Saving of 1933 details were given of the elaborate precautions which had been taken to provide adequate protection against the danger of assassination which the Government thought existed at that time. Owing to the waning hostility of the Opposition and the consequent diminished danger of assassination, these precautions were relaxed on the present occasion. *Tanin* stated on the 7th May that only two tickets had been issued to Members of the Diplomatic Corps and that these were for Mr. Ismet Inonu and myself. Nevertheless, I was informed by the Chief of Police that, in addition to the usual police arrangements, a number of plain clothes men had been posted in the public galleries of the Assembly.

2 The *Republican* of the 6th May published certain details giving the number of the persons who had attended the opening ceremony. Comparative figures and certain other details were also given. The last part of the speech dealt with the recent flight of Kurdish insurgents from Persia into Turkish territory. The Government had decided to grant an amnesty to those of the insurgents who had not been guilty of murder or other serious crimes, and to allow them to settle in the Vilayets of Mus and Bitlis. The Government had also decided to grant an amnesty to the rebels who had been responsible for the Kurdish revolt of 1925, with the exception of Seid Riza, Mehmed Sherif Effendi, Halid Beg and Said Nuri. Seid Riza and Mehmed Sherif Effendi were executed in Angora on the 15th May, 1925, and Halid Beg and Said Nuri were executed in Diarbekir on the 29th May, 1925. Fifteen persons were sentenced to death and executed in Diarbekir on the 28th June, 1925.

3 The *Republican* of the 6th May also contained details giving the number of the persons who had attended the opening ceremony. Comparative figures and certain other details were also given. The last part of the speech dealt with the recent flight of Kurdish insurgents from Persia into Turkish territory. The Government had decided to grant an amnesty to those of the insurgents who had not been guilty of murder or other serious crimes, and to allow them to settle in the Vilayets of Mus and Bitlis. The Government had also decided to grant an amnesty to the rebels who had been responsible for the Kurdish revolt of 1925, with the exception of Seid Riza, Mehmed Sherif Effendi, Halid Beg and Said Nuri. Seid Riza and Mehmed Sherif Effendi were executed in Angora on the 15th May, 1925, and Halid Beg and Said Nuri were executed in Diarbekir on the 29th June, 1925. Fifteen persons were sentenced to death and executed in Diarbekir on the 28th June, 1925. Fifteen persons were sentenced to death and executed in Diarbekir on the 28th June, 1925.

3 The *Republican* of the 8th May published a message from Angora stating that the Minister of the Interior had left Ankara for Isparta in order to enquire into a fracas said to have taken place in a town. The incidents in question, according to this message, were not customary but merely isolated cases of excess on the part of certain rebels. Similar incidents appear to have occurred at Brusa where eighteen persons are stated to have been arrested on the 7th May and 21 on the 8th in the same neighbourhood.

4 Whatever may be the truth underlying these various reports, the semi-official *Ulus* and Anatolian Agency have hitherto maintained a discreet reserve on the whole subject.

I have &c.
PERCY LORAINE

No. 38

E 2918 919 44

Sir P. Loraine (Angora) to Viscount Halifax (Received May 16)

No. 228 Saving

Angora, May 11, 1935

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith [illegible] Nos. 267 and 271 Saving of the 6th and 7th May, 1935, from the Consul-General at Smyrna, reporting the arrival at that port of the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Minister of Public Works, who had been sent by the Government to meet the Italian Minister for Colonies, Signor Lessona, on his return journey from Italian Somaliland. Signor Lessona, who had been accompanied on his journey by the Italian Consul-General at Smyrna, was met by the Turkish Ministers on the Italian steamer [illegible] on the arrival of the latter at Smyrna on the 6th May. The Turkish Ministers remained on board the Italian steamer for about an hour and a half, and had a long conversation with Signor Lessona. Signor Lessona then left Smyrna by train for Rome.

2 Your Excellency will observe that, while the Turkish Government have taken every precaution to avoid any appearance of ostentation in the reception of Signor Lessona, the Turkish Press has given considerable prominence to the visit. The Turkish Government have also taken care to inform the Turkish Press that the conversations between Signor Lessona and the Turkish Ministers were of a purely friendly character, and that no political questions were discussed. The Turkish Press has also been instructed to refrain from publishing any comments on the visit.

3 The Turkish Government have also taken steps to inform the Italian Government that the Turkish Government have no objection to the passage through the Straits of Italian warships proceeding to the Red Sea, provided that the Italian Government inform the Turkish Government of the number and tonnage of the warships in question. The Italian Government have, however, not availed themselves of this offer, and have instead requested the Turkish Government to allow the Italian warships to pass through the Straits without prior notification. The Turkish Government have agreed to this request.

4 You are correct in your conjecture that, while nothing definite has been said, the arrangements put forward by Mr. Aras in connection with the Italo-Abyssinian dispute have been based on a revision of the Lausanne Straits Convention. Mr. Aras has, however, made it clear that the Turkish Government do not intend to raise the question of the Straits at the present moment, and that they have no desire to do so. They are, however, prepared to discuss the question with His Majesty's Government. The Turkish Government have also taken steps to inform the Italian Government that they are prepared to discuss the question of the Straits with the Italian Government, and that they have no objection to the passage through the Straits of Italian warships proceeding to the Red Sea, provided that the Italian Government inform the Turkish Government of the number and tonnage of the warships in question. The Italian Government have, however, not availed themselves of this offer, and have instead requested the Turkish Government to allow the Italian warships to pass through the Straits without prior notification. The Turkish Government have agreed to this request.

5 Your Excellency will observe that, while the Turkish Government have taken every precaution to avoid any appearance of ostentation in the reception of Signor Lessona, the Turkish Press has given considerable prominence to the visit. The Turkish Government have also taken care to inform the Turkish Press that the conversations between Signor Lessona and the Turkish Ministers were of a purely friendly character, and that no political questions were discussed. The Turkish Press has also been instructed to refrain from publishing any comments on the visit.

6 The Turkish Government have also taken steps to inform the Italian Government that the Turkish Government have no objection to the passage through the Straits of Italian warships proceeding to the Red Sea, provided that the Italian Government inform the Turkish Government of the number and tonnage of the warships in question. The Italian Government have, however, not availed themselves of this offer, and have instead requested the Turkish Government to allow the Italian warships to pass through the Straits without prior notification. The Turkish Government have agreed to this request.

7 Your Excellency will observe that, while the Turkish Government have taken every precaution to avoid any appearance of ostentation in the reception of Signor Lessona, the Turkish Press has given considerable prominence to the visit. The Turkish Government have also taken care to inform the Turkish Press that the conversations between Signor Lessona and the Turkish Ministers were of a purely friendly character, and that no political questions were discussed. The Turkish Press has also been instructed to refrain from publishing any comments on the visit.

6 As regards the reservation which the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs formulated at the meeting of the Council on the 17th April and to which reference is made in your telegram No. 110 of the 9th May, there seems to be ground for the Turkish Government's assumption that their consent would necessarily be required to any modification of the Treaties of Neuilly, Trianon or Sant Germain. Such a course would seem only to be called for if the provisions of those treaties were affected by way of article 19 of the Covenant of the League. But we (Mr. Vaughan) pressed upon him the view that if the matter discussed at Lisbon were notified to Turkey would be difficult to assert that the provisions of the Straits Convention, to the preparatives were parties, were affected. Such a question should be considered by the Montreux Conference, all the parties to which would be consulted.

7 I enclose a copy of a note from the Netherlands Minister dated 4th May last and of the reply which Mr. Eden has returned to it, stating that His Majesty's Government would be prepared to support the proposal that the Straits Convention should be revised by the Montreux Conference, but that they would not be prepared to take the initiative in calling that Conference. I have informed the Netherlands Minister that a similar reply has been returned to the Greek proposal.

I have, &c.
JOHN SIMON

E 3360 2765 44 — No. 59

Sir L. Oliphant (Sofia) to Sir John Simon (Received May 10)

No. 237

Sofia, May 7, 1935

Sir,

I HAVE the honour, with reference to the despatch No. 204 of the 27th April, to submit herewith copies of the Law of Parliamentary Elections and the Law on the Structure and Working of the Chamber of Deputies to which the latter refers.

I have, &c.
PERCY LORAINE

E 3369 3037 44 — No. 60

Sir P. Loraine (Angora) to Sir John Simon (Received May 21)

(No. 252)

Angora, May 21, 1935

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith a list of the Board of Directors of the Ottoman Bank for the year 1935, in accordance with the request contained in your despatch No. 251 of the 24th May. Should you require any further information on this subject, I would refer you to the Annual Report of the Bank for 1934, a copy of which was forwarded to you with my despatch No. 1 of the 2nd January last.

I have, &c.
PERCY LORAINE

correspondent of the *Times* that what had happened there was not of a political character of any importance, and that, while the shooting had followed the arrest of Sadi Irkad *alias* Bedjazarian, who was in open contumacy with a long record extending over thirty years, the persons in the subsequent fighting were only a few thirty or forty ignorant obscurantists who were easily overawed.

2 The *Times* of the 20th May announced that M. de Scavenius had come to the Government's help at Ayda and ordered from Sokia south of Smyrna to Ayda seven armoured motor-lorries for the conveyance of troops. The Secretary of State will have seen that

I have, &c.
PERCY LORAINE

E 3342 919 44 — No. 61

Sir John Simon (Foreign Office) to Sir P. Loraine (Angora)

No. 248

Foreign Office, May 31, 1935.

Sir,

WITH reference to your despatch No. 228 of the 18th May, I have to inform you that the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs, during the course of the recent Council of the League at Geneva, referred to the question of the Straits Convention.

2 You will recollect that in your interview with the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs on the 8th May, you informed him that His Majesty's Government would be glad to pass the Turkish Government's proposal for the revision of the Straits Convention to the Montreux Conference, but that they would not themselves take the initiative in calling that Conference. You will recollect that on that occasion you also informed him that His Majesty's Government would be prepared to support the Netherlands proposal for the revision of the Straits Convention, but that they would not themselves take the initiative in calling that Conference.

I have, &c.
JOHN SIMON

E 3583 188 44 — No. 62

Sir P. Loraine (Angora) to Sir John Simon (Received June 11)

No. 259

Angora, June 1, 1935

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to inform you that the opening on the 24th May of the sixth Congress of the Turkish Nationalist League (the Party Mr. Ismet Inonu presides over) which has called so much attention to the general move Turkey from the political point of view, is [illegible]

2 After stressing the fact that the organisation and duties of the League, as stipulated at the present moment, the part of supervision and control [illegible] the services rendered to the country by the Party, which the last eight years had amassed [illegible] Reichsmarks, the Prime Minister proceeded to point out that [illegible] would seem to be [illegible] of economy of 768,680 [illegible] Turkish [illegible] after having flown over [illegible] ought to drop its bombs. The effects of bombs dropped from [illegible] were [illegible] [illegible] which would be produced [illegible] were [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

proof of Turkey's loyal policy was her constant effort to establish solid friendships with all her neighbours and to create absolute confidence. This fact alone was enough to prove the purely defensive and humanitarian character of her policy. But it would be a grave error to suppose that the goodwill of which she gave proof could dispense her from the necessity of assuring her national defence on that sure basis which alone could give full scope to war. In order that lofty ideals should find their application it was indispensable that they should be accompanied by measures assuring the defence of the country. The defensive strength of Turkey might be very precious in the interests of peace. But it was not in her power to prevent the events which followed that period.

3. The Council has already made allowance to the considerable increases made by the Turkish Government in the sums which should be paid by Turkey in order to provide for the debt to the Ottoman Public Debt Administration. [illegible] has won [illegible] Spain [illegible] 40 million francs for which sum [illegible] the present settlement. [illegible] Turkey to take possession of the [illegible] and will [illegible] position [illegible] Turkey [illegible] [illegible] was the subject [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Turkey No. 1 (1934)

Agreement between His Majesty in respect of the United Kingdom and the Turkish Government respecting Trade and Payments (with Protocol and Protocol of Signature).

THE Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the Republic of Turkey, desiring to facilitate the commercial relations between the two countries and having regard to the exceptional economic conditions which have made it necessary for Turkey to apply to all other countries the principle of the balance of payments, have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE 1

(1) The United Kingdom goods enumerated in the first schedule to this agreement shall be permitted to be imported into Turkey without any restriction as to quantity. The United Kingdom goods enumerated in the second schedule to this agreement will be admitted into Turkey up to the quantities specified in the said schedule.

(2) United Kingdom goods other than those specified in the preceding paragraph will be admitted into Turkey up to the total amount of the sums paid into the Sterling Account in London by persons in Turkey who have purchased bills drawn on London in accordance with the provisions of Articles 6 and 7 of this agreement.

(3) All [illegible] goods which have been shipped from territories before the [illegible] of the present agreement, but which on that date are in transit to Turkey, shall be admitted into Turkey on the production of a certificate of origin issued by the competent authorities in the United Kingdom.

(4) All [illegible] goods which have been shipped from territories before the [illegible] of the present agreement, but which on that date are in transit to Turkey, shall be admitted into Turkey on the production of a certificate of origin issued by the competent authorities in the United Kingdom.

(5) Articles which are prohibited from importation into Turkey shall not be permitted to be imported into Turkey from the United Kingdom, whether they are the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom or not.

(6) Goods which are the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom shall not be permitted to be imported into Turkey from any country other than the United Kingdom, whether they are shipped direct or not.

(7) Without prejudice to the provisions of paragraph (1) of this Article, the importation into Turkey of goods the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom shall be subject to the provisions of Article 2 of the Protocol of Signature.

ARTICLE 2

The Government of the United Kingdom undertake that in the event of their receiving from the Government of Turkey any request for the grant of import licences for agricultural products of Turkey which would involve deductions between countries from permitted imports without first giving the Turkish Government an opportunity of discussing the matter with a view to the adaptation to Turkey's export trade of the arrangements for such imports.

ARTICLE 3

United Kingdom goods imported into Turkey by the Turkish Government or by the agency of the financial authorities in Turkey will be permitted to be imported into Turkey without any restriction as to quantity, provided that the importation of goods of this description is not prohibited under the general customs regime in force, it being understood that any necessary prior permit from the Turkish Government Department concerned is obtained.

ARTICLE 4

(1) The Turkish Government undertake to issue without delay all import licences for goods the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom which may be required for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of Article 1 of this agreement.

(2) The Turkish Government will consider sympathetically any proposals of the Government of the United Kingdom for replacing in whole or in part by specific duties any of the *ad valorem* duties or by an *ad valorem* duty any specific duty set out in the said schedule.

ARTICLE 5

(1) All United Kingdom goods exported to Turkey after the coming into force of the present agreement must, in order to be permitted to enter Turkey, be accompanied by a certificate of origin or duplicate conforming to the specimen annexed to this agreement issued by a Chamber of Commerce or other competent authority in the United Kingdom and visa'd by a Turkish consul.

(2) The certificate of origin will indicate the f.o.b. value of the goods in the United Kingdom.

(3) One copy of the certificate of origin will be stamped by the Turkish customs authorities at the Central Bank of Turkey and handed to the persons in the United Kingdom to whom the payments for the goods are due, in accordance with the provisions of Articles 6 and 7 of this agreement.

ARTICLE 6

(1) All trade transactions between persons in Turkey and persons in the United Kingdom shall be effected in Turkey pounds through the clearing account at the Central Bank of Turkey.

(2) Payments relating to trade transactions between persons in the United Kingdom and persons in Turkey shall be made in accordance with the provisions of the Agreement of the 1st April 1932, between His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and the Turkish Government, as modified by the Agreement of the 25th February 1933, and by the Exchange Agreement of the 9th February 1934.

(3) Sums due in respect of United Kingdom goods imported into Turkey under the provisions of paragraph (1) of Article 1 of this agreement.

(4) Sums due in respect of United Kingdom goods exported to Turkey before the coming into force of this agreement.

(5) Persons in Turkey who wish to purchase bills on London in order to make payments to persons in the United Kingdom in accordance with the provisions of this Article shall apply to the Central Bank of Turkey, which will, subject to the provisions of paragraph (6) of this Article, sell such bills to them at the rate of exchange ruling on the day of application, provided that the Central Bank of Turkey shall be entitled to refuse to sell bills in favour of persons who have not complied with the provisions of Article 5 of this agreement.

(6) The Turkish Government will, through the Central Bank of Turkey, sell bills on London to persons in Turkey who wish to make payments to persons in the United Kingdom in accordance with the provisions of this Article, provided that the Turkish Government shall be entitled to refuse to sell bills in favour of persons who have not complied with the provisions of Article 5 of this agreement.

(7) Persons in Turkey who wish to purchase bills on London in order to make payments to persons in the United Kingdom shall apply to the Central Bank of Turkey, which will, subject to the provisions of paragraph (6) of this Article, sell such bills to them at the rate of exchange ruling on the day of application, provided that the Central Bank of Turkey shall be entitled to refuse to sell bills in favour of persons who have not complied with the provisions of Article 5 of this agreement.

(8) Persons in Turkey who wish to purchase bills on London in order to make payments to persons in the United Kingdom shall apply to the Central Bank of Turkey, which will, subject to the provisions of paragraph (6) of this Article, sell such bills to them at the rate of exchange ruling on the day of application, provided that the Central Bank of Turkey shall be entitled to refuse to sell bills in favour of persons who have not complied with the provisions of Article 5 of this agreement.

(9) Persons in Turkey who wish to purchase bills on London in order to make payments to persons in the United Kingdom shall apply to the Central Bank of Turkey, which will, subject to the provisions of paragraph (6) of this Article, sell such bills to them at the rate of exchange ruling on the day of application, provided that the Central Bank of Turkey shall be entitled to refuse to sell bills in favour of persons who have not complied with the provisions of Article 5 of this agreement.

(10) Persons in Turkey who wish to purchase bills on London in order to make payments to persons in the United Kingdom shall apply to the Central Bank of Turkey, which will, subject to the provisions of paragraph (6) of this Article, sell such bills to them at the rate of exchange ruling on the day of application, provided that the Central Bank of Turkey shall be entitled to refuse to sell bills in favour of persons who have not complied with the provisions of Article 5 of this agreement.

(2) The Turkish Government will consider sympathetically any proposals of the Government of the United Kingdom for replacing in whole or in part by specific duties any of the *ad valorem* duties or by an *ad valorem* duty any specific duty set out in the said schedule.

ARTICLE 5

(1) All United Kingdom goods exported to Turkey after the coming into force of the present agreement must, in order to be permitted to enter Turkey, be accompanied by a certificate of origin or duplicate conforming to the specimen annexed to this agreement issued by a Chamber of Commerce or other competent authority in the United Kingdom and visa'd by a Turkish consul.

(2) The certificate of origin will indicate the f.o.b. value of the goods in the United Kingdom.

(3) One copy of the certificate of origin will be stamped by the Turkish customs authorities at the Central Bank of Turkey and handed to the persons in the United Kingdom to whom the payments for the goods are due, in accordance with the provisions of Articles 6 and 7 of this agreement.

ARTICLE 6

(1) All trade transactions between persons in Turkey and persons in the United Kingdom shall be effected in Turkey pounds through the clearing account at the Central Bank of Turkey.

(2) Payments relating to trade transactions between persons in the United Kingdom and persons in Turkey shall be made in accordance with the provisions of the Agreement of the 1st April 1932, between His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and the Turkish Government, as modified by the Agreement of the 25th February 1933, and by the Exchange Agreement of the 9th February 1934.

(3) Sums due in respect of United Kingdom goods imported into Turkey under the provisions of paragraph (1) of Article 1 of this agreement.

(4) Sums due in respect of United Kingdom goods exported to Turkey before the coming into force of this agreement.

(5) Persons in Turkey who wish to purchase bills on London in order to make payments to persons in the United Kingdom shall apply to the Central Bank of Turkey, which will, subject to the provisions of paragraph (6) of this Article, sell such bills to them at the rate of exchange ruling on the day of application, provided that the Central Bank of Turkey shall be entitled to refuse to sell bills in favour of persons who have not complied with the provisions of Article 5 of this agreement.

(6) The Turkish Government will, through the Central Bank of Turkey, sell bills on London to persons in Turkey who wish to make payments to persons in the United Kingdom in accordance with the provisions of this Article, provided that the Turkish Government shall be entitled to refuse to sell bills in favour of persons who have not complied with the provisions of Article 5 of this agreement.

(7) Persons in Turkey who wish to purchase bills on London in order to make payments to persons in the United Kingdom shall apply to the Central Bank of Turkey, which will, subject to the provisions of paragraph (6) of this Article, sell such bills to them at the rate of exchange ruling on the day of application, provided that the Central Bank of Turkey shall be entitled to refuse to sell bills in favour of persons who have not complied with the provisions of Article 5 of this agreement.

(8) Persons in Turkey who wish to purchase bills on London in order to make payments to persons in the United Kingdom shall apply to the Central Bank of Turkey, which will, subject to the provisions of paragraph (6) of this Article, sell such bills to them at the rate of exchange ruling on the day of application, provided that the Central Bank of Turkey shall be entitled to refuse to sell bills in favour of persons who have not complied with the provisions of Article 5 of this agreement.

(9) Persons in Turkey who wish to purchase bills on London in order to make payments to persons in the United Kingdom shall apply to the Central Bank of Turkey, which will, subject to the provisions of paragraph (6) of this Article, sell such bills to them at the rate of exchange ruling on the day of application, provided that the Central Bank of Turkey shall be entitled to refuse to sell bills in favour of persons who have not complied with the provisions of Article 5 of this agreement.

(10) Persons in Turkey who wish to purchase bills on London in order to make payments to persons in the United Kingdom shall apply to the Central Bank of Turkey, which will, subject to the provisions of paragraph (6) of this Article, sell such bills to them at the rate of exchange ruling on the day of application, provided that the Central Bank of Turkey shall be entitled to refuse to sell bills in favour of persons who have not complied with the provisions of Article 5 of this agreement.

ARTICLE 5

1. The Turkish Government will arrange that the persons in Turkey referred to in paragraph (1) of Article 7 of this agreement shall notify their respective debtors in the United Kingdom that the debts for which they are liable will be deemed to be duly satisfied by payment in accordance with that paragraph.

(2) The United Kingdom Government will take steps to bring the above procedure to the knowledge of the persons concerned in the United Kingdom and will use their influence to promote the general adoption of the procedure.

ARTICLE 9

The Central Bank of Turkey will at the end of each month supply to the Bank of England the United Kingdom sterling selected by the Central Bank of Turkey for the purposes of Article 7 of this agreement (or part, where part of the amounts deposited in the Central Bank in accordance with Article 6 of this agreement and of the proceeds still awaiting transfer to persons in the United Kingdom). The Bank of England in the United Kingdom will be authorised to convert this sterling into Turkish pounds at the rate specified in Annex A to the United Kingdom Government's Payments Agreement with Turkey.

ARTICLE 10

Any question which may arise as to whether any goods are goods which fall within the definition of "Turkish goods" contained in Article 1 of this agreement shall be determined by the Central Bank of Turkey.

ARTICLE 11

1. Subject to the provisions of paragraphs 2 and 3 of this Article the Turkish goods specified in the Schedule to this agreement which are imported into the United Kingdom from Turkey will be accorded treatment not less favourable than that accorded to like goods of any other foreign origin imported into the United Kingdom from Turkey.

2. The provisions of sub-paragraph (a) of the first paragraph of Article 7 of the Ottawa Agreement Act, 1932, which relate to the imposition of additional duties on goods imported into the United Kingdom from countries to which Ottawa Agreement preferences are granted, will not apply to the goods mentioned in the Schedule to this agreement.

3. The provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article will not prevent the imposition of any prohibition or restriction on the importation of any goods which may be imposed or determined under Part IV of the Import Duties Act, 1958, or which may be imposed under Part II of the Import Duties Act, 1932, or under any Act amending or extending either of those Acts.

ARTICLE 12

The Treaty of Commerce and Navigation signed at Angora on the 1st March, 1930, shall be brought to an end by the deletion of Article 16 and by the substitution of the following for the first two paragraphs of Article 29 thereof:—

Article 29

The present treaty shall be ratified and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Angora as soon as possible. It shall come into force immediately on the exchange of ratifications and shall remain in force until terminated by either of the contracting parties by a two months' notice given through the diplomatic channel, provided that no such notice shall take effect while the agreement signed at Angora on the 10th day of June, 1935, remains in force, or while any payments under that agreement remain to be made.

2. Subject to the provisions of the preceding paragraph of this Article the first Article of the present treaty shall remain in force until terminated in accordance with the provisions of Article 29 thereof.

ARTICLE 13.

(1) It is understood that in this agreement the term "foreign imports" means imports from countries not being territories under the sovereignty of His Majesty the King of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India or under His Majesty's suzerainty, protection or mandate.

(2) For the purposes of the present agreement:

(a) "Persons" means individuals, firms and corporations (including State organisations and institutions).

(b) "Turkish goods" means goods produced or manufactured in Turkey.

(c) "United Kingdom goods" means goods produced or manufactured in the United Kingdom.

ARTICLE 14

The present agreement shall be ratified and shall enter into force immediately after the exchange of ratifications. It shall remain in force for twelve months after the date of its coming into force and unless two months before the expiry of the said period of twelve months either of the contracting Governments shall have given notice of its intention to terminate the agreement it shall remain in force upon the expiry of two months from the date on which such notice is given.

In witness whereof the undersigned, duly authorised thereto by their respective Governments, have signed the present agreement.

Done at Angora in the English and Turkish languages, both texts being equally authentic, this 10th day of June, 1935, in duplicate.

PERCY LORAINE
NAMIK MENEMENCIOGLU

PROTOCOL

At the moment of signing the agreement of this date between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the Republic of Turkey relating to trade and payments the undersigned, being duly authorised to that effect, declare that they have agreed on the provisions set out in this protocol which shall form an integral part of the above-mentioned agreement.

Additional Article 6

(a) As regards United Kingdom goods imported into Turkey up to the date of the coming into force of the agreement (except the goods referred to in sub-heading (c) of paragraph (1) of Article 6 of the agreement) payments in respect of them falling due before that date will be effected by the Turkish authorities before the agreement comes into force.

(b) As regards United Kingdom goods exported to Turkey before the coming into force of the agreement (except the goods referred to in paragraph (3) of Article 1 of the agreement) payments falling due after the coming into force of the agreement will be effected by the Turkish regime up to a total amount of £50,000 sterling. The procedure laid down in paragraphs 4 to 7 of the agreement will apply to payments in excess of £50,000 sterling.

Done at Angora in duplicate in English and Turkish, both texts being equally authentic, the 10th day of June, 1935.

PERCY LORAINE
NAMIK MENEMENCIOGLU

PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE

At the moment of signing the agreement of this day's date relating to trade and payments the undersigned plenipotentiaries being duly authorised to this effect declare that they have agreed as follows

The said agreement shall be deemed to be the text of the Agreement referred to in the Protocol of June 1935

The expression "commencement of the agreement" shall be understood to mean the date of the provisional entry into force of the agreement provided for in the Protocol of the same date or if the agreement is not provisionally brought into force the date of the exchange of ratifications

In witness whereof the undersigned have signed this Protocol

Done in duplicate this 8th day of June 1935 in the English and German texts which are equally authentic

PERCY LORAINE
NEVILE HENDERSON

E 3687 188 44

Mr. Morgan to Sir Samuel Hoare (Received June 15)

No. 206
SIR

Angora June 6, 1935

I HAVE the honour to refer to Sir P. Loraine's despatch No. 270 of the 31st December 1934 and to Mr. Monck-Mason's despatch No. 185 of the 20th April 1935 and to forward herewith a copy of the Budget Estimates for the year 1935-36 which have now been published and to transmit to you the corresponding schedules of expenditure and revenue together with a statement of the estimates which have been approved by the Council of Ministers.

2. The Budget estimates do not differ greatly from the preliminary estimates transmitted under cover of Mr. Monck-Mason's despatch No. 185 of the 20th April. The detailed estimates of revenue and expenditure are as follows:

	1935-36 £T	1934-35 £T
Revenue	195,013,000	184,087,000
Expenditure	195,013,000	184,087,650

3. The Budget estimates have been drawn up keeping the strictest economy in view and have been reduced by £T 650,000 in addition to the excess of estimates over the actual expenditure of the previous year.

4. It is anticipated that the revenue during the first eleven months of 1934-35 will exceed the estimates by £T 173,500,000 and £T 6,000,000 in excess of estimates of the Turkish Government has decided that there is no need for the 10th year of £T 1,000,000.

5. In drawing up the revised estimates of revenue for 1935-36 the Budget Commission took as a basis:

	£T
Estimated revenue from existing sources of taxation returns in 1934-35	190,013,000
Increased yield from new or altered taxes	4,000,000
Profit from the Administration of State Monopolies	250,000
Increased yield arising from the cessation of certain exemptions from "crises" and other taxes	750,000
	195,013,000

6. The foregoing figures refer to ordinary revenue and expenditure to which should be added the following items not included in the estimates:

	£T
Expenses of the proposed Law for the Assistance of Agriculture and Refugees	3,500,000
National Defence Demand from the ordinary and special taxes see Sir P. Loraine's despatch No. 298 of the 20th June 1934	5,000,000
Construction of the Afyon-Karahissar-Egerdir Railways to be met from the same source	4,000,000
From the same source for the erection of various public buildings	1,300,000
For the Sivas-Erzerum Railway to be met by a special loan	4,000,000
	17,800,000

7. Provision has been made in the estimates for the amortisation under the external Public Debt of £T 6,529,605.

E 3976 299 34

Mr. Morgan to Sir Samuel Hoare (Received June 27)

No. 295
SIR

Angora June 20, 1935

I HAVE the honour with reference to my despatch No. 111 of the 29th December 1934 to forward herewith the *Official Gazette* containing the text of the Law for the Protection of the Turkish Republic No. 2770 of the 12th June ratifying the Treaties

Treaty of Neutrality and of Political and Economic Co-operation signed at Angora on the 5th November 1932.

2. I am sending a copy of this despatch to His Majesty's Minister at Tehran.

I have &c.
JAMES MORGAN

E 3977 72 44] No. 67

Mr. Morgan to Sir Samuel Hoare (Received June 27)

No. 297 [E]
SIR

Angora June 20, 1935

I HAVE the honour with reference to Sir P. Loraine's despatches No. 301 of the 21st June 1934 and No. 183 [E] of the 20th April 1935 to forward herewith a copy of the Turkish Budget Estimates for the year 1935-36 which have now been published and to transmit to you the corresponding schedules of expenditure and revenue together with a statement of the estimates which have been approved by the Council of Ministers.

2. The Budget estimates do not differ greatly from the preliminary estimates transmitted under cover of Mr. Monck-Mason's despatch No. 185 of the 20th April. The detailed estimates of revenue and expenditure are as follows:

	1935-36 £T	1934-35 £T
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From the same source for the erection of various public buildings	1,300,000
For the Sivas-Erzerum Railway to be met by a special loan	4,000,000
	17,800,000

7. Provision has been made in the estimates for the amortisation under the external Public Debt of £T 6,529,605.

7 The estimates pertaining to the Ministry of National Defence provide for the following expenditure —

	£ T
Army	44,130,678
Air	4,862,270
Marine	4 198,374
Military factories	3 206 155
Cartographical section	614 831
Redemption of bonds	7,573 578
	64 585 886

This total represents 83 per cent of the total budget expenditure but to it should be added £ 1 5 million from extraordinary taxation and the eventual contribution of the Arctic League

8 I am sending a copy of this despatch to the Department of Overseas Trade

I have &
JAMES MORGAN

o

THIS DOCUMENT IS THE PROPERTY OF HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

Printed for the use of the Foreign Office.

CONFIDENTIAL

(14800)

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RESPECTING

TURKEY

PART XXX

JULY TO DECEMBER 1935

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Further Correspondence respecting Turkey

PART XXX

E 4259 188 44 [illegible]

M. Maxse to Sir S. Hoare (Received Aug 11)

No 171
Sir [illegible] Aug 27 1944

I HAVE [illegible] your despatch No 290 of the 4th inst [illegible] Kasteliorizo [illegible] Mr Eden's reference [illegible] to the Greek Government [illegible] Greek Government [illegible] Greek Government [illegible]

settled. It would, however, be premature and disadvantageous at this stage for His Majesty's Government to enter into any discussions with the Turkish Government regarding the possibility of their obtaining financial assistance from this country.

I have, &c.
JAMES MORGAN

E 4261/188/44 No. 3

Mr. Bateman to Sir Samuel Hoare (Received January 7)

(No. 24)
Sir,

Constantinople, January 2, 1935

I HAVE the honour to refer to your despatch No. 209 of the 19th December last, and to the despatch No. 1 of the 2nd January from His Majesty's Consul-General at Aleppo, on the subject of the Syrian Railways Agreement.

2. I have discussed this question with the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs, and I gather that the Turkish Government have decided to take no action in the matter, and to leave the question entirely in the hands of the Syrian Government.

I have, &c.
JAMES MORGAN

E 4264/3037/44 No. 4

Mr. Bateman to Sir Samuel Hoare (Received January 7)

(No. 326)
Sir,

Constantinople, December 4, 1935

I HAVE the honour to refer to my despatch No. 283 of the 21st November last, and to the Foreign Office despatch No. 583 of the 21st December 1934, to the Embassy at Paris, regarding the publication of lists of subscribers to various charitable objects in Turkey.

2. I have now received from the Vali of Smyrna a list of the subscribers to the Smyrna Relief Fund, which was opened in connection with the earthquake of March last. The list is as follows:—

[illegible]

3. [illegible]

I have, &c.
JAMES MORGAN

E 4388/236/44 No. 5

Sir P. Loraine to Sir Samuel Hoare (Received January 17)

No. 346.)
Sir,

Angora, January 10, 1935

I HAVE the honour with reference to my despatch No. 2431 of the 3rd May last to inform you that, according to the press, the Turkish State Railways Administration took over on the 1st July the management of the Ottoman Railway from Smyrna to Aydin, in accordance with the terms of the purchase agreement between the late Government and the Turkish Government.

2. I have, &c.
PERCY LORAINE

E 4705 521 44 No. 5

Despatch Oliphant to Sir Samuel Hoare (Received August 2)

No. 580

Moscow July 29 1935

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to report that I have not been frequent in receipt of the 17th July MM. Izvestia and Trud and Red Fleet Vechernaya Moskva accompanied by the Government officials paid a visit to Soviet Armenia and were shown the progress which is being made in the Soviet Republic of the Caucasus. They were entertained lunch at Soviet Frontier post and according to the *Journal de Moscou* this report was in the nature of a Soviet friendship.

2. An interesting article was published by Mr. Ahmet Emin the Turkish Minister National Economy who arrived at Odessa on the 12th July as the representative of the Department of Mines and Electrification of Turkey to investigate questions of Soviet Trade Representative Kharitonov received the Turkish Minister Mr. Emin left the same evening for Moscow where Mr. Emin was received by Mr. Rosengoltz Commissariat for Foreign Trade Mr. Rosengoltz Commissariat for Foreign Trade Mr. Rosengoltz and Mr. Emin had a long conversation which was attended by several of the more important Soviet officials. The Turkish Minister left Moscow on the 25th July for Angora via Odessa.

I have &c.
CHILSTON

F 4804 158 44 No. 6

Despatch Oliphant to Sir Samuel Hoare (Received August 31 1935)

No. 679

Sir,

Leningrad August 21 1935

I HAVE the honour with reference to Mr. Rapson's despatch No. 458 of the 30th August 1929 to No. 962 Soviet of the 9th November 1926 to inform you that Professor Rapson who left Leningrad on the 20th instant for London and Paris was entrusted on the 20th of August with a message to the Academy of Sciences to present to the Academy of Sciences of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the occasion of the Academy's 200th anniversary which the latter is celebrating this year.

2. Professor Rapson will be glad to receive information as to the address of the Academy of Sciences of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to which he should forward the message.

I have &c.
PERCY LORAINE

E 4806 877 44 No. 7

Despatch Oliphant to Sir Samuel Hoare (Received September 2 1935)

No. 703

Sir,

Leningrad August 21 1935

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith a copy of a letter from the Association of Friends of the Soviet Union to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs requesting that the Soviet Government may be asked to grant a visa to Mr. Harry Pollitt to enable him to visit the Soviet Union.

2. I have &c.

[illegible] Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Enclosure in Despatch No. 703

Dear Sir,

[illegible] Association [illegible] Union of Soviet Socialist Republics [illegible] Pollitt [illegible] Union [illegible] Association [illegible] Union [illegible] Pollitt [illegible] Union [illegible] Pollitt [illegible] Union [illegible] Pollitt

2. The press as a whole has devoted much attention to Miss Ethel Edge's return, but over newspaper men an extremely discourteous attitude was adopted towards Lady M. both on the occasion of her departure from and return to the Turkish capital.

I have &c.
PERCY LORAINE

E 5367 158 44 No. 46

Sir P. Loraine (Angora) to Right Hon. Sir J. Simon (Received August 29, 1935)

(No. 127. Secret.)

HEAD: Economic position of Turkey: annual report for 1934.

With reference to my despatch No. 107 Secret of the 31st March last, I have the honour to forward herewith to your Excellency a copy of the annual report for the year 1934 on the economic position of Turkey, which has been prepared by the Commercial Counsellor to this Embassy.

2. In view of the fact that the report deals with the great measures of reform which have been carried out in Turkey during the past few years, and which have already been the subject of numerous despatches from this Embassy, I do not propose to comment upon it in detail. It will be sufficient if I draw attention briefly to the following points:—

(1) The Turkish Government have been faced with the necessity of finding employment for a large number of workmen who have been thrown out of work by the completion of the great railway and industrial schemes which have been carried out during the past few years. The Government have endeavoured to meet this difficulty by a policy of public works, and by the establishment of State factories. The success of the latter has been very limited, and the former have been carried out largely at the expense of the taxpayer, who has had to bear the burden of increased taxation. The Government have also been compelled to borrow money from the State Banks in order to finance their schemes of public works, and the Agricultural Bank has been obliged to lend money to the peasants on the security of their crops, in order to enable them to pay their taxes. The Government have also been compelled to borrow money from the State Banks in order to finance their schemes of public works, and the Agricultural Bank has been obliged to lend money to the peasants on the security of their crops, in order to enable them to pay their taxes.

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I have &c.
PERCY LORAINE

E 5655 5655 44 No. 47

Sir P. Loraine (Angora) to Right Hon. Sir J. Simon (Received September 19)

(No. 440. Secret.)

Angora, September 4, 1935

HEAD: Economic situation: annual despatch No. 391E of 1st December 1934: annual report for 1934.

With reference to my despatch No. 391E of 1st December 1934, I have the honour to forward herewith the annual report for the year 1934 on the economic situation in Turkey, which has been prepared by the Commercial Counsellor to this Embassy.

2. The report deals with the progress made in the various branches of the economic life of Turkey during the year 1934, and I do not propose to comment upon it in detail. It will be sufficient if I draw attention briefly to the following points:—

I have &c.
PERCY LORAINE

Enclosure No. 47

Economic Report on Turkey for the period January–June 1935

IN the first six months of the year the economic policy of the country was characterised by a number of important changes. It is therefore proposed in the following report to deal with the economic situation in Turkey during the first six months of the year under the following headings:—

1. *Restrictions on Imports by Tariff Quotas or Control of Currency*

2. *Trade Agreements with Foreign Countries*

3. *Foreign Trade*

4. *Internal Economic Conditions*

1. *Restrictions on Imports by Tariff Quotas or Control of Currency*

The restrictions on imports which were introduced in the autumn of 1934 were continued during the first six months of 1935. During the year 1934 the Turkish Government had decided to introduce a system of import quotas for the purpose of conserving foreign exchange. This system was put into force on the 1st January 1935, and it was intended that the quotas should be fixed for a period of six months. The quotas were fixed by the Ministry of Economy in consultation with the Chambers of Commerce and Industry. The system was criticised by the commercial community on the ground that the quotas were fixed too late in the year to allow importers to place their orders in time for the goods to arrive before the end of the year. The Government therefore decided to extend the system for a further period of six months, and the quotas for the first half of 1935 were fixed in January. The system has been criticised on the ground that it is unfair to the importers who have already placed their orders for the first half of the year, and that it is unfair to the importers who have not yet placed their orders for the first half of the year. The Government has therefore decided to extend the system for a further period of six months, and the quotas for the first half of 1935 were fixed in January. The system has been criticised on the ground that it is unfair to the importers who have already placed their orders for the first half of the year, and that it is unfair to the importers who have not yet placed their orders for the first half of the year.

2. *Trade Agreements with Foreign Countries*

The Turkish Government have been negotiating with a number of foreign countries for the conclusion of trade agreements. The most important of these negotiations have been with Germany, Italy, France, and the United States. The negotiations with Germany have been the most successful. The German Government has agreed to purchase a large quantity of Turkish goods, and the Turkish Government has agreed to purchase a large quantity of German goods. The negotiations with Italy have been less successful. The Italian Government has been unwilling to purchase a large quantity of Turkish goods, and the Turkish Government has been unwilling to purchase a large quantity of Italian goods. The negotiations with France have been the least successful. The French Government has been unwilling to purchase any Turkish goods, and the Turkish Government has been unwilling to purchase any French goods. The negotiations with the United States have been the most successful. The United States Government has been willing to purchase a large quantity of Turkish goods, and the Turkish Government has been willing to purchase a large quantity of United States goods.

3. *Foreign Trade*

The foreign trade of Turkey during the first six months of 1935 was characterised by a number of important changes. The most important of these changes was the increase in the value of exports. The value of exports during the first six months of 1935 was 45 million pounds, as compared with 25 million pounds during the first six months of 1934. The increase in the value of exports was due to the increase in the quantity of exports, and to the increase in the prices of exports. The increase in the quantity of exports was due to the increase in the production of agricultural products, and to the increase in the demand for agricultural products. The increase in the prices of exports was due to the increase in the demand for agricultural products, and to the decrease in the supply of agricultural products.

4. *Internal Economic Conditions*

The internal economic conditions of Turkey during the first six months of 1935 were characterised by a number of important changes. The most important of these changes was the increase in the value of exports. The value of exports during the first six months of 1935 was 45 million pounds, as compared with 25 million pounds during the first six months of 1934. The increase in the value of exports was due to the increase in the quantity of exports, and to the increase in the prices of exports. The increase in the quantity of exports was due to the increase in the production of agricultural products, and to the increase in the demand for agricultural products. The increase in the prices of exports was due to the increase in the demand for agricultural products, and to the decrease in the supply of agricultural products.

...cost ... of ... which ... will be permanently employed in the ... trade.

An interesting comment ... on the ... annual report of the Swiss Bank to the year 1934 of the industrial progress ... survey ... and of the programme of future developments.

The report may be summarised as follows:

A new cotton mill ... Wallisellen ... operations ... October 1935 with 34,000 spindles ... 1,080 looms ... movements producing ... yards 30 million ... yards ...

In the spinning ... Winterthur ... operations ... next ... eight cotton ... Winterthur ... cost ... since 1935 with 16,200 spindles ... 240 looms ... approximate ... annual ... 4 million ... francs ...

New ... Gossau ... Winterthur ... looms ... January 1937 ... 29,500 spindles ... 1,700 looms ...

Employment ... No ... Restriction ... Restriction ... installations ... extent ...

Raw ... cotton ... spinning ... New ... spinning ... has ... supplied ... Swiss ... Basel ...

Key ... position ... Swiss ... between ... June ... 1936 ...

Yarn ... cotton ... October ... January ... per cent ... per ... pairs ...

Export ... Swiss ... Ministry ... National ...

Operations ... Quarter ... December ... 1936-37 ...

Cotton ... consumption ... October ... March ... 1936-37 ... 45,000 ... bales ...

Key ... position ... December ... March ... 1936-37 ... 60,000 ... bales ...

Stocks ... January ... 1937 ... 70,000 ... bales ...

... [illegible] ... [illegible] ... [illegible]

[illegible] Exchange and Clearing Points

[illegible] the establishment of the Turkish Bank continues to [illegible] and as a result [illegible] and currency restrictions.

The amount of exchange [illegible] after compensation with the authorised [illegible] shall cover the Central Bank of the Republic to take over a surplus of [illegible] amounting to 18744880 Turkish francs against [illegible] 1935 28487 000 Turkish francs.

The exchange [illegible] assessed the clearing market also showed a [illegible] receipts [illegible] 1935 672685210 Turkish francs.

[illegible] with the Turkish Central Bank [illegible] Bank [illegible] Turkey [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Other products

Coal	tons	82 000
Rosins	cwts	45 000
Figs	cwts	82 000
Opium	(1932)	2 509
	(1933)	20 000
Nuts	tons	28 000
Olive oil	tons	170 000
Sugar beet	cwts	428 000
Olives	tons	15 000

Numbers

Cattle	(1933)	10 000
Buffaloes	(1933)	6 512
Camels	(1933)	8 503

Selected [illegible] Production [illegible] [illegible] 200 [illegible] [illegible] 1933 [illegible] Variable

[illegible]

R [illegible]

[illegible] 935

[illegible]

R [illegible]

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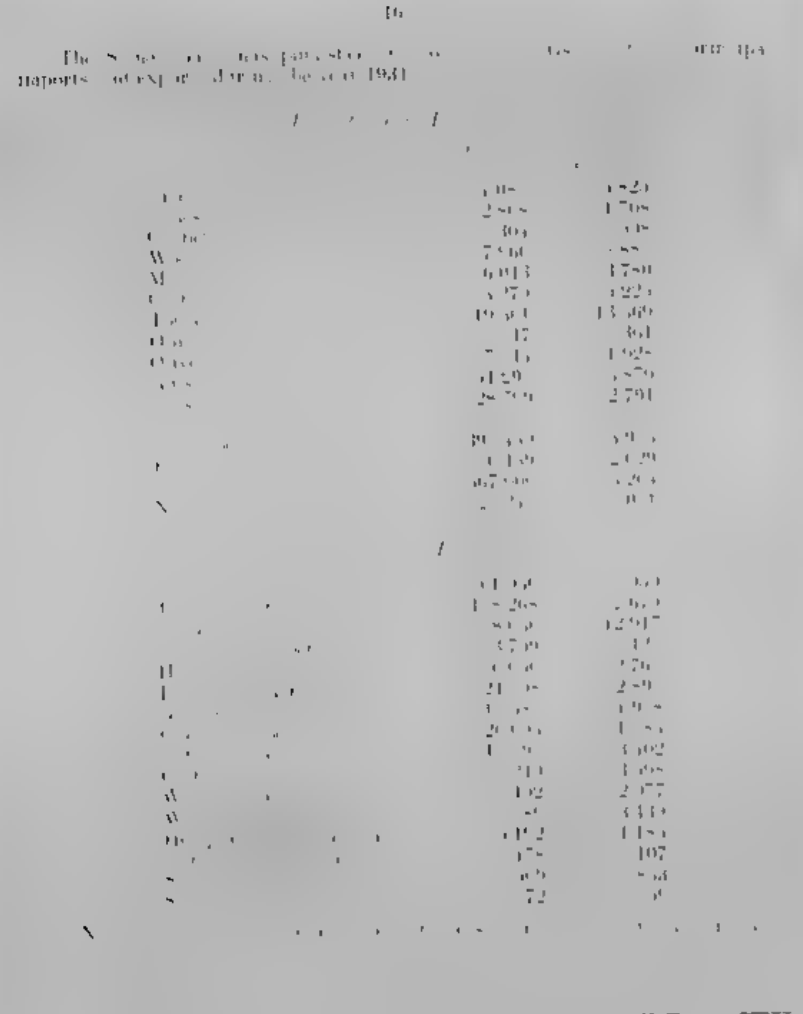


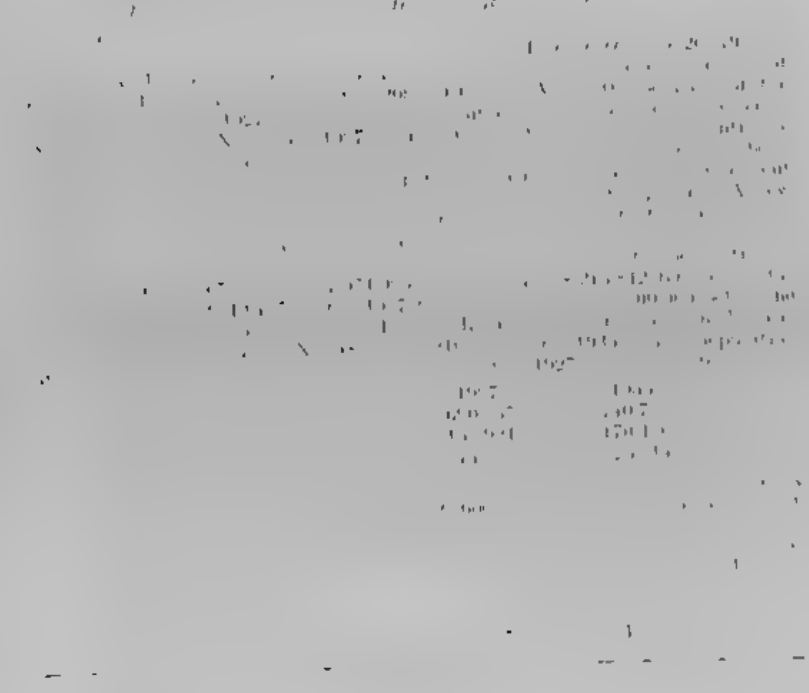
E 5665 525 44

E 5908 919 44

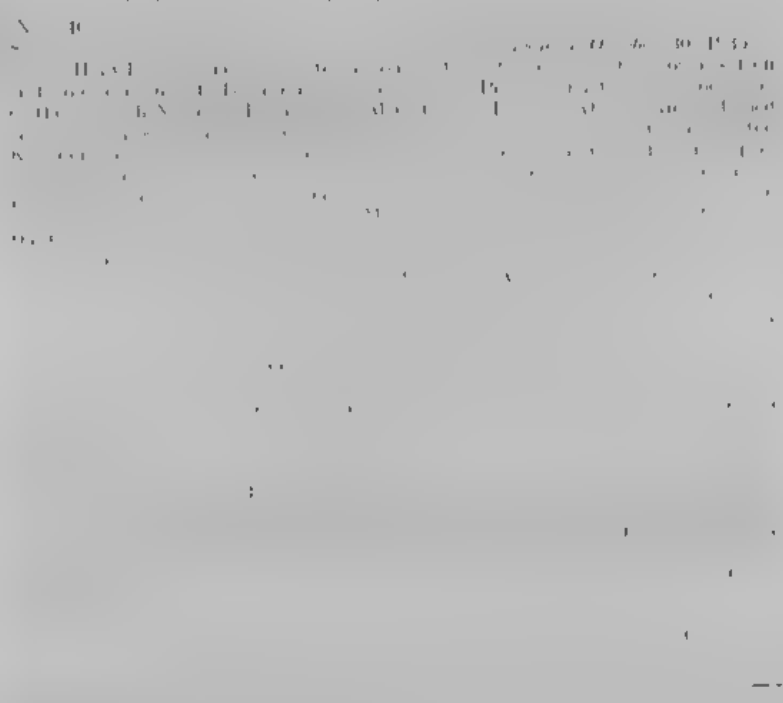
E 6466 4965 44

E 6465 6465 44

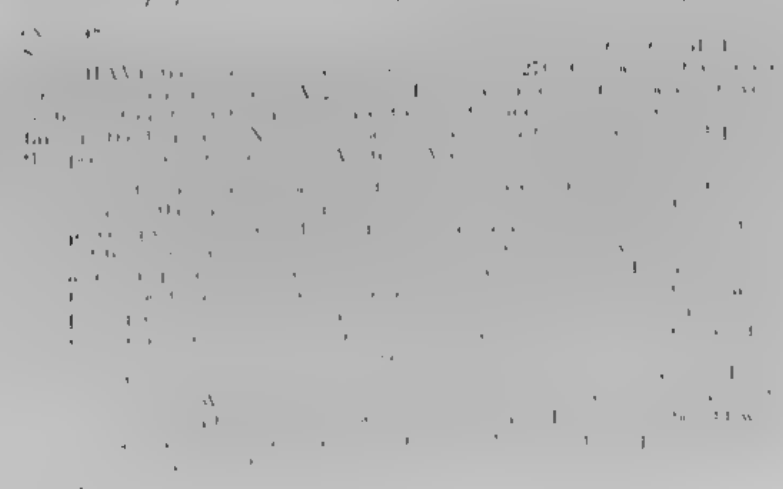
E 6408 853 44



E 6710 1213 44



E 6680 1213 44



E 6712 158 44

E 6713 158 45

Nous espérons obtenir de bons résultats des inspecteurs généraux qui assurent l'inspection permanente de nos vilayets et l'exécution par un seul ressort des affaires qui leur sont communes.

Le principal besoin de nos vilayets orientaux est d'être relié par des voies ferrées à nos régions centrales et occidentales. Nous jugeons nécessaire de terminer rapidement les deux voies ferrées principales qui avancent vers l'est et de commencer dès maintenant la réalisation du réseau de routes qui reliera ces voies l'une à l'autre.

L'organisation de la voie de transit transturque doit être achevée avec soin.

En ce qui concerne les ports et l'irrigation il y a des travaux à exécuter d'urgence.

Nous sommes également dans l'obligation d'élargir la lutte sanitaire d'après nos nouvelles nécessités.

Nous pouvons nous attendre à ce que le Gouvernement poursuive, suivant un programme définitif, tous ces travaux que je viens d'énumérer. Je dois encore faire connaître un point sur lequel je voudrais m'arrêter spécialement.

L'un des faits primordiaux que nous nous sommes assignés est de voir dans la patrie turque toutes nos villes, petites ou grandes, et jusqu'aux villages, présenter un aspect de prospérité et d'embellissement.

Tout endroit qui sert d'habitation au Turc sera un modèle d'hygiène, de propreté, d'agrément et de culture moderne.

Je désirerais que les municipalités qui, à côté des institutions d'Etat, sont directement intéressées dans ces questions, travaillent en étant animées de cette idée et de cette pensée.

La réunion dans la capitale des présidents des conseils municipaux constituera un aboutissement fort bien au début dans cette tâche.

Mesdames, Messieurs,

Notre programme industriel poursuit sa route normale. Néanmoins, je voudrais attirer votre attention sur la nécessité de donner un plus grand élan à l'industrialisation du pays, et d'aborder à nouveau, dans un proche avenir, un second programme.

Les questions minières sont dans une nouvelle période d'essor. Il importe de préparer nos ingénieurs des mines en nombre et en qualité répondant à nos besoins.

Il importe également de rechercher les mesures adéquates à l'exploitation rationnelle du bassin houiller.

D'autre part, Camarades, nous continuerons à porter sur une plus large échelle tous nos soins à la prise des mesures propres à assurer le relèvement du niveau de prospérité de notre paysan.

Députés éclairés,

Nous poursuivons sans discontinuer l'organisation de notre activité culturelle conformément à des principes nouveaux et modernes. Les travaux sur l'histoire et la linguistique turques ont déjà commencé à donner les lumineux résultats attendus avec une grande foi.

On donnera cette année une plus grande impulsion aux travaux de relèvement de notre musique nationale dans la technique moderne.

Il serait très opportun que vous attachiez de l'importance aux questions de radiophonie, qui, tout autant qu'elles sont nécessaires pour la culture nationale, sont d'une haute valeur évidente du point de vue des relations internationales.

Honorables Camarades,

L'opportunité des mesures que vous avez courageusement adoptées l'année dernière en matière financière a été prouvée. Le fait que les prix du sel et du sucre ont été abaissés a causé le contentement du peuple et occasionné l'augmentation de la consommation.

Vous avez également à prendre cette année, des mesures de cet ordre sur d'autres sujets. L'abaissement du taux de l'impôt sur le bétail et de l'impôt sur la valeur des immeubles sera utile. Le transfert aux administrations locales de l'impôt foncier et des impôts sur la propriété bâtie constituera une réforme importante.

Le fait que le Trésor parvient à faire face à la diminution des impôts est une preuve à l'appui de la haute capacité économique du pays.

Au fur et à mesure que, tout en se basant sur les assises de la technique, l'organisation économique du pays prendra de l'extension, son rendement en sera encore accru. Il faut, toutefois, que nous donnions tous nos soins à accélérer l'organisation de la patrie.

L'allure de la politique internationale rend nécessaire l'augmentation des moyens de sécurité nationale. Je souhaite que vous recherchiez d'une façon attentive et appropriée les mesures financières que cela exige.

Je me dois de rappeler avec émotion le haut intérêt que notre grande nation a apporté à la création de notre flotte aérienne.

Les récents événements internationaux ont justifié encore une fois l'importance vitale donnée à la constitution, pour la nation turque, d'une puissante armée de l'air. Dire que le foyer vénéré, que nous avons édifié au prix d'immenses efforts, que nous avons juré de défendre au prix de notre vie, se trouve assuré contre les attaques aériennes, c'est dire que nous avons la conviction de pouvoir causer, nous aussi, les mêmes ravages dans les foyers de ceux qui nous assailliraient. Nous lisons dans les yeux, enflammés par l'amour de la patrie, de chaque individu, le si sublime sentiment, nourri dans le cœur de la grande nation turque, de pouvoir trouver les moyens d'augmenter chaque jour cette conviction.

Nos aviateurs sont des héros qui, comme toute notre armée et notre flotte, sont prêts à défendre la patrie. La grande nation peut être heureuse de ses nobles enfants.

Mes chers Camarades,

Les questions qui nous occupent sont nombreuses, vastes et importantes. Mais j'ai la ferme conviction qu'elles seront résolues. Car la Grande Assemblée nationale est le prototype idéal du patriotisme, du travail et de l'appropriation dans les mesures adoptées. La Grande Assemblée est la principale source nationale d'inspiration et de puissance pour la sauvegarde de la patrie et sa prospérité.

E 6720 521 44 No. 22

Sir P. Loraine to Sir Samuel Hoare.—(Received November 14.)

(No. 505.)

Sir, *Angora, November 8, 1935.*

I HAVE the honour, with reference to my telegram No. 128 of to-day's date, to transmit to you the accompanying copy of the text, as published by the semi-official Anatolia Agency, of the protocol signed on the 7th November by the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Soviet Ambassador and extending, until the 7th November, 1945, the validity of the following Russo-Turkish agreements:—

(i) The treaty of friendship and neutrality signed at Paris on the 17th December, 1925;
(ii) The protocol, signed at Angora on the 17th December, 1929, extending the validity of the treaty of friendship of 1925; and
(iii) The naval protocol signed at Angora on the 7th March, 1931.

2. The Anatolia Agency also publishes the text of a congratulatory telegram, of which I enclose a copy,[1] addressed on this occasion by M. Tevfik Rüstü Aras and M. Karakhan, "of one accord," to the Soviet Commissar for Foreign Affairs.

3. I am sending a copy of this despatch to His Majesty's Ambassador at Moscow.

I have, &c.
PERCY LORAINE.

[1] Not printed.

E 6723 5366 44

No. 23.

Sir P. Loraine to Sir Samuel Hoare. (*Received November 14.*)

(No. 573 E.)

Sir, *Angora, November 9, 1935.*

I HAVE the honour to inform you that provisional figures of income and expenditure on State railways and ports (Haydarpasa and Dortince) during the period June 1934 to May 1935 were as follows:—

	£T.
Receipts	21,752,525
Expenditure	19,528,843
Profit	2,223,682

This profit will be reduced to some £T. 1½ million on payment of bonuses due in respect of transport of cereals and beetroots. The profit would have reached £T. 2 million had it not been for a loss of half a million on the Smyrna-Kassaba Railway, which was taken over by the State in June 1934.

2. In comparison with previous years, and leaving aside the figures of the Smyrna-Kassaba Railway, the profit or loss on State railways is as follows:—

	£T.
1930-31	325,500
1931-32	1,088,500
1932-33	1,149,200
1933-34	275,500
1934-35	2,000,000

3. Included in the expenditure for 1934-35 is a sum of £T. 5,466,843 representing annuities for the repurchase of the Anatolian and Smyrna-Kassaba Railways.

4. Examination of the details of the receipts shows that from 1930 to 1935 the annual number of passengers carried has been roughly the same, but that the receipts in respect of goods traffic in 1934-35 exceeded the average of the previous four years by some £T. 7½ million—a direct consequence of Turkey's economic revival since September 1934.

5. State railways open to traffic during the period 1934-35 were, according to Turkish statistics:—

Name.	Length in Kilometres.
Anatolian	1,032
Bagdad	346
Angora-Sivas	602
Samsun-Sivas	376
Erzerum-Sarikamis	356
Kutahya-Balikesir	253
Mersin-Adana	68
Fevzipasa-Diarbekir	370
Irmak-Filyos	240
Mudanya-Bursa	41
Eskisehir-Beyazkopru	170
Samsun-Carsamba	36
Fevzipasa-Adana	140
Smyrna-Kassaba	765
Total	4,733

6. I am sending a copy of this despatch to the Department of Overseas Trade.

I have, &c.
PERCY LORAINE.

E 6966/25/44

No. 24.

Sir P. Loraine to Sir Samuel Hoare. (*Received November 28.*)

(No. 589 E.)

Sir, *Angora, November 22, 1935.*

I HAVE the honour, with reference to my despatches No. 396 E. of the 10th August and No. 246 E. of the 20th May last, to inform you that, according to the press, both the Fevzipasa-Malatya-Diarbekir and the Filyos-Irmak Railway lines have now been completed.

2. A telegram from Diarbekir, published in the press of the 31st October, announced that the first train had arrived there. This line will probably be officially inaugurated in a few days' time by the Minister of Public Works, who has declared that it is the intention of the Government to extend it "as far as Van and the frontier." Whether his Excellency meant the frontier of Persia or of Iraq is not clear.

3. The Filyos-Irmak line was solemnly opened at Filyos by the Minister of Public Works on the 12th November. Two trains, which had left Angora at 8 and 9 o'clock the previous evening, arrived at Filyos the following day at 1.30 P.M. and 2.30 P.M. respectively. Referring, in his speech, to the rich coal deposits of Zonguldak, M. Ali Cetinkaya declared that, as a happy result of the policy pursued by the Prime Minister, they were now at the gate of a treasure-house which would supply the needs of the Anatolian interior and its rapidly developing railway system. He stated that the line is 391 kilom. in length, that it has 27 stations, 1,368 bridges and 37 tunnels. Its total cost to the State had been £T. 45 million. Progress was being made on the extension of the line to Zonguldak and Eregli, and this latter section would soon be formally opened to traffic.

4. It is further reported in the press that the Afyon-Isparta section of the Afyon-Antalya Railway, referred to in Mr. Morgan's despatch No. 406 E. of the 28th August, 1934, is expected to be opened shortly.

5. Concerning the Sivas-Erzerum Railway, referred to in the enclosure to my despatch No. 559 E. of the 22nd November, 1934, it has been announced that the stations of Bostankaya and Tever, 25 kilom. and 43 kilom. respectively from Sivas, have now been opened, and that trains are already running to these two stations.

6. I am sending a copy of this despatch to the Department of Overseas Trade.

I have, &c.
PERCY LORAINE.

E 6969/6969/44

No. 25.

Sir P. Loraine to Sir Samuel Hoare. (*Received November 28.*)

(No. 595 E.)

Sir, *Angora, November 23, 1935.*

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you herewith a despatch addressed to me by the military attaché to this Embassy relative to certain proposals said to have been made to the Turkish Government by a group of German firms for the grant of a credit of 500 million reichsmarks, spread over twenty years, for the purchase, amongst other things, of war material from Germany.

2. German consortiums have previously granted from time to time large credits to the Turkish Government, although not of this magnitude. The last arrangement of this kind, I am informed, was for the supply of railway material, and involved a credit of £T. 20 million. It was negotiated by Herr Ludwig Ramberger (referred to in Major Sampson's despatch) on behalf of a group of German firms including Friedrich Krupp A.G., Ferrostahl A.G., Henschel und Sohn A.G., Linke-Hofmann-Busch Werke A.G., Otto Wolff and others. (These negotiations are possibly identical with those referred to in Mr. Morgan's

despatch No. 406 E. of the 28th August, 1934.) Messrs. Krupp also concluded a financial agreement with the Sumer Bank, whereby the former undertook to open a credit of £T.9 million for the bank's industrial development schemes.

3. I am sending copy of this despatch to His Majesty's Ambassador at Berlin and to the Department of Overseas Trade.

I have, &c.
PERCY LORAINE.

Enclosure to No. 25.

Major Scrimgeour to Sir P. Loraine.

(No. 3.)

Ergani, November 15, 1935.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to bring to your notice the following commercial proposals which have been put before the Turkish authorities by Germany. This information comes from two different sources which I consider reliable: the details and figures agreed independently.

2. The scheme has been laid before Ismet Inonu personally by a certain M. Bamberger, who is, I understand, an influential personage in German commercial circles. He is spokesman for a consortium of firms interested in heavy industry and war material, among which are included Siemens and Krupp. M. Bamberger was recently in Angora and has now returned to Germany but is expected back again in Turkey before long. The proposal is that the German group should grant Turkey a credit of 500 million reichsmarks (about £T.220 million) spread over twenty years. Of this sum a considerable proportion would be ear-marked for the Ministry of National Defence for the purchase of military requirements.

3. In this connexion it may be of interest that a contract was recently given by the Turks to Germany for the supply of 48 75 mm. mountain guns. The price quoted by Germany was far below that of other competitors, and I am given to understand that the Germans were prepared to make any sacrifice to obtain the order. I believe that this may be the first case where Germany has openly tendered for war material in the face of international competition. Further, the guns are presumed to be Krupp but I hear that all German arms factories have been amalgamated into one group. The order as stated herein has been definitely given, but I am not in a position to vouch for the rest of the information in this paragraph, which might perhaps be checked elsewhere.

4. Germany has also supplied heavy lorries for simultaneous transport of guns and gun teams and is in the market for aircraft and submarines.

5. My own opinion, for what it is worth, is that the deal mentioned in paragraph 2 above is unlikely to go through in its entirety. It would be contrary to Turkey's military policy, as far as I am able to judge it, to place herself to such an extent in the hands of any one Power. It occurs to me also that Russian feelings might have to be taken into consideration.

I have, &c.
F. A. SAMPSON.

E 7016 25 44. No. 26.

Sir P. Loraine to Sir Samuel Hoare. (*Received December 2.*)

(No. 601 E.)

Angora, November 27, 1935.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour, with reference to paragraph 2 of my despatch No. 589 E. of the 22nd November, to inform you that the official inauguration of the Fevzipasa-Diarbekir Railway line took place at Diarbekir on the 22nd instant in the presence of the Minister of Public Works.

2. In the speech which he delivered on this occasion M. Ali Cenikkaya hailed the opening of this line to traffic as the latest triumph of the Prime Minister's railway policy. Distant Diarbekir, which was the object of Atatürk's interest and aim, was now linked up with the Black Sea at Samsun, the Mediterranean at Mersin, and through Angora with the Marmora and the Ægean. But Diarbekir was not to be the terminus: the line would be connected with the railways of Turkey's friends and brothers to the east, and the town would have an important part to play as a distributing centre of Western civilisation and modern science and technique.

3. The Minister went on to congratulate his country on the possession of the rich coalfields of Zonguldak and copper mines of Ergani, which it was one of the principal aims of the Government to develop by the most modern methods. The Government would shortly prove that the confidence of the public in subscribing to the Ergani loan (Mr. Morgan's despatch No. 392 E. of the 17th August, 1934) was fully justified. The newly opened line was called the "copper line," since it passed close to the mines and connected them with the rest of the country; while the district actually served by this railway contained 2½ million inhabitants, all of whom stood to benefit in a special manner.

4. I am sending a copy of this despatch to the Department of Overseas Trade.

I have, &c.
PERCY LORAINE.

E 7226 10 44. No. 27.

Sir P. Loraine to Sir Samuel Hoare. (*Received December 12.*)

(No. 606 E.)

Angora, November 27, 1935.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour, with reference to your despatch No. 415 of the 13th September last, to transmit to you the accompanying copy of a memorandum by Mr. Morgan on the subject of German economic penetration in Turkey.

2. As Mr. Morgan shows, this penetration is considerable and manifests itself in numerous directions. I agree with him, however, in thinking that it is due more to the force of circumstances, circumstances explained in his memorandum, than to any deliberate policy on the part of the German or Turkish Governments.

3. I am sending copies of this despatch to His Majesty's Ambassador at Berlin and to the Department of Overseas Trade.

I have, &c.
PERCY LORAINE.

Enclosure to No. 27.

Memorandum.

WHILE Turkey is making it impossible for old-established foreigners and foreign concerns to work in Turkey, she is continually engaging from abroad specialists of different nationalities to help her in the task of building up the new Turkey.

It is noticeable of recent years that a great many of these specialists are German. The new Institute of Agriculture in Angora, founded for research work in agriculture, and for the purposes of advising and directing the Government in its agricultural policy, is staffed with Germans who, with their families, now number some 200. The equipment of the institute and of the branches throughout the country is German.

This state of affairs is due to the fact that the present Minister of Agriculture, Muhlis Erkmen, studied in Germany. He began by appointing one of his old German professors head of the institute, and other appointments of Germans soon followed.

I have taken this example as typical. Owing to their alliance during the Great War, a large number of Turks came into close contact with Germans and became used to German material. Many Turks were sent to study in Germany, or were attached to German firms and factories. Since the war the tradition has been maintained. A number of students are sent each year to Germany, and

when these return to Turkey they become influences working for the use of German methods and German material. It is due to these facts that one now finds in Angora the hospitals, the gas and electrical undertakings, the railway material, the town-planning, to be German, or German-inspired, or German-planned. The presence of so many Germans in Turkey in responsible positions naturally favours the import of German material, which is, of course, recommended as the most suitable.

Another factor making for German influence in Turkey is the present persecution of Jews in Germany. The result has been that many distinguished German Jews have come to Turkey and been appointed to posts in the Istanbul University. Knowing only German methods and German material they help to stimulate German exports to Turkey.

There are also traces of German influence in the Turkish navy, where the Turkish sailor is dressed to resemble a German sailor, while the higher Turkish officers entertain friendly feelings for their former comrades in arms.

A reference may here be made to the interesting report of the military attaché on the desire of German armament firms to secure contracts for Turkey (see Sir P. Loraine's despatch No. 595 E of the 23rd November, 1935).

The utilisation of German specialists and ties of old friendship are factors then benefiting German trade with Turkey.

Another factor which stimulates such trade is that Germany seems to have no foreign exchange available for ordinary commercial supplies from abroad and is therefore utilising the method of "clearing," whereby no exchange passes between the two countries concerned. Turkey is a country able to supply Germany with raw materials and agricultural produce, and Germany, which needs both, takes all in exchange for her own manufactures. The various despatches of the commercial secretary show that in the past two or three years German trade with Turkey has greatly increased. This, I think, is due to the fact that Germany finds it difficult to trade with countries with which she has no clearing agreements, and therefore has increasing recourse to Turkey.

This increasing Turco-German collaboration seems to me, then, to be due to three causes:—

(*a*) Turkey's need for foreign specialists and her preference for Germans;
(*b*) The German-Jewish influx into Turkey; and
(*c*) Germany's necessity to deal only with countries with which she has clearing agreements.

This collaboration is to some extent temporary. Turkey's close friendship with Soviet Russia would no doubt check anything in the nature of political collaboration and may even set bounds to the expansion of Turco-German trade.

J. M.

November 19, 1935.